

Appendixes, Glossary, References



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APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

In 1916, the National Park Service was established through the passage of the National Park Service Organic Act. The mission of the agency is contained in the following words of that act:

The National Park Service] shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified ... by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Congress supplemented and clarified these provisions through enactment of the General Authorities Act in 1970, and again through enactment of a 1978 amendment to that act (the “Redwood amendment,” contained in a bill expanding Redwood National Park), which added the last two sentences in the following provision. The key part of that act, as amended, is as follows:

Congress declares that the national park system, which began with establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every major region of the United States, its territories and island possessions; that these areas, though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; that, individually and collectively, these areas derive increased national dignity and recognition of their superlative environmental quality through their inclusion jointly with each other in one national park system preserved and managed for the benefit and inspiration of all the people of the United States; and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System and to clarify the authorities applicable to the system. Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System, as defined in section 1c of this title, shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by section 1 of this title [the Organic Act provision quoted above], to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. The authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Public Law 92-589

An Act

To establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ESTABLISHMENT

Section 1. In order to preserve for the public use and enjoyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco Counties, California, possessing outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values, and in order to provide for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban environment and planning, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area") is hereby established. In the management of the recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and educational opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area.

COMPOSITION AND BOUNDARIES

Sec. 2 (a) the recreation area shall comprise the lands, waters, and submerged lands generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Golden Gate National Recreation Area", numbered NRA-GG-80,003A, sheets 1 through 3, and dated July, 1972.

(b) The map referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate (hereinafter referred to as the "committees") in writing, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the recreation area when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

ACQUISITION POLICY

Sec. 3 (a) within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Secretary may acquire lands, improvements, waters, or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or transfer. Any lands, or interests therein, owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation. When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to minimize the payment of severance costs. Lands so acquired outside of the boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the boundaries. Any portion of land acquired outside of the boundaries and not utilized for exchange shall be reported to the General Services Administrative for disposal under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended: *Provided*, That no disposal shall be for

less than fair market value. Except as herein after provided, Federal property within the boundaries of the recreation area is hereby transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purpose of this Act, subject to the continuation of such existing uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary may develop and administer for the purposes of this Act structures or other improvements and facilities on lands for which he receives a permit of use and occupancy from the Secretary of the Army.

(b) Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, and the westerly one-half of Fort Baker, in Marin County, California, as depicted on the map entitled "Golden Gate Military Properties" numbered NRAGG-20,002 and dated January 1972, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act, subject to continued use and occupancy by the Secretary of the Army of those lands needed for existing air defense missions, reserve activities and family housing, until he determines that such requirements no longer exist. The Coast Guard Radio Receiver Station, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When this station is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(c) The easterly one-half of Fort Baker in Marin County, California, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. When this property is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary reasonable public access through such property to Horseshoe Bay, together with the right to construct and maintain such public service facilities as are necessary for the purposes of this Act. The precise facilities and location thereof shall be determined between the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army.

(d) Upon enactment, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary the irrevocable use and occupancy of one hundred acres of the Baker Beach area of the Presidio of San Francisco, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(e) The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary within a reasonable time, the irrevocable use and occupancy of forty-five acres of the Crissy Army Airfield of the Presidio as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b)

(f) When all or any substantial portion of the remainder of the Presidio is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, such lands shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall grant a permit for continued use and occupancy for that portion of said Fort Point Coast Guard Station necessary for activities of the Coast Guard.

(g) Point Bonita, Point Diablo, and Lime Point shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When this property is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Coast Guard may continue to maintain and operate existing navigational aids: *Provided*, That access to such navigational aids and the installation of necessary new navigational aids within the recreation area shall be undertaken in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating and which are consistent with both the purpose of this Act and the purpose of existing statutes dealing with establishment, maintenance, and operation of navigational aids.

(h) That portion of Fort Miley comprising approximately one and seven-tenths acres of land presently used and required by the Secretary of the Navy for its inshore, undersea warfare installations

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shall remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy until such time as all or any portion thereof is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which time such excess portion shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(i) New construction and development within the recreation area on property remaining under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and not subject to the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) hereof shall be limited to that which is required to accommodate facilities being relocated from property being transferred under this Act to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary or which is directly related to the essential missions of the Sixth United States Army: *Provided, however,* That any construction on presently undeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary. The foregoing limitation on construction and development shall not apply to expansion of those facilities known as Letterman General Hospital or the Western Medical Institute of Research.

(j) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under the Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(k) The term "improved property", as used in subsection (j), means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before June 1, 1971, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

(l) Whenever an owner of property elects to retain a right of use and occupancy as provided for in the Act, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits or rights accruing under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894), and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101 (6) of that Act.

(m) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908, relating to purchase of sites for public buildings (35 Stat. 545), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments. Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 624) and sections 2414 and 2517 of title 28, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATION

Sec.4. (a) The Secretary shall administer the lands, waters and interests therein acquired for the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Secretary may utilize such statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding their inclusion within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site shall continue to be administered as distinct and identifiable units of the national park system in accordance with the law applicable to such monument and historic site.

(b) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with any Federal agency, the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement and fire preventive assistance.

(c) The authority of the Army to undertake or contribute to water resource developments, including shore erosion control, beach protection, and navigation improvements on land and/or water within the recreation area shall be exercised in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army and which are consistent with both the purpose of this Act and the purpose of existing statutes dealing with water and related resource developments.

(d) The Secretary, in cooperation with the State of California and affected political subdivisions thereof, local and regional transit agencies, and the Secretaries of Transportation and of the Army, shall make a study for a coordinated public and private transportation system to and within the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

ADVISORY COMMISSION

Sec.5. (a) There is hereby established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Secretary for terms of three years each.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commissions shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the Commission on general policies and specific matters related to planning, administration and development affecting the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

(f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof.

(g) The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the enactments of this Act.

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APPROPRIATION LIMITATION

Sec.6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this of this Act, but not more than \$61,610,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$58,000,000 (May 1971 prices) for the development of the recreation area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicted by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Approved October 27, 1972.

**LEGISLATION SUMMARY
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**

Public Law #	Title	Summary	Date
92-589	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.	This act establishes the purpose of the GGNRA, delineates the composition and boundaries, describes the acquisition policy and administration, creates an advisory committee, and discusses appropriations.	10/27/1972
93-544	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., additional land	Amended the act of 10/27/72 to include the acquisition of contiguous lands in southern Marin, Muir, and Stinson Beaches. (Oakwood Valley, Tennessee Valley, Wolfback Ridge, and Haslett Warehouse)	12/26/1974
95-625	National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978	Expanded boundaries in Marin and San Francisco (Lagunitas Creek watershed, Devils Gulch, Cheda, McIsaac, Zanardi, and Rogers ranches). Strengthened continued use and occupancy provisions for agriculture, and limited new construction. It also established the ability to obtain proceeds from rental space in the warehouse, Cliffhouse, and Louis' restaurant. It increased the park's advisory commission from fifteen to seventeen.	11/10/1978
96-344	Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act, administration improvement	Added the acreage of the McFadden, Genazzi and Martinelli ranches. Extended the terms of the advisory committee from three to five years. Recommended Sweeney Ridge for addition to GGNRA	9/8/1980
96-607	National Park System, amendment	Adds Sweeney Ridge and increased membership of the advisory committee from seventeen to eighteen.	12/28/1980
98-28	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, dedication to Congressman Phillip Burton	Dedicates GGNRA to Congressman Burton	5/10/1983
102-299	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Addition Act of 1992	Addition of the Phleger Estate	6/9/1992

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Public Law #	Title	Summary	Date
106-113	Consolidated Appropriations for FY ending 9/30/2000	Exemption of all taxes and special assessments, except sales tax. Such areas of Fort Baker shall remain under exclusive Federal jurisdiction.	11/29/1999
106-291	Dept of Interior appropriation	Authority for fee-based education, interpretive and visitor service functions within the Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.	10/11/200
106-350	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2000	Additions as depicted on map "numbered NPS-80,076, and dated July 2000/PWR-PLRPC"	10/24/2000

MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT

January 9, 1908

By The President of The United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS. William Kent and his wife, Elizabeth Thatcher Kent, of the City of Chicago, in County of Cook in the State of Illinois, did, on December 26, 1907, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, by their certain deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, convey and forever quitclaim to the United States of America the following mentioned lands at that time held by them in private ownership and lying and being in township One North, of Range Six West, Mt. Diablo Meridian, in the County of Marin, in the State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake "A.7" driven in the center of the road in Redwood Canon and located by the following courses and distances from the point of commencement of the tract of land, which was conveyed by the Tamalpais Land and Water Company to William Kent by a deed dated August 29th, 1905, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Marin County, California, Book 95 of Deeds at page 58, to-wit: North eighteen degrees thirty-two minutes East two hundred thirty two and sixty-four hundredths feet, North sixty-six degrees thirty minutes West one hundred sixty-seven and thirty-four hundredths feet, North eighty-six degrees twenty-five minutes West ninety-eight and sixty-two hundredths feet, North seventy degrees no minutes, West two hundred forty-one and seven hundredths feet, North fifty-seven degrees twenty-nine minutes West one hundred seventy-eight and three hundredths feet; North forty-six degrees twenty-two minutes West two hundred thirty-five and thirty-nine hundredths feet and North twenty-four degrees twenty-five minutes West two hundred twenty-five and fifty-six hundredths feet; thence from said stake "A.7", the point of beginning, South fifty-four degrees nineteen minutes West fourteen hundred eighty-two and seven tenths feet to Station A.8 from which Station 4 of the survey of the tract of land conveyed to William Kent as aforesaid bears south fifty-four degrees nineteen minutes west three hundred ten feet distant; thence from said Station A.8 North forty-seven degrees thirty minutes West twenty-six hundred eighty feet; thence due West six hundred fifty and eight tenths feet; thence North fifty-two degrees thirty minutes West eleven hundred feet; thence North nineteen degrees forty-five minutes West ten hundred fifty-eight and four tenths feet to Station A.12. from which Station 16 of the Survey of the tract of land conveyed to William Kent as aforesaid bears South eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes West three hundred ten feet distant; thence North eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes East thirty-one hundred nine and two tenths feet; thence north fifty-five degrees twenty-eight minutes East fifteen hundred fifty feet to an iron bolt, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and thirty inches long, Station 14; thence South seventeen degrees eighteen minutes East twenty-eight hundred twenty and nine tenths feet; thence South four degrees ten minutes East nine hundred thirty feet to a stake "A.16" driven in the center of a graded road; and thence South forty-five degrees seventeen minutes West two hundred ninety-eight and five tenths feet to said stake A.7. the place of beginning. Containing an area of two hundred ninety-five acres a little more or less, and,

WHEREAS, said relinquishment and conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress, and

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WHEREAS, and extensive growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located, and if the character, age and size of the trees,

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 2 of said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that said grove and all of the land hereinbefore described and fully delineated in the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all the public land laws of the United States and set apart as a National Monument, to be known and recognized as the Muir Woods National Monument.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, cut, injure, destroy or take away any trees on said land and not to locate or settle upon any of said land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 9th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State

APPENDIX B: DESCRIPTION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS RELATED TO THIS PLAN

Appendix B provides an overall description of management plans from federal, state, regional and local government agencies along with their relationship to this management plan.

In addition to the overall vision and management plans described in the text of the general management plan, the NPS develops detailed project and program implementation plans in order to implement the goals and objectives of those broader plans. These implementation plans cover topics such as natural and cultural resource restoration and preservation, visitor use, transportation, and park operations.

FEDERAL PLANS

NPS PLANS CURRENTLY BEING PREPARED

Dog Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area (draft)

Golden Gate National Recreation Area is involved in a planning and public involvement process to decide how best to manage dog walking in the park. This process will result in a Dog Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This planning process will develop a range of alternatives with clear, enforceable guidelines for the manner and extent of dog walking in appropriate areas of the park. The alternatives will specify which of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area-managed lands would be open to on-leash dog walking and off-leash dog walking, and which are closed to dog walking. The goal of the process is to allow dogwalking while

- protecting park resources;
- providing a variety of visitor experiences;
- reducing visitor use conflicts;
- ensuring that park resources and values are available for future generations;
- increasing the safety of staff and visitors.

The park will evaluate the impacts of the range of alternatives and identify a preferred alternative for the draft Dog Management Plan/EIS (DEIS). The actions of the general management plan alternatives have been continuously reviewed as the Dog Management Plan evolves in order to ensure consistency between the two planning efforts.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area – Long-Range Transportation Plan

The Long-range Transportation Plan is being developed to guide the park's transportation program. The plan ties to the general management plan's vision for transportation and outlines the strategies for implementing the park's transportation goals for the next twenty years. This plan will reflect the vision as described in the general management plan.

1 **Southern Marin Equestrian Plan (draft)**

2 The Golden Gate National Recreation Area has is in the process of developing a the Southern Marin
3 Equestrian Plan. The plan is focused on options for the future use of three Marin County stables located
4 within the park and will address site and facility needs, improvements, and protection of important
5 resources at and surrounding these facilities. The plan will also identify and enhance the public outreach
6 and equestrian program, identify Best Management Practices and sustainable programs, increase
7 protection of natural resources, and preserve the cultural resources that surround the stables. The actions
8 of the general management plan alternatives have been continuously reviewed as the Southern Marin
9 Equestrian Plan evolves in order to ensure consistency between the two planning efforts.

10

11 **NPS TRAILS AND TRANSPORTATION PLANS AND PROGRAMS**

12 **South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge - Doyle Drive FEIS/R**

13 Doyle Drive is a portion of Route 101 that winds one and a half miles along the northern edge of San
14 Francisco and connects the San Francisco peninsula to the Golden Gate Bridge and the North Bay. It is
15 located within the Presidio of San Francisco and provides access to historic and cultural landmarks
16 including the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Presidio, the Golden Gate Bridge and the Palace
17 of Fine Arts. Originally constructed in 1936 with narrow lanes, no median, and no shoulders, Doyle Drive
18 is approaching the end of its useful life.

19 The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the seismic, structural, and traffic safety of Doyle
20 Drive within the setting and context of the Presidio of San Francisco and its purpose as a National Park.
21 Specific objectives of the Doyle Drive Project are

- 22 • to improve the seismic, structural and traffic safety on Doyle Drive;
- 23 • to maintain the functions that the Doyle Drive corridor serves as part of the regional and city
24 transportation network;
- 25 • to improve the functionality of Doyle Drive as an approach to the Golden Gate Bridge;
- 26 • to preserve the natural, cultural, scenic and recreational values of affected portions of the
27 Presidio, a national historic landmark district;
- 28 • to be consistent with the San Francisco General Plan and the General Management Plan
29 Amendment Final Environmental Impact Statement, Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate
30 National Recreation Area (NPS 1994a and 1994b) for Area A of the Presidio and the Presidio
31 Trust Management Plan: Land Use Policies for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco (Presidio
32 Trust 2002);
- 33 • to minimize the effects of noise and other pollution from the Doyle Drive corridor on natural
34 areas and recreational qualities at Crissy Field and other areas adjacent to the project area;
- 35 • to minimize the traffic impacts of Doyle Drive on the Presidio and local roadways;
- 36 • to improve intermodal and vehicular access to the Presidio; and
- 37 • to redesign the Doyle Drive corridor using the parkway concept described within the Doyle Drive
38 Intermodal Study (1996).

39 The alternatives of the general management plan are consistent with this plan.

1 **Marin Headlands and Fort Baker Transportation Infrastructure and Management Plan**
2 **Final Environmental Impact Statement (2009)**

3 The purpose of the plan is to provide improved access to and within the Marin Headlands and Fort Baker
4 for a variety of users, and to initiate these improvements in a way that minimizes impacts to the rich
5 natural and cultural resources of the Marin Headlands and Fort Baker study area. The Marin Headlands
6 and Fort Baker are in the San Francisco Bay area at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge, across the
7 bay from San Francisco. The Marin Headlands span the southern tip of the Marin Peninsula, from U.S.
8 Highway 101 to the western coastline, a 2,500-acre area. Fort Baker is a 335-acre site directly adjacent to
9 the Headlands on the east side of U.S. 101.

10 Implementation of this plan would provide infrastructure and access improvements in the park to meet the
11 following plan goals:

- 12 • Promote public transit, pedestrian, and bicycle travel to and within the park to improve visitor
13 experience and enhance environmental quality;
- 14 • Rehabilitate the Marin Headlands and Fort Baker road and trail infrastructure in a manner that
15 protects resources and improves safety and circulation;
- 16 • Reduce traffic congestion and improve safety at key park locations and connecting roads.

17 To accomplish these goals the roadways would be rehabilitated or reconstructed/widened without altering
18 their character defining features, and parking facilities would be improved. A greater number of transit
19 options would be provided to and within the study area. Parking fees would be collected to fund improved
20 transit services. Extensive pedestrian facility enhancements would be implemented, including closing and
21 rerouting existing trails and constructing new trails. Bicycle facilities would be improved with a few new
22 paths and bike lanes. Car-free days would be implemented on a trial basis for a maximum of seven days
23 per year.

24 The goals and actions of the *Marin Headlands and Fort Baker Transportation Infrastructure and*
25 *Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement* are appropriate for all general management
26 plan alternatives.

27
28 **Trails Forever**

29 The mission of Trails Forever is to improve the quality of trails in the Golden Gate National Parks,
30 enhance the experiences of park users, support resources preservation, and engage the community in
31 sustaining the parks trail system in perpetuity. Trails Forever is an initiative of the Golden Gate National
32 Parks Conservancy in partnership with the National Park Service and Presidio Trust. The signature
33 project is to complete the California Coastal Trail corridor within the Golden Gate national Parks with
34 trail connections to communities in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo. The actions of the general
35 management plan alternatives are consistent with the goals and projects of trails forever.

1 **NPS RESTORATION PLANS**

2 **Alcatraz Island Historic Preservation and Safety Construction Program Environmental**
3 **Impact Statement (2001)**

4 The implementation of this plan works to protect human health and safety, stabilize deteriorating historic
5 structures to protect the National Historic Landmark, and implement needed repairs in a manner that
6 minimizes adverse biological effects. The repairs include replacement of badly deteriorated poles
7 underneath the dock, seismic retrofit of the Cellhouse, repair and stabilization of other historic structures
8 to provide for public safety and historic preservation. The project is a construction program addressing
9 critically needed repairs on Alcatraz Island. The actions in the general management plan alternatives are
10 consistent with the direction of this environmental impact statement.

11

12 **Easkoot Creek Restoration at Stinson Beach Environmental Assessment (2003)**

13 The Easkoot Creek restoration addressed two important limiting factors for salmonid fish production:
14 1)the absence of pool habitats with associated large woody debris; and 2) the lack of natural riparian
15 habitat. This project contributes to the other restoration effort upstream and downstream of the Golden
16 Gate National Recreation Area lands, will yield long-term beneficial effects on the steelhead trout and
17 coho salmon habitat of Easkoot Creek. The actions in the general management plan alternatives are
18 consistent with the goals and projects associated with Easkoot Creek restoration.

19

20 **Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration, Banducci Site –**
21 **Environmental Assessment (2007)**

22 The purpose of this project is to substantially restore natural floodplain and creek processes on lower
23 Redwood Creek for the benefit of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and long-term natural resources conditions
24 in the Redwood Creek Watershed. The plan guided the implementation of restoration projects such as
25 levee removal, floodplain enhancements, and protection areas for threatened and endangered species. The
26 plan contributes to the implementation of the Redwood Creek Watershed vision. The actions in the
27 general management plan alternatives are consistent with the goals and projects associated with the lower
28 Redwood Creek floodplain and salmonid habitat restoration.

29

30 **Lower Redwood Creek Interim Flood Reduction Measures and Floodplain / Channel**
31 **Restoration Environmental Assessment (2003)**

32 This project takes actions at two locations in lower Redwood Creek near Muir Beach. The purpose of the
33 project is to improve hydrologic and geomorphic functions at the Pacific Way site and thus reduce the
34 magnitude, frequency, and duration of flooding on Pacific Way and to reduce the risk of channel avulsion
35 at the Pacific Way site. (Pacific Way is the access road to Muir Beach and to several residences in the
36 adjacent community). The project also reconnects lower Redwood Creek to its floodplain and expands
37 riparian vegetation at the Banducci. In addition, the project increased in-channel habitat complexity and
38 reestablish geomorphic processes at the Banducci site. These actions work to improve habitat for coho
39 salmon and steelhead. The actions in the general management plan alternatives are consistent with the
40 goals and projects associated with the lower Redwood Creek flood reduction measures and
41 floodplain/channel restoration.

42

1 **Mori Point Restoration and Trail Plan – Environmental Assessment (2006)**

2 The staff of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Golden Gate Parks Conservancy are working
3 to restore habitat and to develop a safe and sustainable trail system at Mori Point. The goals of this project
4 are to

- 5 • protect and enhance habitat for the federally endangered San Francisco garter snake and the
6 federally threatened California red-legged frog at Mori Point;
- 7 • preserve and restore the ecological integrity of Mori Point habitats by reducing threats to native
8 plant communities and natural processes;
- 9 • develop a safe and sustainable trail system, incorporating the California Coastal Trail, that
10 improves recreational experiences and reduces impacts to park resources.

11 Restoration activities include actions such as

- 12 • improving hydrologic and habitat connectivity between upland and wetland areas;
- 13 • creation of San Francisco garter snake foraging habitat;
- 14 • reduction and repair of coastal erosion;
- 15 • restoration of native plant communities;
- 16 • removal of trash, and debris.

17 The project develops a variety of trail experiences for different user groups and meets management
18 objectives to protect and enhance natural resource values and provide public access. Hiker-only
19 designations will be in effect on all segments through, or leading to, steep and erosion-prone areas.
20 Multiple-use opportunities (hiking, bicycling, and equestrian uses) were identified on the California
21 Coastal Trail and its main connector routes. The actions of the general management plan alternatives are
22 consistent with the goals and project work associated with this plan.

23

24 **Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan, 2007-2008 National Park Service**

25 The National Park Service developed a strategy to increase its emphasis on ocean resource management
26 and conservation. The Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan identifies critical issues and ways to address
27 them cooperatively with federal, state, tribal and private partners. The National Park Service will work
28 with partners under existing funding levels to implement this Action Plan. In doing so, the Park Service
29 has developed specific actions relating to the following four major topics:

- 30 • Create a seamless network of ocean national parks, national marine sanctuaries, national wildlife
31 refuges, and national estuarine research reserves
- 32 • Discover, map and protect ocean parks
- 33 • Engage visitors in ocean park stewardship
- 34 • Increase NPS technical capacity for ocean exploration and stewardship

35 The general management plan provides specific management guidance and objectives for addressing
36 these topics.

37

1 **Pacific Ocean Park Strategic Plan, National Park Service**

2 The concerns regarding the dramatic declines in the health of the marine ecosystems has the National
3 Park Service focusing more attention on stewardship and protection of ocean resources in the National
4 Park System. The Pacific Ocean Park Strategic Plan serves to lead the Pacific West and Alaska Region's
5 coastal national parks toward implementation and achievement of the overall goal of the Ocean Park
6 Stewardship Action Plan (described above). The plan provides action items specific to the following
7 goals:

8 **Strategy 1: Establish a seamless network of ocean parks, sanctuaries, refuges, and reserves**

- 9 • Facilitate partnership opportunities among federal, state and local agencies and non-government
10 organizations toward enhanced marine resource conservation and education.
- 11 • Facilitate partnership opportunities with neighboring countries (specifically Canada, Mexico, and
12 neighboring Pacific Islands), and build sister park relationships throughout the Pacific and Arctic
13 Oceans to enhance marine resource conservation and education.
- 14 • Explore means to facilitate international travel to other countries in order to communicate and
15 cooperate on an informal and routine basis.

16

17 **Strategy 2: Inventory, Map, and Protect Ocean Parks**

- 18 • Inventory and map natural and cultural resources within the submerged (includes the intertidal
19 zone) boundaries of ocean parks.
- 20 • Expand the natural resource vital signs monitoring program to more fully address ocean and
21 estuarine resources.
- 22 • Understand and quantify threats to natural, cultural, and subsistence resources, including those
23 associated with climate change and land- and water-based activities and develop mitigation or
24 restoration strategies.
- 25 • Expand understanding of ocean park boundaries, jurisdictions, and authorities.
- 26 • Increase the National Park Service's and other agencies' ocean and marine presence.
- 27 • Proactively inform park management and the public of emerging issues that could impact the
28 status and function of marine resources. Identify strategies to address these issues.
- 29 • Ensure that park-specific ocean stewardship issues and knowledge (both natural and cultural
30 resources) are available and synthesized for planning teams.

31

32 **Strategy 3: Engage Visitors and the Public in Ocean Park Stewardship**

- 33 • Create a communication strategy for PW/AK Region ocean parks to better inform the public on
34 topics of ocean stewardship.
- 35 • Enhance awareness and understanding of ocean stewardship issues through the development of
36 interpretive materials and recreational opportunities.
- 37 • Explore approaches to engage visitors, teachers, and students in the practice of ocean stewardship
38 through experiential learning.

- 1 • Demonstrate a commitment to ocean stewardship through adoption of sustainable operations and
2 practices at ocean parks.
- 3 • Demonstrate a commitment to ocean stewardship through adoption of sustainable tourism and
4 recreational opportunities, operations, and practices at ocean parks.
- 5 • Maximize the existing capacity of the PW/AK Region and ocean park units to engage in
6 stewardship activities.

7

8 **Strategy 4: Increase Technical Capacity for Ocean Exploration and Stewardship**

- 9 • Increase the technical capacity for ocean exploration and stewardship.
- 10 • Evaluate the effectiveness of the PW/AK Ocean Park Stewardship Strategy in conserving coastal
11 and marine resources.
- 12 • Generate awareness among park managers of the significance of marine resources and protection
13 responsibilities.
- 14 • Understand and anticipate the role of ocean park stewardship within the urban corridor, given
15 changing demography, development patterns, economies, and societal preferences.
- 16 • Pursue funding opportunities to increase the technical capacity for ocean exploration and
17 stewardship.

18 The general management plan provides specific management guidance and objectives for addressing the
19 four major strategies identified in the *Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan*.

20

21 **Redwood Creek Watershed: Vision for the Future (2003)**

22 The *Redwood Creek Watershed Vision for the Future*, while not a binding document, was jointly prepared
23 and agreed to in 2003 by public agencies and stakeholders in the Redwood Creek Watershed. The Vision
24 provides guiding principles and desired future conditions to serve as guidelines for planning and projects
25 in the watershed. The Vision identifies desired future conditions for natural resources, cultural resources,
26 visitor experience, resident community, and infrastructure and facilities. The goals of this project help
27 achieve numerous desired future conditions for intact watershed health, protection of natural processes
28 such as flooding, native plant communities, a full range of hydraulic and geomorphic functions, habitat
29 for special-status species, reduction of human-caused erosion that could impact fish or aquatic habitat,
30 and reduction of invasion by non-native plant species. The vision does not alter or override existing
31 policies of the participating agencies. Rather, it serves as guidelines to support future planning and
32 projects in the watershed, ensuring that planning and projects within the scope of this vision strive to meet
33 the common shared goals. The vision and goals for Redwood Creek Watershed were incorporated into the
34 alternatives for the general management plan.

35

36 **Wetland and Creek Restoration at Big Lagoon, Muir Beach Final Environmental Impact 37 Statement (2008)**

38 The focus of this project is the restoration of the lower Redwood Creek watershed at Muir Beach in Marin
39 County. The Big Lagoon site includes the wetlands, floodplain, and lagoon at the mouth of Redwood
40 Creek at Muir Beach. The project works to restore/enhance ecological conditions and processes, reducing

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1 flooding of local infrastructure, and providing public access to the beach and restored wetland and creek.
2 Key issues that were addressed include habitat for fish and wildlife, ecosystem conditions and processes,
3 effects on special status plant and animal species, hydrology, flood hazards, traffic, visitor access, and
4 visitor experience. The actions of the general management plan alternatives are consistent with the goals
5 and project work associated with this plan.

6

7 **NPS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

8 **Alcatraz Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment 1993**

9 The development concept plan provides direction in management of the entire island, works to balance
10 expansion of visitor access with habitat enhancement, wildlife protection and cultural resource protection,
11 and hazard remediation. The development concept plan will need to be revised or amended to incorporate
12 the changes proposed by the selected alternative in the general management plan.

13

14 **Fire Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Golden Gate**
15 **National Recreation Area (2006)**

16 An update to the 1993 *Fire Management Plan* (FMP), this plan reflects the importance of a more
17 concerted effort to effectively reduce wildfire risk to park resources and to private property along the
18 wildland urban interface. The plan examines the feasibility of facilitating the role of fire where it is safe to
19 do so and more fully addresses cultural resource concerns. The plan includes all lands within Golden Gate
20 National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site. The
21 plan is a strategic, operational plan intended to guide the fire management program and was prepared to
22 meet the requirements of NPS Director's Order 18. The plan includes procedures for managing the full
23 range of fire management activities, including wildland fire suppression and fuel reduction projects. The
24 plan identifies areas of the park where fuel reduction actions will occur during the first five years of
25 implementation; the five-year program will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect areas that have
26 been treated and add other areas where treatment is needed. As park managers implement the actions of
27 the general management plan selected alternative, the fire management plan will require a review and
28 possible refinement as resource and public issues change overtime.

29

30 **Golden Gate National Recreation Area – Park Asset Management Plan**

31 The major goal of the *Park Asset Management Plan* is to articulate how the park currently maintains its
32 assets and intends to in the future. This is accomplished through a review of how the park priorities its
33 assets, bundles work orders into logical projects, estimates operating and maintenance (O&M)
34 requirement, demonstrates funding gaps, and identifies techniques to manage these funding gaps. The
35 plan was used to help guide the development of the alternatives in the general management plan. Once the
36 general management plan is approved, the *Park Asset Management Plan* will be updated to reflect the
37 new management direction.

38

39

40

1 **NPS PARK PARTNER PLANS**

2 **Headlands Center for the Arts Master Plan 1990**

3 The plan provides guidance for the rehabilitation and use of the historic Fort Barry for an art center. The
4 alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this plan.

5

6 **Marine Mammal Center Site and Facilities Improvements Project Environmental**
7 **Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (2004)**

8 The environmental assessment presents and analyzes alternatives for the upgrade and expansion of the
9 Marine Mammal Center's facilities. These improvements will better serve The Center's existing programs
10 for the treatment and rehabilitation of injured, ill, or orphaned marine mammals that strand in coastal
11 waters every year.

12 Based on the analysis provided in the environmental assessment, the implementation of mitigation
13 measures, and with due consideration of the nature of public and agency comments, the National Park
14 Service has determined that the selected alternative would not have the potential to significantly adversely
15 affect the quality of the environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact was issued in October 2004.
16 The actions of the general management plan alternatives are consistent with the decisions and actions of
17 the Marine Mammal Center Site and Facilities Improvements Project.

18 **Slide Ranch Master Plan and EA (1996)**

19 **?????**

20

21 **OTHER FEDERAL PLANS**

22 **San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park General Management Plan,**
23 **1997**

24 The *General Management Plan for San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park* guides the
25 management of resources, visitor use, and general development at the park over the next 15 to 20 years.
26 The national historical park shares a boundary with Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the
27 actions of one park will influence the visitor and management activities of the other. In preparing the
28 alternatives for this general management plan, the planning team coordinated with the staff of the national
29 historical park to ensure consistencies with current management direction.

30

31 **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) — Joint Management Plan for**
32 **Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries**
33 **(2004)**

34 After nearly three years of public input, issue prioritization, and recommendations from each site's
35 Sanctuary Advisory Council, the National Marine Sanctuary Program is preparing draft management
36 plans and an environmental impact statement for the Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey
37 Bay national marine sanctuaries. The plans include a review of resource protection, education and
38 research programs, the program's resource and staffing needs, regulatory goals, and sanctuary boundaries.

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1 The three sanctuaries include Pacific Ocean waters that extend from Bodega Bay in the north to Cambria
2 in the south and thus could impact or be affected by the *Golden Gate National Recreation Area General*
3 *Management Plan*. The three management plans have been prepared jointly because the sanctuaries are
4 adjacent to one another, managed by the same program, and share many of the same resources and issues
5 as well as many overlapping interest and user groups. The alternatives in the general management plan
6 are consistent with these plans and articulate additional NPS actions that strengthen ocean stewardship
7 within the area of influence.

8
9
10 **STATE AND REGIONAL PLANS**

11 **Association of Bay Area Governments: Bay Trail Plan**

12 The Association of Bay Area Governments developed the *Bay Trail Plan* pursuant to California Senate
13 Bill 100. The Bay Trail is to be a regional hiking and bicycling trail around the perimeter of the San
14 Francisco and San Pablo bays. Senate Bill 100 mandates that the Bay Trail provide connections to
15 existing park and recreation facilities, create links to existing and proposed transportation facilities, and
16 avoid adverse effects on environmentally sensitive areas. All the alternatives in this general management
17 plan are consistent with the purposes and objectives of the Bay Trail.

18
19 **California Department of Parks and Recreation — Angel Island State Park Resource**
20 **Management Plan/General Development Plan/Environmental Impact Report (1979)**

21 This plan guides the responsible use and management of resources at Angel Island State Park. It outlines
22 recommended actions to improve opportunities for passive recreation, boating experiences, and other
23 appropriate forms of recreation. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this
24 plan.

25
26 **California Department of Parks and Recreation — California Outdoor Recreation Plan**
27 **(2002)**

28 The *California Outdoor Recreation Plan* (CORP) is the statewide master plan for parks, outdoor
29 recreation, and open space for all recreation providers. The CORP provides policy guidance to all public
30 agencies – federal, state, local, and special districts – engaged in providing outdoor recreational lands,
31 facilities and services throughout the state. The plan includes five major goals: to provide a source of
32 information; serve as an action guide; provide leadership; maintain funding eligibility for the Land &
33 Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); and provide project selection criteria for administering the LWCF
34 grant program. A separate report, entitled *Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in*
35 *California 2002*, which is considered part of the CORP, establishes baseline information on outdoor
36 recreation supply and demand. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this
37 plan.

1 **California Department of Parks and Recreation — Gray Whale Cove State Beach General**
2 **Plan Amendment (1984)**

3 This amendment to the San Mateo Coast Area General Plan was approved to change the location of the
4 proposed 200-car parking area for public beach access to Gray Whale Cove. The alternatives in the
5 general management plan are consistent with this plan.

6
7 **California Department of Parks and Recreation — Pacifica State Beach General Plan**
8 **(1990)**

9 This plan provides long-range development, management, and operational guidelines for Pacifica State
10 Beach. The plan is comprised of seven elements: resource, land use, facilities, Interpretive, operations,
11 concessions, and environmental impact. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent
12 with this plan.

13
14 **California Department of Parks and Recreation — Mount Tamalpais State Park General**
15 **Plan (1980)**

16 The purpose of this general plan is to provide general guidelines for the park's management and
17 development in accordance with the unit's classification as a state park. Because the natural resources of
18 Mt. Tamalpais State Park make it unique, development and management should focus on the
19 preservation, interpretation, and public use of its natural and scenic values. The specific goals of the plan
20 are as follows:

- 21 • Identify the park's natural, cultural, and recreational resources.
- 22 • Establish policies for the management, protection, use, and interpretation of these resources.
- 23 • Identify existing and future problems and provide solutions.
- 24 • Determine visitor activities and land uses that are compatible with the purpose of the park, the
25 preservation of resources, and the surrounding land uses.
- 26 • Determine the potential environmental impact of visitor activities, land use, and related
27 development.
- 28 • Establish guidelines for the sequence of park development.
- 29 • Provide an informational document for the public, the legislature, park personnel, and other
30 government agencies.

31
32 **Caltrans District 4 Devil's Slide Project**

33 Carved out of the steep cliff sides, Route 1 hugs the coastline for much of the distance between Pacifica
34 and Montara. In one part, the road crosses the aptly named Devil's Slide region, a steep, unstable
35 geological formation. This section of road has a long history of closure due to rockslides and land
36 slippage. Following many years of public input and careful evaluation of alternatives, Devil's Slide will
37 be bypassed by two inland tunnels, providing a safe, dependable highway between Pacifica and Montara.
38 This is Caltrans' Devil's Slide Tunnel project. The bypassed section of Route 1, together with 70 acres of
39 State right of way, will be closed to motor vehicles and made available as a multi-use Coastal Trail
40 segment for public access and recreational use following the planned tunnel opening in 2011, with small
41 trailhead parking lots at the north and south ends. This land was included in the 2005 boundary

1 expansion. Acquisition and management of this site has not been determined but has been integrated into
2 the planning process for the general management plan.

3
4 **Coastal Conservancy — Completing the California Coastal Trail (2003)**

5 SB908, passed in 2001 by the California State Legislature, directed the Coastal Conservancy to report on
6 a proposed trail that would stretch 1,300 miles along the entire California coast. The report, completed in
7 January 2003, analyzes the costs/benefits & opportunities and constraints of completing the trail, discusses
8 signage and graphics standards, and outlines recommendations for statewide policy initiatives and local
9 implementation projects.

10 The California Coastal Trail is a network of public trails for walkers, bikers, equestrians, wheelchair
11 riders and others along the entire California coastline. It is currently more than half complete. Coastwalk
12 is a volunteer organization that advocates for completion of the Trail. The California Coastal Trail is
13 intended to provide "a continuous public right-of-way along the California coastline designed to foster
14 appreciation and stewardship of the scenic and natural resources of the coast through hiking and other
15 complementary modes of non-motorized transportation." The Coastal Trail runs through parts of the
16 Golden Gate National Recreation Area and provides opportunities for connections to other trails within
17 the study area. It is focused on enhancing public access to the coastal region and providing education to
18 visitors. These goals are completely compatible with those of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area,
19 so working together there may be opportunities for efficiencies in providing access to national recreation
20 area lands along the coastline. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this
21 plan.

22
23 **Golden Lands, Golden Opportunity: Preserving vital Bay Area Lands for all Californians**
24 **(Greenbelt Alliance, Bay Area Open Space Council, Association of Bay Area**
25 **Governments 2008)**

26 The initiative provides a statement of regional principles to ensure a healthy future for vital Bay Area
27 lands and residents. The initiative identifies unprotected landscapes with significant value to the Bay Area
28 and the state. It works to coordinate priorities among a variety of organizations working together. The
29 park staff at Golden Gate National Recreation Area participated in the identification of unprotected
30 landscapes. The alternatives in the general management plan incorporate potential actions that contribute
31 to this regional effort and are consistent with this initiative.

32
33 **San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC)**

34 The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission is the regional planning authority in
35 the San Francisco Bay area. The commission is authorized to control Bay filling and dredging and Bay-
36 related shoreline development. Areas within BCDC jurisdiction include the San Francisco Bay, a
37 shoreline band 100 feet inland of the Bay, and several other distinct features in the Bay area such as salt
38 ponds and managed wetlands. Several BCDC plans affect development efforts along the Golden Gate
39 National Recreation Area shoreline. The commission is the agency responsible for reviewing and
40 approving Coastal Consistency Determinations under the Coastal Zone Management Act in the San
41 Francisco Bay area.

1 **San Francisco Bay Plan (2003)**

2 This plan quantifies how the Bay Conservation and Development Commission proposes to reach its
3 primary goal of developing the Bay and associated shoreline to its highest potential. The plan identifies
4 priority use areas in the Bay, including ports, water-related industry, water-oriented recreation, airports,
5 and wildlife refuges. The plan outlines the permitting policies and procedures for activities within priority
6 and non-priority use areas and how they will be granted.

7 **San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan (2003)**

8 The *Seaport Plan* is a second-tier document to Bay Conservation Development Commission's *San*
9 *Francisco Bay Plan*. It provides specific details about facilities identified as port priority use areas in the
10 *Bay Plan*. The data includes exact boundaries of port priority use area, cargo forecasts, policies, and
11 planned improvements, and the plan recommends changes/upgrades at specific ports and their terminals.

12 The alternatives are consistent with the above plans and the planning team will seek a determination from
13 the agency for the general management plan.

14

15 **San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority (2003) Final Program EIR: Expansion of**
16 **Ferry Transit Service in the San Francisco Bay Area**

17 This document outlines a comprehensive strategy for expanding water transportation services in San
18 Francisco Bay. The San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority (Water Transit Authority) is a
19 regional agency authorized by the state of California to operate a comprehensive San Francisco Bay Area
20 public water transit system. The Water Transit Authority's goal over the next 20 years is to develop a
21 reliable, convenient, flexible, and cost-effective water-transit system that will help reduce vehicle
22 congestion and pollution in the Bay Area. In 2003 the Water Transit Authority plan was approved, and
23 when fully implemented the Water Transit Authority estimates that by 2025 commuter-based ferry
24 ridership will triple existing ridership and grow to approximately 12 million riders annually. The primary
25 objectives of the Water Transit Authority plan include:

- 26 • eight new ferry routes plus improved service on the existing ferry systems
- 27 • an additional 31 new passenger ferries over the next 10 years
- 28 • acquisition of clean emission vessels
- 29 • provision of convenient landside connections to terminals
- 30 • expansion of facilities at the San Francisco Ferry Building
- 31 • construction of two spare vessels
- 32 • partnering with Redwood City, Treasure Island, Antioch, Martinez, Hercules, and Moffett
- 33 Field to continue planning their respective waterfronts
- 34 • pursuing funding from federal and local sources

35

36 **COUNTY AND LOCAL PLANS**

37

38 **Central Marin Ferry Connection Project (2004)**

39 The Central Marin Ferry Connection (CMFC) project calls for a new bicycle and pedestrian connection
40 between East Sir Francis Drake Boulevard to the north and to the Redwood Highway and access roads in

1 Corte Madera at Wornum Street and Redwood Highway to the south, thus connecting a gap in bicycle and
2 pedestrian access in Central Marin County. Such a bike and pedestrian crossing would strengthen the
3 interconnected bike network in Marin County, much of which leads to Golden Gate National Recreation
4 Area sites. With such a connection, other weak points could be strengthened. With more bicycle access
5 opportunities to Golden Gate National Recreation Area sites, more bicyclists will have an opportunity to
6 visit. Increased bike access could also reduce vehicle traffic trying to access national recreation area sites.

7
8 **Extension of San Francisco Municipal Railway’s Historic Streetcar Environmental Impact**
9 **Statement (draft)**

10 The Municipal Railway (MUNI) currently operates historic streetcar service on Market Street and along
11 the San Francisco waterfront (F-Line) to the line's existing terminus at Jones Street and Beach (in the
12 Fisherman's Wharf area). The proposed extension (E-Line) would begin at the terminus of the F-line and
13 extend west to San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and on to Fort Mason. The exact route
14 has yet to be determined but would utilize either existing rail right-of-way routes confined to city streets
15 or pass through San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park’s Aquatic Park (at the core of the
16 National Historic Landmark District) in order to reach the Fort Mason tunnel. It is anticipated that under
17 all alternatives the railway line would extend through the tunnel and end in the area of lower Fort Mason.

18
19 **Fitzgerald Marine Reserve Master Plan, 2002**

20 The James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve (the Reserve) is a 402-acre natural resource area on the north
21 coast of San Mateo County. The Reserve is under joint custodianship of the County of San Mateo Parks
22 and Recreation Division and the California Department of Fish and Game. The Reserve extends 3 miles
23 south from Point Montara to the south end of Pillar Point and 1,000 feet west into the ocean from the
24 mean high tide line. Part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Reserve includes 370 acres
25 of intertidal and subtidal marine habitat below the high tide line and 32 acres of upland coastal bluffs with
26 elevations up to 100 feet. The intertidal zone, which contains rocky reefs at sea level and pocket beaches,
27 is one of the most biodiverse intertidal regions in the state, renowned for its richness and diversity.
28 Accessible at low tide, the reefs receive high levels of use because of their close proximity to the San
29 Francisco Bay Area’s dense population centers. The reefs within the Reserve form ten distinct areas, but
30 are generally referred to as Moss Beach Reef to the north and Frenchman’s Reef to the south.

31 The Reserve is both a “Marine Life Refuge” and an “Area of Special Biological Significance” (ASBS),
32 designated by the State of California. The concept of “special biological significance” recognizes that
33 certain biological communities, because of their value or fragility, deserve very special protection,
34 consisting of preservation and maintenance of natural water quality conditions to the extent practicable.

35 The Master Plan has three main components: 1) Natural Resource Management Program, 2) Visitor
36 Management Program; 3) Uses and Facilities Program. The following goals provide the foundation for
37 the Master Plan Concept:

- 38 • Preserve and Enhance Natural Resources
- 39 • Provide Educational and Interpretive Opportunities
- 40 • Ensure Adequate and Well-Trained Staff
- 41 • Improve Baseline Information

- 1 • Improve Visitor Management
- 2 • Improve Visitor Facilities
- 3 • Minimize Impacts to Neighbors
- 4 • Protect Cultural Resources
- 5 • Provide Recreation Opportunities
- 6 • Seek Funding Opportunities

7 The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve
8 Master Plan.

9

10 **Huddart and Wunderlich Parks Master Plan (2006)**

11 This Master Plan presents a 20-year vision for the development, operation, and maintenance of Huddart
12 and Wunderlich Parks. More specifically, the Master Plan is intended to achieve the following goals:

- 13 • Continue to provide multiple recreational opportunities that are consistent with the regional
14 nature of the parks and with protection of the environmental, cultural, and historic resources of
15 the land.
- 16 • Concentrate development of new facilities in the already-developed portions of the parks. Protect
17 the wild character of the undeveloped portions of the parks.
- 18 • Increase the revenue generation capability of each park.
- 19 • Identify physical improvements that will decrease ongoing operation and maintenance costs.
- 20 • Make public safety a top priority in ongoing park operations and maintenance, and in new
21 improvement projects.
- 22 • Ensure the continued equestrian use of the parks.

23 Improve vehicular and pedestrian circulation within each park.

24 The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with the Huddart and Wunderlich Parks
25 Master Plan.

26

27 **Marin County Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (2003)**

28 The Marin County Congestion Management Agency commissioned a bicycle and pedestrian master plan
29 to embrace both incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within the county. Key recommendations
30 of this plan include a north-south bikeway, an east-west bikeway, potential use of abandoned railroad
31 tunnels and rights-of-way, and locating vital infrastructure improvements to promote and encourage
32 increased bicycle and pedestrian activity. **How has Golden Gate National Recreation Area used this
33 report?**

34

35 **Marin County Local Coastal Program Unit 1 (1979)**

36 This document was prepared pursuant to the Coastal Act of 1976, which required all coastal jurisdictions
37 to prepare a Local Coastal Program. A Local Coastal Program is “a local government’s land use plans,

1 zoning ordinances, zoning district maps, and implementing actions which , when taken together, meet the
2 requirement of, and implement the provisions and policies” of the Coastal Act at the local level. (Is this
3 plan still valid, have we supported any of the goals?)
4

5 **Marin Countywide Plan (2007) and amended (2009)**

6 The Marin Countywide Plan guides the conservation and development of Marin County. The countywide
7 goals reflect core community values and identify what fundamental outcomes are desired.

- 8 • **A Preserved and Restored Natural Environment.** Marin watersheds, natural habitats, wildlife
9 corridors, and open space will be protected, restored, and enhanced.
- 10 • **A Sustainable Agricultural Community.** Marin’s working agricultural landscapes will be
11 protected, and the agricultural community will remain viable and successfully produce and
12 market a variety of healthy foods and products.
- 13 • **A High-Quality Built Environment.** Marin’s community character, the architectural heritage of
14 its downtowns and residential neighborhoods, and the vibrancy of its business and commercial
15 centers will be preserved and enhanced.
- 16 • **More-Affordable Housing.** Marin’s members of the workforce, the elderly, and special needs
17 groups will have increased opportunities to live in well-designed, socially and economically
18 diverse affordable housing strategically located in mixed-use sites near employment or public
19 transportation.
- 20 • **Less Traffic Congestion.** Marin community members will have access to flexible work
21 schedules, carpools, and additional transportation choices for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit
22 users that reduce traffic congestion.
- 23 • **A Vibrant Economy.** Marin’s targeted businesses will be clean, be prosperous, meet local
24 residents’ and regional needs, and provide equal access to meaningful employment, fair
25 compensation, and a safe, decent workplace.
- 26 • **A Reduced Ecological Footprint.** Marin residents and businesses will increasingly use
27 renewable energy, fuel efficient transportation choices, and green building and business practices
28 similar to the level of Western Europe.
- 29 • **Collaboration and Partnerships.** Marin public agencies, private organizations, and regional
30 partners will reach across jurisdictional boundaries to collaboratively plan for and meet
31 community needs.
- 32 • **A Healthy and Safe Lifestyle.** Marin residents will have access to a proper diet, health care, and
33 opportunities to exercise, and the community will maintain very low tobacco, alcohol, drug
34 abuse, and crime rates.

35 The alternatives in this general management plan work to address many of the goals listed above
36 including preserved natural environments, less traffic congestion, vibrant economy, reduced ecological
37 footprint, collaboration, and healthy and safe lifestyles.
38
39
40

1 **Midcoast Action Plan for Parks and Recreation: Planning Team Report 2007**

2 This report, prepared by the Midcoast Recreation Planning Team, is an Action Plan for providing
3 neighborhood and community recreation services and facilities on the Midcoast. The Action Plan outlines
4 near and long term objectives and a strategy for implementation. This plan focuses on actions that finally
5 implement recommendations from three assessments conducted over the past 30 years beginning with the
6 adopted *Midcoast Community Plan* from 1978. Preparation of this plan for a Midcoast park and recreation
7 system also meets the *Shared Vision 2010 The Promise of the Peninsula* prepared by the County Board of
8 Supervisors. Six commitments and eleven goals outlined in the County's shared vision are directly
9 applicable to implementing a Midcoast park system. The alternatives in the general management plan are
10 consistent with the planning team report.

11
12 **City of Pacifica Pedro Point Headlands Coastal Trail Connection**

13 The City of Pacifica proposes to construct a multi-use Coastal Trail connection west of Highway 1
14 through this site prior to its transfer to Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This trail segment would
15 connect with the future north trailhead and Coastal Trail on the abandoned Highway 1 segment that will
16 become a multi-use trail when the Devil's Slide Tunnel Project is complete. The City of Pacifica has
17 constructed paved multi-use paths along Highway 1, connecting or with potential to expand and connect
18 to national recreation area sites.

19
20 **Peninsula Watershed Management Plan — San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
21 (SFPUC) (2002)**

22 The plan provides a comprehensive set of goals, policies, and management actions which integrate all
23 watershed resources and reflect the unique qualities of the watersheds. In addition to serving as a long-
24 term regulatory framework for decision-making by the SFPUC, the plan is also intended to be used as an
25 implementation guide by the SFPUC's Land and Resource Management Section (LRMS) staff. The plan
26 provide the LRMS manager and staff with management actions designed to implement the established
27 goals and policies for water quality, water supply, ecological and cultural resource protection, fire and
28 safety management, watershed activities, public awareness, and revenue enhancement.

29
30 **PG&E Jefferson-Martin 230kV Transmission Line Proposed Settlement and
31 Environmental Assessment (EA) (2004)**

32 The project includes an assessment of construction of 24 miles of new 230 kV transmission line in San
33 Mateo County (Jefferson-Martin 230kV Line). The project includes both overhead (3.3 miles) and
34 underground segments (20 miles) within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) boundary
35 and within easements managed by NPS to protect the natural and scenic values. The approximately 24-
36 mile route selected by the California Public Utilities Commission includes replacement of the existing
37 double circuit 60kV line with a double circuit 60kV/230kV line along the same Right-of-Way, with minor
38 modifications to reduce visibility of the rebuilt line. A final route for the line was approved by the
39 California Public Utilities Commission in August 2004, which the National Park Service appealed. PG&E
40 has proposed a settlement to the NPS, which is the subject of the EA. Construction would begin on the
41 underground segments in January 2005 and the overhead rebuild segment is scheduled for Summer 2005.
42 The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this plan.

1 **Regional Bicycle Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area (2001)**

2 The Metropolitan Transportation Commission's *2001 Regional Bicycle Plan* is a component of the *2001*
3 *Regional Transportation Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area*, which establishes the region's 25-year
4 transportation investment plan. The commission sought to develop a regional bicycle plan with the
5 following five main objectives:

- 6 • Define a network of regionally significant bicycle routes, facilities, and necessary support
7 programs and facilities.
- 8 • Identify gaps in the network and recommend specific improvements needed to fill these gaps in
9 the system.
- 10 • Develop cost estimates for build-out of the entire regional network.
- 11 • Develop a funding strategy to implement the regional bike network.
- 12 • Identify programs to help local jurisdictions to become more bicycle-friendly.

13 The goal of the plan is to "ensure that bicycling is a convenient, safe, and practical means of
14 transportation throughout the Bay Area for all Bay Area residents." The alternatives in the general
15 management plan are consistent with this plan.

16

17 **San Francisco General Plan (2004)**

18 The city's *General Plan* guides change and growth within the city to ensure that the qualities that make
19 San Francisco unique are preserved and enhanced. The plan is the embodiment of the community's vision
20 for the future of San Francisco.

21 The *General Plan* is designed as a guide to the attainment of the following general goals:

- 22 • Protection, preservation, and enhancement of the economic, social, cultural, and aesthetic values
23 that establish the desirable quality and unique character of the city.
- 24 • Help make the city more healthful, safe, pleasant, and satisfying, with housing representing good
25 standards for all residents and adequate open spaces and appropriate community facilities.
- 26 • Improvement of the city as a place for commerce and industry by making it more efficient,
27 orderly, and satisfactory for the production, exchange, and distribution of goods and services,
28 with adequate space for each type of economic activity and improved facilities for the loading
29 and movement of goods.
- 30 • Coordination of the varied pattern of land use with public and semipublic service facilities
31 required for efficient functioning of the city, and for the convenience and well-being of its
32 residents, workers, and visitors.
- 33 • Coordination of the varied pattern of land use with circulation routes and facilities required for
34 the efficient movement of people and goods within the city and to and from the city.
- 35 • Coordination of the growth and development of the city with the growth and development of
36 adjoining cities and counties and of the San Francisco Bay Region.

37

38 In addition, the *SUBAREA 3: Bay Street To The Municipal Pier* identifies Objective 3 to transform the
39 area into an attractive gateway to the residential boulevard and a transition from Fisherman's Wharf and

1 the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The following are the policies associated with this objective:
2

3 ***POLICY 3.1: Create a tree-lined and landscaped median strip within the Van Ness street space***
4 ***and plant rows of trees in the sidewalk space.*** This greenspace element, which would realign some
5 existing parking spaces, should be designed to "announce" the area's attractive shoreline open space
6 resources and visually direct the visitor to them.

7
8 ***POLICY 3.2: Support National Park Service plans for improvements of the area within the***
9 ***boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) boundaries.*** The *Golden Gate*
10 *National Recreation Area General Management Plan* calls for the following improvements:

11 *"All of the Van Ness Avenue (asphalt paving) inside the park boundary will be removed and*
12 *replaced with landscaping. The Sea Scout clubhouse and maintenance docks will also be*
13 *removed. The Sea Scouts' boats will be moved to the east side of the lagoon, and their programs*
14 *and meetings will be held in the aquatic center. The food concession at the foot of Van Ness will*
15 *receive a good sprucing-up. The Municipal Pier will also get a substantial cleanup and minor*
16 *improvements such as fish-cleaning stations and restrooms. (It may also require structural*
17 *renovation). Night lighting throughout the area will be upgraded."*
18

19 **San Mateo County Comprehensive Bicycle Route Plan (2000)**

20 The plan addresses issues of safety, access, quality of life, and the effective implementation of bikeways.
21 Outlined in the plan are a detailed set of policies, goals, and objectives designed to be in concert with the
22 county's and cities' general plans, the cities' bicycle plans, as well as other relevant regional plans. These
23 policies address important issues related to San Mateo County's bikeways, such as planning, community
24 involvement, use of existing resources, facility design, multimodal integration, safety and education,
25 support facilities and programs, funding, implementation, and maintenance.

26 The short- to mid-term top recommended projects in the plan include the North-South Bikeway Project,
27 the Colma-Millbrae Bikeway, the Ralston Bikeway, the North-South Bikeway (southern segment), the
28 San Mateo County Bay Trail, the Recreational Route improvements, the North Coast Bikeway, the North-
29 South Bikeway (Old County Road section), the Coastside Bicycle Projects, the U.S. 101/Willow Road
30 Interchange, the North-South Bikeway (Bayshore section), the U.S. 101/Broadway Interchange, the
31 North-South Bikeway (Delaware/California section), the Crystal Springs/3rd/4th Avenue Bikeway, and the
32 SFIA Bay Trail/Commuter Bikeway. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with
33 this plan.

34 **San Mateo County Trails Plan (2001)**

35 This document is the 2001 update of the *San Mateo County Trails Plan*. Trails planning on a countywide
36 level dates back nearly 25 years. The 2001 update is the third iteration of the *Trails Plan*. The *Trails Plan*
37 is intended to fulfill the following objectives:

- 38 • Provide an updated *Trails Plan* with the latest desired alignments.
- 39 • Link trails among existing and proposed trails in San Mateo County cities and parks, and to
40 adjacent counties.
- 41 • Develop a set of policies and guidelines that can be used during detailed trail planning to ensure
42 that adequate trails are constructed within constraints presented by the environment.

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- 1 • Provide a plan for access for recreational and educational purposes to portions of the county
2 where no access currently is available.
- 3 • Improve access to and along the coast.
- 4 • Provide recreational opportunities to area residents.
- 5 • Provide commuter routes for alternative types of transportation (e.g., bicycles).

6 Some of the projected trails, such as the Bay Area Ridge Trail, could pass through or connect with trails
7 in Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent
8 with this plan.

9

10 **San Mateo Countywide Transportation 2010 Plan (2001)**

11 This transportation plan serves as a plan

- 12 • for all modes (roads, Caltrain, SamTrans, BART, bicycles) and that looks at all modes as
13 systems
- 14 • that advocates policy, not projects; it is not a capital improvement program
- 15 • whose policy is derived from understanding the relational interaction between the modes
- 16 • that strives for synergy among the parts of the transportation system — the whole is greater than
17 the sum of the parts
- 18 • that seeks to develop the parts of the system to the optimal size, rather than the maximum
- 19 • that provides critical information to help make informed decisions
- 20 • that recognizes the decentralized, fragmented, and complex decision-making structures of
21 transportation planning in the county
- 22 • that seeks to coordinate decision making, relying on cooperation and not enforcement

23

24 The goals of this plan are to reduce traffic congestion in San Mateo County, improve mobility, reduce
25 congestion, increase access, improve air quality, increase economic vitality, improve the coordination of
26 land use and transportation planning, increase reliability, and increase safety. The objectives are to
27 increase capacity and performance (safety, reliability, convenience) of all transportation systems, increase
28 demand for transit travel, and decrease demand for automobile travel, especially single-occupant.

29 The strategy is to attack congestion on the following five fronts:

- 30 • Roads – Increase the efficiency of the existing highway system.
- 31 • Transit – Increase capacity, service levels, and safety of transit systems.
- 32 • Land Use – Increase supply and density of housing and employment in transit corridors.
- 33 • Transportation Systems Management – Increase programs to reduce the demand for single-
34 occupant automobile travel.
- 35 • Pricing – Initiate modest pricing programs that cause a shift from automobile to transit travel.

36

1 The alternatives in the general management plan are mindful of the goals and objectives of this plan. As
2 more specific implementation plans are developed for park sites in San Mateo, the park staff will
3 coordinate with the county to help achieve the transportation plan's goals and objectives.

4

5 **Sausalito General Plan (1995)**

6 The following ten broad goals serve as the basis for more specific policies and implementation strategies.
7 The overriding theme of the *Sausalito General Plan* is to protect the existing character, unique features,
8 and quality of life in Sausalito.

9 Goals of the Plan

- 10 1. Protect and enhance Sausalito as a residential community.
- 11 2. Protect the present character of Sausalito's residential neighborhoods.
- 12 3. Encourage commercial services that serve city residents.
- 13 4. Recognize the importance of the downtown commercial district to the economic viability of
14 the community and provide amenities for Sausalito's visitors.
- 15 5. Preserve the open waterfront as a natural resource and promote maritime uses in the
16 Marinship.
- 17 6. Preserve the historical character of Sausalito and its architectural and cultural diversity.
- 18 7. Protect the scenic qualities and the natural environment of the city.
- 19 8. Protect residents from natural and manmade hazards and avoid exposure to unnecessary risks
20 to community safety.
- 21 9. Preserve and provide a variety of housing opportunities in keeping with Sausalito's tradition
22 of diversity.
- 23 10. Maintain an appropriate level of public services.

24 The alternatives in the general management plan are consistent with this plan.

25

APPENDIX C: NPS POLICIES: DESIRED CONDITIONS AND STRATEGIES

This section focuses on desired conditions and strategies to guide management of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument in all alternatives, including the no-action alternative. They guide actions taken by NPS staff on such topics as natural and cultural resource management, park facilities, and visitor use management. Each topic discussed below has two parts: (a) desired conditions for that topic (in italics), and (b) broad strategies that may be used to achieve those desired conditions.

Desired conditions articulate the ideal conditions the National Park Service is striving to attain. The term “desired conditions” is used interchangeably with goals. Desired conditions provide guidance for fulfilling the park’s purpose and for protecting the park’s fundamental resources and values on a park-wide basis.

The strategies describe actions that could be used by the National Park Service (or its partners) to achieve the desired conditions. Many of these strategies are already being implemented. Those not already being implemented are consistent with NPS policy, are not believed to be controversial, and require no analysis and documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (or analysis and documentation would be completed separately from this *General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*). This is not an exhaustive list of strategies. As new ideas, technologies, and opportunities arise, they will be considered if they further support the desired condition.

The park-wide desired conditions and strategies in this section, combined with the management actions that are specific to the management alternative ultimately selected for implementation will form the complete general management plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument.

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

The park staff demonstrates leadership in resource stewardship and conservation of ecosystem values. The marine, forests, and aquatic systems are managed from an ecosystem perspective, considering both internal and external factors affecting visitor use, environmental quality, and resource stewardship. Management decisions about ecosystems are based on scholarly and scientific information. Resources and visitation are managed in consideration of the ecological and social conditions of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and surrounding area. NPS managers adapt management strategies to changing ecological and social conditions and are partners in regional land planning and management.

Strategies

- Continue to participate in and encourage ongoing partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies, and nongovernmental organizations in programs that have importance within and beyond park boundaries. Partnerships important to the long-term viability of critical natural resources include the following:
 - Monitoring water quality of local water bodies.

- 1 ○ Managing wildlife across human-created boundaries (such as jurisdictions, property lines,
2 and fences).
- 3 ○ Managing nonnative invasive species.
- 4 ○ Managing wildland fire
- 5 • Central to ecosystem management is long-term monitoring of changes in the condition of
6 cultural and natural resources and related human influences. Improvement or degradation of
7 resources and visitor experience cannot be determined with any certainty without a monitoring
8 program. To protect, restore, and enhance park resources and to sustain visitor use and
9 enjoyment within and around the park, NPS staff would do the following:
 - 10 ○ Initiate or continue long-term monitoring of resources and visitor use, including use of
11 the visitor experience and resource protection framework or other user capacity process,
12 as appropriate.
 - 13 ○ Promote research to increase understanding of park resources, natural processes, and
14 human interactions with the environment, with emphasis on fundamental resources and
15 values.
 - 16 ○ Practice science-based decision-making and adaptive management, incorporating the
17 results of resource monitoring and research into NPS operations.
 - 18 ○ Identify lands/waters outside the park where ecological processes and human use affect
19 park resources or are closely related to park resource management considerations; initiate
20 joint research, monitoring, management actions, agreements, or partnerships to promote
21 resource conservation.
 - 22 ○ Provide education and outreach programs to highlight conservation and management
23 issues facing the park and related lands and encourage partners who are able to assist
24 with ecosystem stewardship.
- 25 • Continue the disturbed site restoration program.
- 26 • Strive to control invasive nonnative species in coordination with adjacent landowners, other
27 agencies, and NPS staff specialists; consider control of native species that threaten ecosystem
28 health.

29

30 **NATURAL RESOURCES**

31 The resources and processes of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National
32 Monument retain a significant degree of ecological integrity. Natural wind and water processes function
33 as unimpeded as possible. Management decisions about natural resources are based on scholarly and
34 scientific information and on the park's identified fundamental resources and values. Park resources and
35 values are protected through collaborative efforts with neighbors and partners. Visitors and employees
36 recognize and understand the value of the park's natural resources. Human impacts on resources are
37 monitored, and harmful effects are minimized, mitigated, or eliminated.

38 Biologically diverse native communities are protected and restored when possible. Particularly sensitive
39 communities are closely monitored and protected. Endemic species and habitats are fully protected;
40 nonnative species are controlled, and native species are reintroduced when conditions allow. Genetic
41 integrity of native species is protected. Threatened and endangered species are protected to the greatest

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1 extent possible and are generally stable or improving. Natural fire regimes are investigated *and supported*
2 *where possible.*

3 **Strategies**

- 4 • Continue to inventory biotic and abiotic resources in the park and assess their status and trends.
- 5 • Continue long-term systematic monitoring of resources and processes to detect natural and
6 human-caused trends, document changes in species or communities, evaluate the effectiveness of
7 management plans and restoration projects, and mitigate impacts where possible.
- 8 • Implement and keep current a cooperative wildland fire management plan that includes
9 interagency participation to maintain conditions within the natural range as much as possible.
- 10 • Work in consultation with American Indian tribes to identify, evaluate, and determine
11 appropriate treatment for natural resources used by American Indian throughout Golden Gate
12 National Recreation Area.
- 13 • Provide information to adjacent homeowners and private landowners on natural processes,
14 wildlife, critical habitats, and threats to resources.
- 15 • Conserve and restore habitats for threatened and endangered species and species of special
16 concern.
- 17 • In conjunction with other NPS offices, continue to expand the park's data management systems
18 for analyzing, modeling, predicting, and testing trends in resource conditions.
- 19 • Continue to regularly update the park's resource stewardship strategy.
- 20 • Apply mitigation techniques to minimize impacts of construction and other activities on park
21 resources.
- 22 • Continue to educate staff, visitors, and the public about the significance of natural resources and
23 major threats to these resources.

24

25 **AIR QUALITY**

26 Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument are in a Class II Air Quality
27 Area under the Clean Air Act (this designation allows for limited amounts of new air emissions). The air
28 quality of the park is enhanced as the park staff continues to pursue actions that provide for reduction of
29 emissions caused by park operations and visitors.

30 **Strategies**

- 31 • Continue to monitor and record air pollution levels and analyze changes over time.
- 32 • Monitor and reduce emissions, when possible, from activities within the park's boundaries.
- 33 • Continue to participate in regional air quality planning, research, and implementation of air
34 quality standards.

35

36 **WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY**

37 Water quality is a key resource at Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National
38 Monument. The need for adequate freshwater flows and water quality are important in the preservation of

1 the numerous rare and endangered species. The water resources have many beneficial uses including
2 water contact and non-water contact recreation, fish migration and spawning, and municipal water supply.
3 Groundwater is important for recharge of surface water systems, including wetlands, supporting rare and
4 endangered species habitat and as a source for municipal and agricultural water supplies. Wetlands
5 provide water quality protection, flood and drought mitigation, erosion control, and groundwater recharge
6 function. Wetlands support complex food webs, housing a rich biodiversity of wetland-endemic species,
7 providing habitat functions for many aquatic and terrestrial species. The intertidal and subtidal zone of
8 Golden Gate National Recreation Area's littoral environments are some of the most diverse and
9 productive ecosystems in the world. Coastal habitats are important for the preservation of several rare and
10 endangered species.

11 *Strategies*

- 12 • Continue to monitor water quality and quantity within a local and regional context, and expand
13 monitoring as needed to more fully understand the status and trends of ground and surface water.
- 14 • Participate in local, state, and national water quality remediation and watershed planning
15 programs.
- 16 • Update strategies for water resources management as needed to reflect changing resources and
17 management issues.
- 18 • Continue to inventory wetlands so that important wetland communities can be identified and
19 protected.
- 20 • Continue to identify and address threats to wetlands, such as purple loosestrife and other exotic
21 species.
- 22 • Continue to assess human-related threats to water quality and quantity. Continue to monitor *E.*
23 *coli* at designated recreational beaches.

24

25 **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

26 Natural wildlife populations and systems are understood and perpetuated. Natural fluctuations in
27 populations are permitted to occur to the greatest extent possible. Natural influences are mimicked if
28 necessary. The park staff would work with neighbors and partners to achieve mutually beneficial goals
29 related to wildlife.

30 *Strategies*

- 31 • Continue cooperative management of threatened or endangered within the park to stabilize or
32 improve the status of these species.
- 33 • Strive to identify species that have occupied the park in the past, and evaluate the feasibility and
34 advisability of reintroducing extirpated species.
- 35 • Continue to cooperate with the federal and state agencies to better understand populations and
36 determine appropriate management actions for wildlife species.

37

38 **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

39 Cultural resources are identified, evaluated, managed, and protected within their broader context.
40 Management decisions about cultural resources are based on scholarly research and scientific

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1 information, fundamental resources and values, and consultation with the California state historic
2 preservation officer and with American Indian, as appropriate. The historic integrity of properties listed in
3 (or eligible for listing in) the National Register of Historic Places is protected. Visitors and employees
4 recognize and understand the value of the park's cultural resources. Human and natural impacts on
5 cultural resources are monitored, and adverse effects are minimized or eliminated.

6 *Strategies*

- 7 • Continue to collect information to fill gaps in the knowledge and understanding of the park's
8 cultural resource, to assess status and trends, and to effectively protect and manage cultural
9 resources.
- 10 • In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, continue to
11 locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources to determine if they are eligible for listing in the
12 National Register of Historic Places (national register).
- 13 • Prepare and update national register nominations as appropriate.
- 14 • Update and keep current the park's cultural landscape inventory and List of Classified Structures
15 (the NPS inventory of evaluated historic and prehistoric structures that have historical,
16 architectural, and/or engineering significance)
- 17 • Work in consultation with the California state historic preservation officer, American Indian
18 tribes as appropriate, and other interested parties to identify, evaluate, and determine appropriate
19 treatment for historic structures, sites, and cultural landscapes throughout the park.
- 20 • Conduct scholarly research and use the best available scientific information and technology for
21 making decisions about management of the park's cultural resources.
- 22 • Build a partnership program that considers appropriate adaptive use to assist in maintaining
23 historic buildings and cultural landscapes throughout the park.
- 24 • Continue to initiate and regularly update plans and prioritize actions needed to protect cultural
25 resources.
- 26 • Continue to research, document, catalogue, exhibit, and store the park's museum collection
27 according to NPS standards.
- 28 • Continue to educate staff, visitors, and the public about cultural and historic issues relating to the
29 park.
- 30 • Treat all cultural resources as eligible for the national register pending formal determination.

31

32 **HISTORIC STRUCTURES**

33 The character of historic structures is preserved in good condition to retain a high degree of integrity.
34 Whenever possible, adaptive use of historic structures for park needs is considered before building new
35 infrastructure.

36 *Strategies*

- 37 • Prepare historic structure inventories and reports, and amend them as needed. Implement actions
38 identified in historic structure reports and add a record of treatment to the reports.
- 39 • Prepare and update national register nominations as appropriate.

- 1 • Monitor, inspect, and manage identified and evaluated historic structures to enable long-term
2 preservation of historic features, qualities, and materials.
- 3 • Use historic structures as they were historically used, or adaptively use them in ways that are
4 compatible with park purpose and that maximize retention of historic materials, features, spaces,
5 and spatial relationships.
- 6 • Consider historic buildings for appropriate adaptive use by other public and private entities to
7 assist in preservation of the structures.
- 8 • Create design guidelines and/or historic structure reports for specific areas in the park to preserve
9 architectural and character-defining features. Include provisions for design review to ensure the
10 compatibility of new planning, design, and construction.
- 11 • Aggressively pursue basic preservation maintenance activities to maintain historic materials in
12 good condition.
- 13 • Monitor and regulate use impacts to minimize both immediate and long-term damage to
14 structures.
- 15 • Involve historical architects and other professionals in work that could affect historic structures.

16

17 **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

18 The park’s cultural landscapes are preserved in good condition to retain a high degree of integrity.
19 (Cultural landscapes reflect human adaptation and use of natural resources and are often expressed in the
20 way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, and the types
21 of structures that are built.)

22 *Strategies*

- 23 • Prepare cultural landscape inventories and reports, and amend existing reports as needed.
- 24 • Monitor, inspect, and manage identified and evaluated cultural landscapes to enable long-term
25 preservation of historic features, qualities, and materials.
- 26 • Implement actions identified in cultural landscape reports, and add a record of treatment to the
27 reports.
- 28 • Create design guidelines and/or cultural landscape reports for specific developed areas in the
29 park to preserve landscape-defining features. Include provisions in the guidelines for design
30 review to ensure the compatibility of new planning, design, and construction.
- 31 • Have cultural landscape specialists (e.g., historical landscape architects) prepare plans and
32 specifications for preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, in consultation with the park’s
33 Natural Resources Division staff.

34

35 **ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

36 Archeological resources in the park are identified and preserved. (Archeological resources are the remains
37 of past human activity and records documenting the scientific analysis of these remains. Archeological
38 features are typically buried, but may extend above ground. Although archeological resources are
39 commonly associated with prehistoric peoples, they may be products of more contemporary society.)

1 ***Strategies***

- 2 • Conduct sufficient research to identify and evaluate park archeological resources and assess
3 condition and potential threats.
- 4 • Continue long-term monitoring of archeological sites to measure deterioration from natural and
5 human sources and to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions to protect resources and
6 mitigate impacts.
- 7 • Preserve and protect archeological resources by eliminating and avoiding natural and human
8 impacts, stabilizing sites and structures, monitoring conditions, and enforcing protective laws
9 and regulations.
- 10 • Carry out required consultation and legal compliance, and consider concerns raised.
- 11 • Include information about archeological resources, as appropriate, in interpretive and educational
12 programs for the public.

13

14 **ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES**

15 Ethnographic resources, the cultural and natural features of a park that are of traditional significance to
16 traditionally associated peoples, are identified and protected to the fullest extent possible. These resources
17 may be objects, beliefs, or places, and may have attributes that are of great importance to the group but
18 not necessarily associated with the reason the park was established or appropriate as a topic of park
19 interpretation.

20 ***Strategies***

- 21 • Identify and document, through studies and consultations, ethnographic resources, traditionally
22 associated people and other affected groups, and such groups' cultural affiliations to park
23 resources.
- 24 • Recognize the sensitivity of ethnographic resources and associated data and provide
25 confidentiality to the extent possible under the law.
- 26 • Have researchers formally collaborate with traditional cultural experts to develop a park strategy
27 for dealing with ethnographic resources
- 28 • Monitor effects of use on ethnographic resources and effects of park plans on authorized uses
29 and traditional users.

30

31 **VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE**

32 Visitors from diverse backgrounds can experience a range of opportunities consistent with the purpose,
33 significance, and fundamental resources and values of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir
34 Woods National Monument. Most visitors understand and appreciate the purpose and significance of the
35 park and value their stewardship role in preserving natural and cultural features. They actively contribute
36 to the park's preservation through appropriate use and behavior. Park programs and services are
37 accessible to all, and conflicts between different user groups are minimized.

38 Visitor use levels and activities are consistent with preserving park purpose, significance, and
39 fundamental resources and values, and with providing opportunities for recreation, education, and
40 inspiration. Management decisions are based on scholarly and scientific information. When such

1 information is lacking, managers make decisions based on the best available information, adapting as new
2 information becomes available. Regional recreational opportunities continue to be coordinated among
3 agencies for public benefit and ease of use.

4 *Strategies*

- 5 • Work towards providing programs and facilities that are effective in reaching and serving
6 diverse communities.
- 7 • Collect data over time to monitor visitor experiences as part of an overall effort to protect desired
8 resource conditions and visitor experiences.
- 9 • Address threats to resources and the visitor experience by means other than limiting or restricting
10 use (e.g., through education programs). If necessary, however, implement more restrictive
11 methods.
- 12 • Base restrictions on visitor use on a determination by the park superintendent that such measures
13 are consistent with the park's enabling legislation and NPS policies, are necessary to prevent
14 degradation of the purposes and values for which the park was established, will minimize visitor
15 use conflicts, or will provide opportunities for quality visitor experiences.

17 **VISITOR INFORMATION, INTERPRETATION, AND EDUCATION**

18 Interpretive and educational services/programs at the park facilitate intellectual and emotional
19 connections between visitors and park resources, foster understanding of park resources and resource
20 stewardship, and build a local and national constituency. Outreach programs through schools,
21 organizations, and partnerships build connections to the park. Curriculum and place-based education
22 inspire student understanding and resource stewardship. Visitors receive adequate information to orient
23 themselves to the park and possible opportunities for a safe and enjoyable visit.

24 *Strategies*

- 25 • Develop and implement a comprehensive interpretive plan, with emphasis on providing
26 information, orientation, and interpretive services in the most effective manner possible. Use
27 both personal (involving authorized staff) and nonpersonal (not involving staff) services
28 (including state-of-the-art technologies) as appropriate.
- 29 • Stay informed of changing visitor demographics and preferences to effectively tailor programs
30 for visitors. Develop interpretive media supportive of park purpose, significance, interpretive
31 themes, and fundamental resources and values.
- 32 • Continue to promote improved pre-trip planning information and orientation for park visitors
33 through the park's website and other media. Work with local communities and other entities to
34 provide services outside park boundaries, where appropriate.
- 35 • Cooperate with partners, other governmental agencies, educational institutions, and other
36 organizations to enrich interpretive and educational opportunities locally, regionally, and
37 nationally.
- 38 • Create and implement an education strategy plan, which outlines goals and actions for providing
39 curriculum and place-based education programs.

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- 1 • Continue to regularly update plans and prioritize actions needed to serve visitors and provide
2 effective interpretation.
- 3 • Continue to educate staff, visitors, and the public about park interpretation/education programs.
4

5 **NIGHT SKY**

6 The naturally dark night sky is preserved. Artificial light sources in and outside the park do not hinder
7 opportunities to see the moon, stars, planets, and other celestial features. Park staff and partners continue
8 to work with local communities to encourage protection of the night sky. To the greatest extent possible,
9 NPS staff work within a regional context to protect the quality of the night sky and the experience thereof.

10 *Strategies*

- 11 • Establish baseline data for the dark night sky through NPS programs.
- 12 • Determine if light sources in the park exceed appropriate levels. Study and implement ways to
13 reduce or minimize artificial and unnecessary light.

14

15 **NATURAL SOUNDS**

16 Natural soundscapes are preserved, and sounds of modern society are minimized. Visitors to the Golden
17 Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument have opportunities in most parts of
18 the park to hear natural sounds.

19 *Strategies*

- 20 • Strive to collect baseline data on park soundscapes to understand characteristics and trends in
21 natural soundscapes.
- 22 • Continue to control existing and potential land-based noise sources:
- 23 • Enforce existing noise regulations.
- 24 • Require bus tour companies to comply with regulations that reduce noise levels (e.g., turning off
25 engines when buses are parked).
- 26 • Limit use of generators.
- 27 • Work with the Federal Aviation Administration, commercial businesses, and general aviation
28 entities to minimize noise and visual impacts of aircraft on the park. Continue to discourage
29 pilots of conventional aircraft from flying low along the park. If demand for commercial air tours
30 develops, develop a commercial air tour management plan to address tours and their effects on
31 the park.
- 32 • Minimize noise generated by NPS use of noise-producing machinery such as motorized
33 equipment. Consider noise potential when procuring and using park equipment.

34

35 **FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

36 Park facilities and related development are the minimum necessary to serve visitor needs and protect park
37 resources. Visitor and administrative facilities are as compatible as possible with natural processes and
38 surrounding landscapes, aesthetically pleasing, and functional. Historic structures and properties are
39 adaptively used when practicable and appropriate. Staff housing is sufficient to ensure an adequate level

1 of protection for park resources, visitors, employees, and government property, and to provide necessary
 2 services. Adequate response (equipment and people) for visitor, resource, and facility protection; search-
 3 and-rescue; fire management; and safety is available. Decisions regarding park operations, facilities
 4 management, and development at the park—from initial concept through design and construction—reflect
 5 principles of resource conservation and sustainability.

6 ***Strategies***

- 7 • Build, locate, and/or modify facilities according to the Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design
 8 (NPS 1993) or similar guidelines. Establish architectural guidelines to ensure sustainability and
 9 compatibility with the natural and cultural environment. Properly maintain and upgrade existing
 10 facilities using sustainability principles, where possible, to serve the park mission.
- 11 • Consider the availability of existing or planned facilities in nearby communities and on adjacent
 12 lands, as well as the possibility of joint facilities with other agencies, when deciding whether to
 13 pursue new developments in the park. This will ensure that any additional facilities in the park
 14 are necessary, appropriate, and cost-effective.
- 15 • Integrate NPS asset management practices into decision-making and planning. Build, modify,
 16 and/or maintain facilities according to projected funding levels and defined park priorities.
 17 Consider removal of facilities that do not meet minimum NPS criteria and/ or are not cost-
 18 effective to maintain.
- 19 • Continue to strive to provide affordable housing within the park for emergency response staff,
 20 seasonal and entry-level employees, volunteers, and to support other park needs (housing for
 21 researchers, etc.).
- 22 • Provide commercial visitor services (for example services provided through concessioners) that
 23 are necessary and appropriate for visitor use and enjoyment through the use of concession
 24 contracts and commercial use authorizations. Ensure that concession operations are consistent
 25 with the protection of park resources and values and demonstrate sound environmental
 26 management and stewardship.

27
 28 **ACCESSIBILITY**

29 New and renovated facilities are designed and constructed to be universally accessible in accordance with
 30 the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards
 31 (2006). Visitors with limited mobility have opportunities to experience the park open spaces, waters,
 32 historic structures and cultural landscapes and to enjoy representative portions of the backcountry.

33 ***Strategies***

- 34 • Identify and modify existing facilities to meet accessibility standards as funding permits, or as
 35 facilities are replaced or rehabilitated. Design new facilities to meet accessibility standards.
- 36 • Consider providing public information about ease of access for various facilities and trails
- 37 • Periodically consult with disabled persons or their representatives to increase awareness of the
 38 needs of the disabled and to determine how to make the park more accessible.
- 39 • Develop park interpretive programs per accessibility standards and needs.

1 **RELATIONS WITH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, ADJACENT LANDOWNERS,**
2 **AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

3 The park is managed holistically, as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system.
4 Positive relations are maintained with inholders (those owning property within the park boundary),
5 adjacent landowners, surrounding communities, and private and public groups that affect, and are affected
6 by the park. The park is managed proactively to ensure that NPS values are effectively communicated and
7 understood.

8 *Strategies*

- 9
- Continue to establish and foster partnerships with public and private.
 - 10 • Foster a spirit of cooperation with neighbors, and encourage compatible uses of adjacent lands.
11 Keep landowners, land managers, tribes, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and
12 the public informed about park management activities and issues. Consult periodically with
13 landowners and communities that are affected by or potentially affected by park visitors and
14 management actions.
 - 15 • Work closely with local, state, and federal agencies and tribal governments whose programs
16 affect or are affected by activities in the park.
 - 17 • Continue to support and encourage volunteers who contribute to park programs.
- 18

19 **RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES**

20 Park staff work to ensure that traditional American Indian ties to the park are recognized; park staff also
21 strive to maintain positive, productive, government-to-government relationships with tribes culturally
22 affiliated with the park. The rights, viewpoints, and needs of tribes are respected, and issues that arise are
23 promptly addressed. American Indian values are considered in the management and operation of the park.

24 *Strategies*

- 25
- To ensure productive, collaborative working relationships, consult regularly and maintain
26 government-to-government relations with federally recognized tribes that have traditional ties to
27 resources in the park.
 - 28 • Continue to identify and deepen the understanding of the significance of the park's resources and
29 landscapes to American Indian people through collaborative research.
 - 30 • Protect and preserve sites and resources that are significant to federally recognized tribes.
 - 31 • Create opportunities for and invite the participation of tribes in protecting natural and cultural
32 resources of interest within the park.
 - 33 • Support the continuation of traditional American Indian activities in the park to the extent
34 allowed by law and policy.
 - 35 • Work with tribes to conduct ethnographic studies that identify culturally significant resources.
 - 36 • Seek input from tribes during development of interpretive programs that relate to American
37 Indians.

- Consult with American Indians under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act for actions that affect or have the potential to affect burial remains or items of sacred or ceremonial significance.

LAND PROTECTION

Park staff work with government agencies and nongovernmental organizations to support efforts to protect adjacent lands that are important to preserving the resources within the park.

Strategies

- Use various techniques to protect park values, including general agreements, acquisition of conservation and access easements, land exchanges, donations, and fee-simple acquisition.
- Carefully site any new telecommunication structures so as to not jeopardize the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values; also consider the park's management zones. Permit new rights-of-way only with specific statutory authority and approval by NPS managers, and only if there is no practicable alternative to such use of NPS lands.
- Continue to support the efforts of others to protect adjacent lands that are important to preserving park resources through appropriate planning, zoning, and other protection methods.

RESEARCH

The National Park Service works with partners to learn about natural and cultural resources and associated values. Research priorities for the national recreation area are aligned with its purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values.

Strategies

- Encourage and support basic and applied research through various partnerships and agreements to enhance understanding of resources and processes or to answer specific management questions.
- Mitigate impacts of research conducted on natural and cultural resources, as needed to preserve those resources for future generations to enjoy and study.
- Develop and implement criteria to determine whether requested research supports park purpose and significance, or other park goals.
- Develop/update list of research issues that are important to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument.

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.

APPENDIXES, GLOSSARY, REFERENCES

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.

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 .

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).

APPENDIXES, GLOSSARY, REFERENCES

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.

APPENDIXES, GLOSSARY, REFERENCES

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 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, light food service, a park store, and restrooms.

zone: See “management zone.”

REFERENCES

To be completed when volume 2 is finalized.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area • Muir Woods National Monument
Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement

U.S. Department of the Interior • National Park Service • Denver Service Center
