



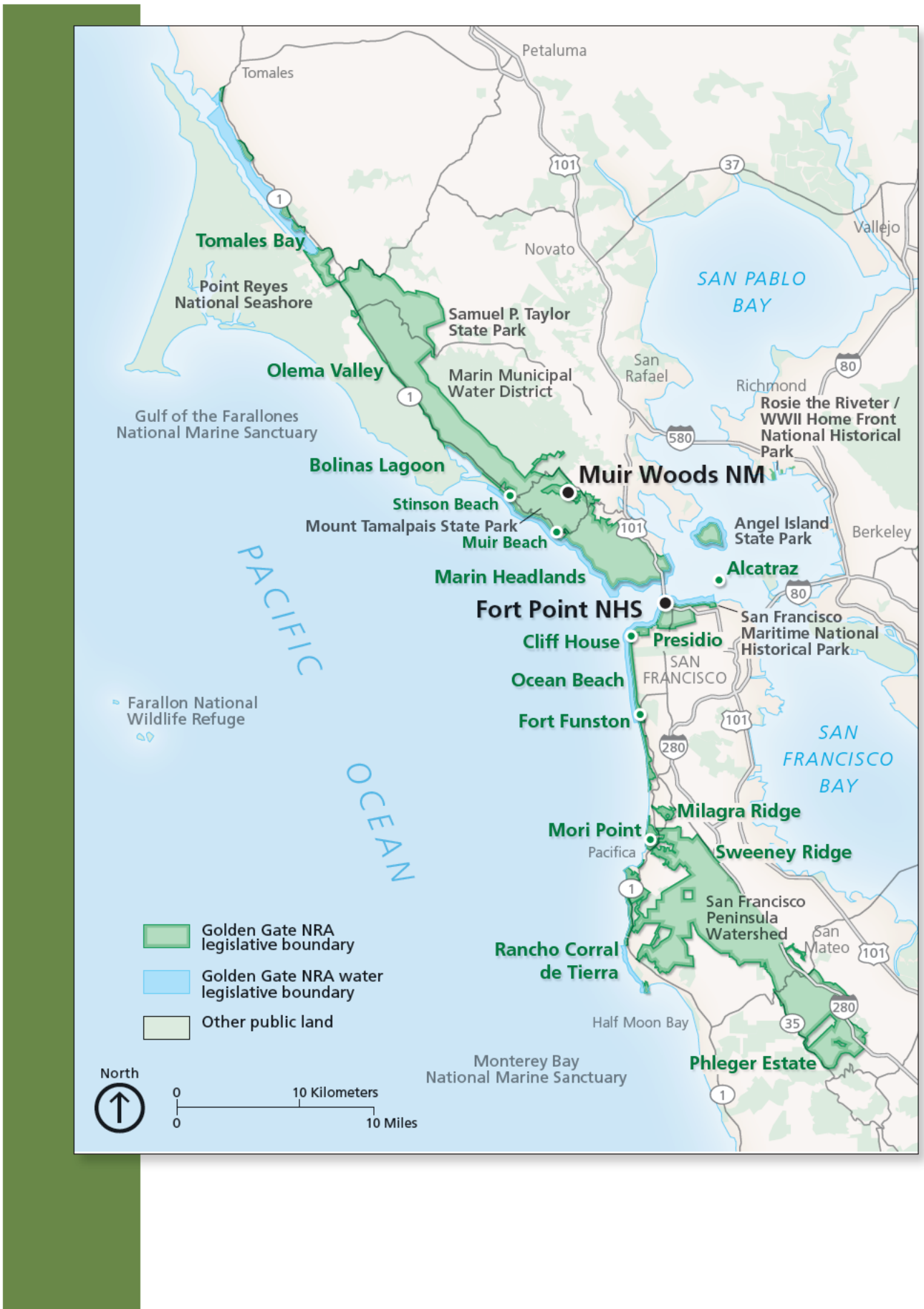
# Foundation Document

Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Muir Woods National Monument  
Fort Point National Historic Site

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## Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



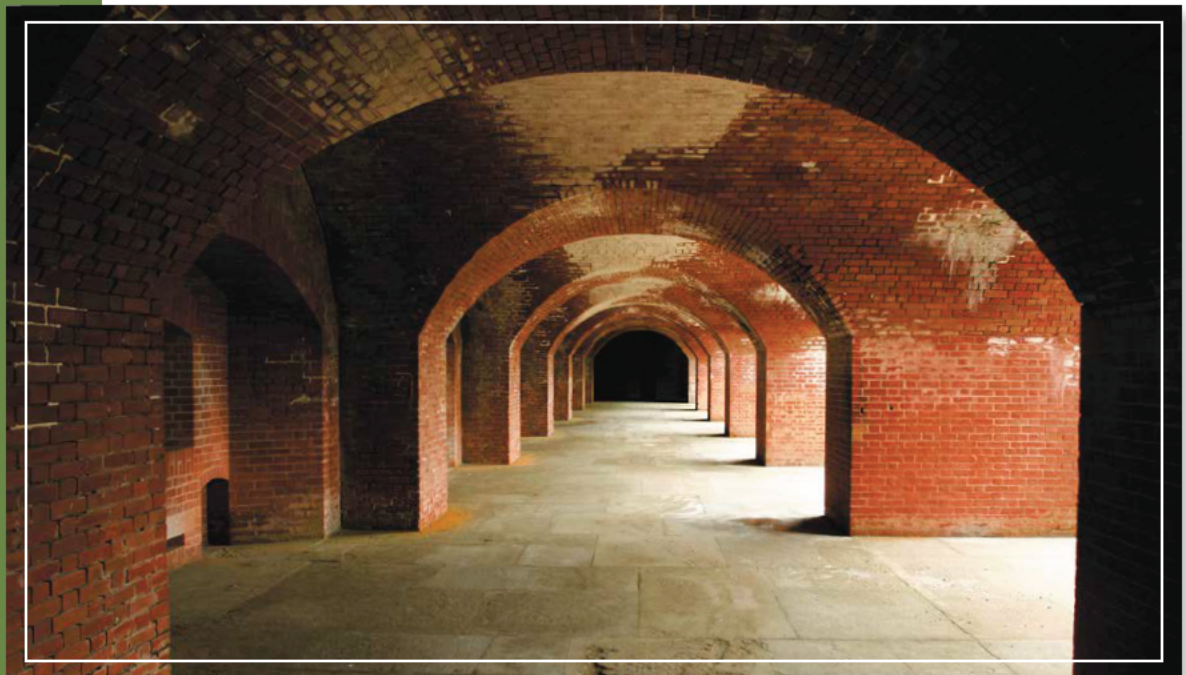
*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.*

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlases for Golden Gate National Recreation Area (including Fort Point National Historic Site) and Muir Woods National Monument are available online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park Units

#### Golden Gate National Recreation Area

The founders of Golden Gate National Recreation Area were a coalition of conservation- and civic-minded groups and individuals, encouraged by forward-looking legislators who were intent on bringing national park experiences to urban populations. They all wanted to save the headlands of the Golden Gate for public use in perpetuity. The efforts of these “rebels with a cause” were successful when the park was established in 1972. The park’s extensive collection of natural, historic, and scenic resources and diverse recreational opportunities fulfill the purpose of bringing “parks to the people,” particularly to the 7 million people who live in the San Francisco Bay Area. Today, however, the resources of Golden Gate National Recreation Area are nationally and internationally recognized as well, extending their value to all of the United States and beyond.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area is one of the largest urban parks in the world. The recreation area stretches across three counties in California’s San Francisco Bay Area: Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo. In total, the park is composed of more than 80,000 acres of land spread across numerous park sites, many of which are in urban San Francisco. Stewardship of the park and the provision of visitor services are a team effort at Golden Gate National Recreation Area. National Park Service staff achieve their mission through collaboration, cooperative relationships, and partnerships with other agencies and organizations, including the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy; California State Parks; Presidio Trust; and a variety of local, state, and federal agencies. The Northern District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area encompasses all lands north of the Bolinas-Fairfax Road and is jointly managed by Golden Gate National Recreation Area and neighboring Point Reyes National Seashore per a 1988 NPS Pacific West Regional Directive.





The recreation area contains a stunning variety of cultural and natural features for visitors to enjoy, including world-renowned places such as Alcatraz Island and Crissy Field. The park's historic and cultural assets help to chronicle 200 years of history in the region, with themes such as American Indian culture, the frontier of the Spanish empire, the California Gold Rush, the evolution of American coastal fortifications, World War II, Buffalo Soldiers, and the growth of modern-day San Francisco. Another important cultural feature in the recreation area is the Presidio. The Golden Gate Bridge, constructed in the 1930s, is the most recognizable landmark in the region. The bridge and its plaza receive millions of visitors annually. Situated at the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula, the Presidio has been part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area since 1994. For more than 200 years, the Presidio area was used as a military base, first by Spain in the late 1700s, briefly by Mexico in the 1800s, and by the United States from 1846 onward.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area is widely known for its rich natural resources as well. The park helps protect parts of 19 separate ecosystems and numerous watersheds. It is also home to more than 1,250 plant and animal species, including many sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered species such as the mission blue butterfly, northern spotted owl, and California red-legged frog. Golden Gate National Recreation Area lands are also coastal preserves that encompass many miles of bay and ocean shoreline.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area offers something for everyone: ranger-led programs, photography, horseback riding, bicycling, hiking, swimming, and dog walking, to name a few. Each year, more than 17 million visitors come to explore the park and enjoy these activities. These visitors annually contribute more than \$260 million to the local economy and support 1,500 local jobs, making the park a key part of quality of life, environmental health, and economic prosperity in the Bay Area.



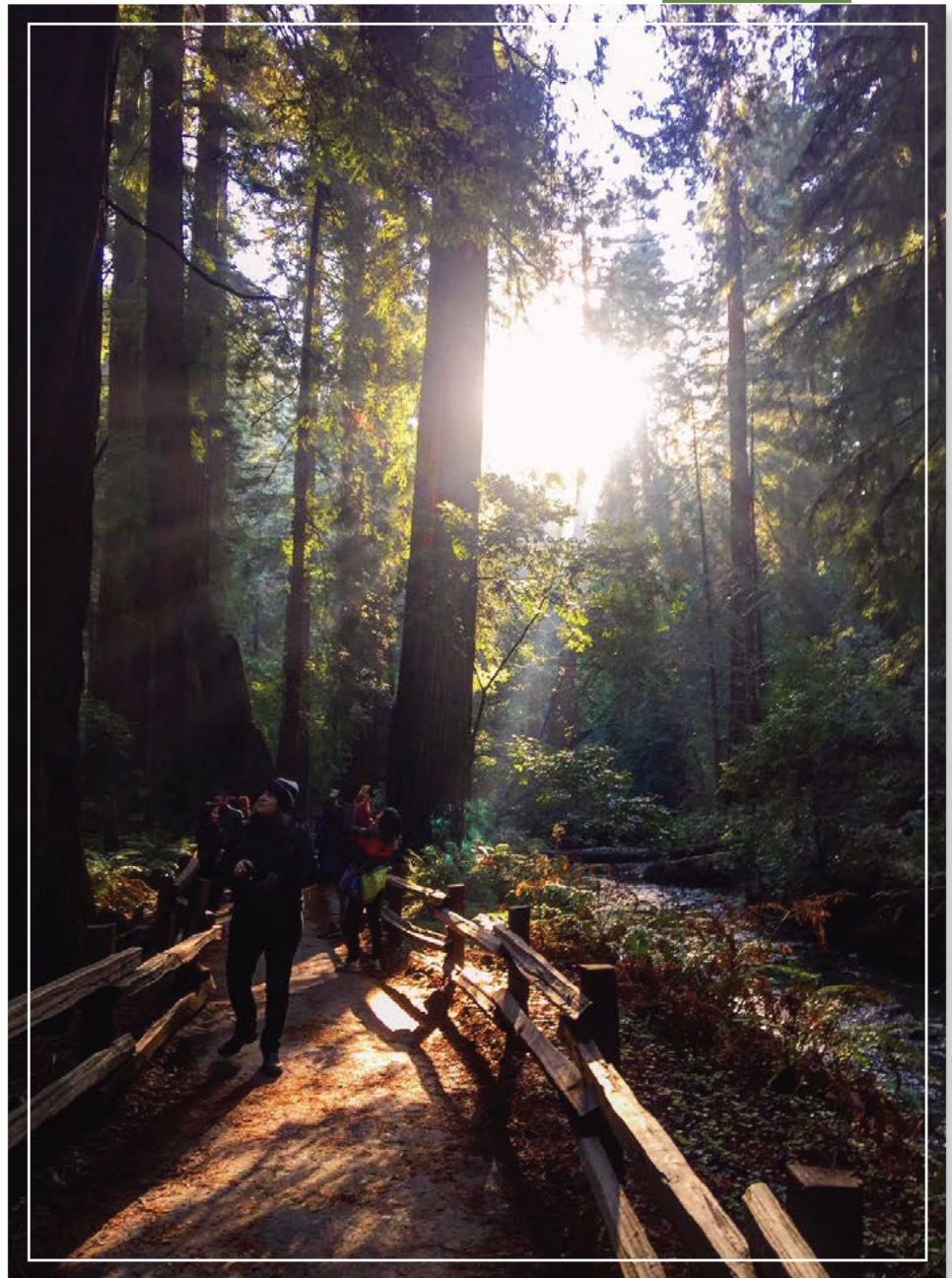
## Muir Woods National Monument

Muir Woods National Monument is in Marin County, California, just a few miles north of San Francisco. The 558-acre monument preserves one of the last remaining ancient redwood forests in the Bay Area. Some of the redwoods are nearly 1,000 years old and reach heights of more than 250 feet.

Until the 19th century, an abundance of redwood trees were found in the many coastal valleys of northern California; however, the logging industry removed most of them to supply the demand for building materials for a growing population. In 1905, when William Kent and his wife Elizabeth Thacher Kent realized that Redwood Canyon, a popular hiking and recreation destination, contained one of the last uncut stands of old-growth redwoods in the San Francisco Bay Area, they purchased the land comprising the core of the forest and donated it to the U.S. government. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the area Muir Woods National Monument in 1908. The proclamation states that the tract contains “an extensive growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*)” that was “of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located, and of the character, age and size of trees.” At Kent’s suggestion, the monument was named for conservationist John Muir. Due to circumstances surrounding its founding, Muir Woods National Monument holds a significant place in conservation history. It was the tenth national monument to be designated under the Antiquities Act of 1906, the first to be in proximity to a major city, and the first to consist of formerly privately owned lands.

Today, Muir Woods National Monument is home to more than 380 different plants and animals, including 27 species of mammals, 50 species of birds, 12 species of reptiles, and 5 species of amphibians. Redwood Creek, the principal stream in the monument, runs clean and clear beneath the towering trees. Its waters are home to coho salmon and steelhead trout—keystone species in many Pacific ecosystems.

More than 1 million visitors per year come to enjoy the monument and marvel at the redwood forest and its wildlife. Visitors typically start at the visitor center and then set out to explore the forest on 6 miles of boardwalks and paved and natural surface trails, some of which connect to neighboring park lands and Pacific beaches.



## Fort Point National Historic Site

Fort Point stands at the southern entrance to San Francisco Bay in the shadow of the Golden Gate Bridge. Built on the site of an old Spanish gun battery, Fort Point was one of the first major U.S. Army installations in the Bay Area. It guarded the Bay and San Francisco Harbor from the gold rush era in the 1850s until World War II. The fort is an outstanding example of masonry fort construction and is the only one of this style on the West Coast of the United States. As a testimony to its importance, the southern anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge was designed to gracefully arch over the fort.

In 1959, a group of military retirees and civilian engineers—impressed with the structure—formed the Fort Point Museum Association. The association raised funds for preservation and lobbied for establishment of the fort as a national historic site. The grassroots movement to save the fort culminated on October 16, 1970, when President Richard M. Nixon signed the bill that authorized the establishment of Fort Point National Historic Site. Today, the fort is managed as a distinct park unit within the larger Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Due to its location, the park offers a unique vantage point to view and interpret the Golden Gate Bridge, including how the fort's presence influenced the design of this landmark. Seasonally, the fort is open to the public for self-guided and ranger-led tours.



## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statements for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site were drafted through a careful analysis of each unit's enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced their development (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about each park.

*The purpose of GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA is to offer national park experiences to all, including a large and diverse urban population, while preserving and interpreting the outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values of the park lands.*

*The purpose of MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve the primeval character and ecological integrity of the old-growth redwood forest for scientific values and inspiration.*

*The purpose of FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and interpret Fort Point—one of the finest examples of Third System Civil War-era forts in the United States—and the immediately adjacent fortifications guarding the Golden Gate.*

## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of each park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of a park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- **Recreational and Educational Opportunities.** The continuum of park resources at the doorstep of the San Francisco Bay Area provides an abundance of recreational and educational opportunities.
- **Coastal Corridor.** The remnant of undeveloped coastal corridor comprising marine, estuarine, and terrestrial ecosystems supports exceptional native biodiversity and provides refuge for one of the largest concentrations of rare, threatened, and endangered species in the national park system.
- **Alcatraz Island.** Alcatraz Island, the site of pre-Civil War-era fortifications, was the nation's first military prison, which later became the most notorious maximum security penitentiary in the United States, and subsequently was the site of the occupation that helped ignite the movement for American Indian self-determination.
- **Military Installations and Fortifications.** The park includes one of the largest and most complete collections of military installations and fortifications in the United States, dating from Spanish settlement in 1776 through the 20th century. These installations have served as command posts for the U.S. Army in the western United States and the Pacific Ocean. This long period of military presence has yielded one of the most extensive collections of historic architecture in the national park system.
- **Scenic Beauty.** The diverse park lands of Golden Gate National Recreation Area have long been recognized for their outstanding scenic qualities. The rich interplay of built environments and undeveloped natural landscapes, combined with the remarkable convergence of land, ocean, and bay, create a spectacle that is truly unique.
- **Physical Landforms.** The convergence of the San Andreas Fault, San Francisco Bay at the Golden Gate, and the California coastline creates a dynamic environment of exceptional scientific value.
- **Coast Miwok and Ohlone People.** Park lands are within the traditional homelands of the Coast Miwok and Ohlone people. They comprise indigenous archeological sites of native heritage and historic and scientific values.



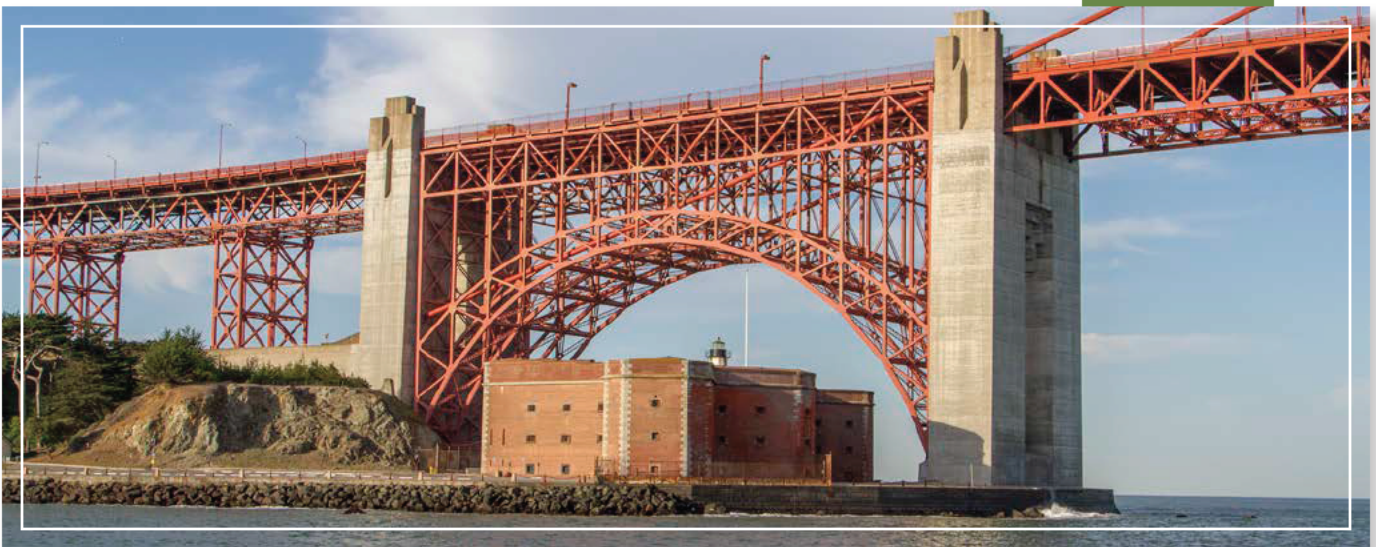


The following significance statements have been identified for **Muir Woods National Monument**. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Muir Woods National Monument preserves the last remnant old-growth redwood forest in proximity to metropolitan San Francisco that retains its primeval character.
- The establishment of the monument is an important demonstration of early 20th-century American conservation history.

The following significance statements have been identified for **Fort Point National Historic Site**. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Fort Point is the only major 19th-century fortification on the West Coast and one of the finest examples of Third System forts in the United States. It represents the culmination of American military technology, architecture, and construction during the first half of the 19th century.
- Fort Point sits at the entrance of the San Francisco Bay, a strategic location that has held economic, political, social, and environmental influence on the region and world from 18th-century Spanish settlement through the present day.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about a park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**:

- **Diverse Park Settings.** The diversity of settings, from remote to urban, provides visitors with active and passive recreational and educational opportunities, including participation in park stewardship.
- **Park Access.** A system of designated trails and scenic park roads supports access to sites that provide visitors with a broad range of activities and varied experiences.
- **Ocean and Bay Environment.** Oceanic conditions, such as tides, currents, waves, surf, upwelling, and sea level, influence Golden Gate National Recreation Area’s coastal environment, including climate and the land.
- **Coastal Ecosystems.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area contains a rich assemblage of coastal native plant and animal habitats that includes forests, coastal scrub, grassland, freshwater, estuarine, and nearshore marine habitats, beaches, coastal cliffs, and islands.
- **Threatened and Endangered Species.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area supports one of the largest numbers of federally listed threatened and endangered species in the national park system. This island of refuge is due to the protected confluence of unique and diverse habitats adjacent to the urban Bay Area.
- **Water Resources.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area’s water resources support coastal corridor ecosystems, which consist of groundwater sources (aquifers and springs); freshwater systems (streams, lakes, and ponds); coastal, estuarine, and marine water resources (the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay); and other wetlands.





- **Military Installations and Fortifications.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area includes cultural landscapes, historic structures, archeological sites, and museum collections, including historic fortifications and military installations.
- **Alcatraz Island.** Alcatraz Island has cultural landscapes, historic structures, archeological sites, museum collections, and stories associated with its use as a Civil War-era fort, a military prison, a federal penitentiary, and as the site of the American Indian occupation of 1969 to 1971.
- **Dramatic Settings.** In concert with the open lands that frame it, the Golden Gate serves as the backdrop to the San Francisco metropolitan area. The dynamic contrast between urban environments and undeveloped spaces ranging from the open waters of the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay to beaches, estuaries, headlands, and valleys contribute greatly to the scenic experience enjoyed by area residents and visitors alike.
- **Compelling Historical Stage.** With its exceptional diversity of natural settings and central role in many significant chapters from America's past, the Golden Gate instills a continuous sense of wonder and appreciation.
- **Geologic Resources.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area's geologic resources include faults, plate margins, and a subduction zone; a diversity of rock types and deposits representing more than 100 million years of Earth's history; and complex geologic processes that continue to shape the landscape.
- **Archeological Sites.** Sites in the park document the traditional homelands of the Coast Miwok and Ohlone people.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for **Muir Woods National Monument**:

- **Old-Growth Forest.** Muir Woods National Monument preserves plant and animal species and the natural processes associated with the once abundant coastal redwood ecosystem.
- **Conservation Movement.** The efforts of the people who ensured the preservation of this old-growth redwood forest continue to inspire conservation and stewardship actions today.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for **Fort Point National Historic Site**:

- **Historic Fort Point and Adjacent Fortifications.** The historic fort at Fort Point includes the masonry Third System fortification, the Fort Point Light mounted on the barbette tier, Batteries East and West, and associated structures and buildings within the legislated boundaries.

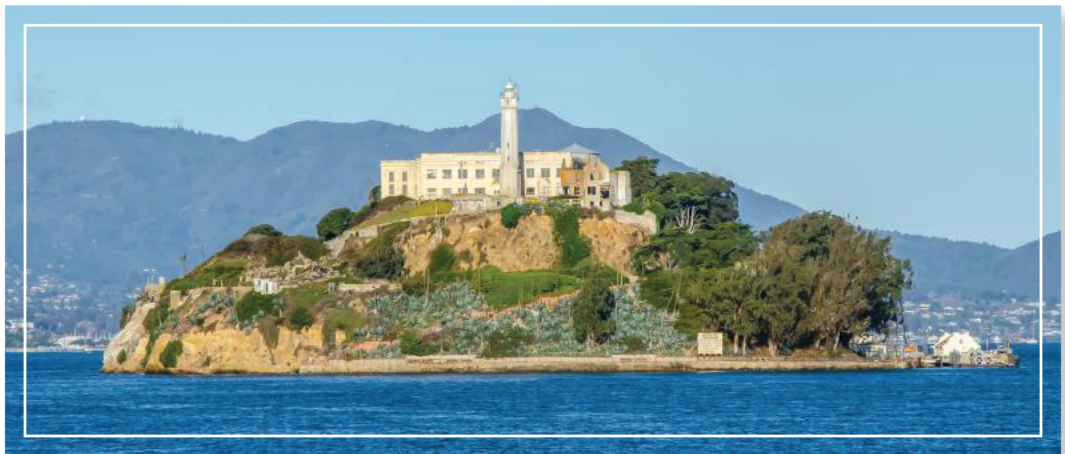
## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the park's general management plan (2014):

- **Recreational and Educational Opportunities.** The park provides diverse recreational and educational opportunities from contemplative to active pursuits, including participation in stewardship and volunteer activities. Its proximity allows an urban population to connect with nature and history.
- **Coastal Corridor.** In a world of diminishing biological diversity and threatened natural resources, Golden Gate National Recreation Area preserves islands of biodiversity within and near a large urban area. The accelerating rate of global climate change threatens even these remnants.
- **Military Installations and Fortifications.** Coast defense posts are at the heart of park lands and are a major reason the park is preserved today. Although no hostile shot was ever fired, every major type of military fortification and architecture represented here demonstrates evolving defense technology. War, peace, and the nature of protection have shaped the country in the past and will continue to do so.
- **Alcatraz Island.** The layers of history so evident on the island offer visitors an opportunity to understand the 155-year span of Alcatraz history—from the U.S. Army period through the federal penitentiary era and the American Indian occupation to current NPS management of the island. As a site of international notoriety, Alcatraz Island provides a powerful opportunity to encourage visitors to contemplate their personal views on crime and punishment, the judicial system, national defense, and freedom.







- **Scenic Beauty.** The powerful positive influences that park land and undisturbed open space can exert on urban settings (and residents) constitute an important interpretive message. The scenic beauty of the park's historic and natural undeveloped landscapes inspired a grassroots movement that led to their protection. Proposed development that would have destroyed these lands sparked Bay Area community members to organize and ultimately preserve the open spaces that contribute so much to their quality of life.
- **Physical Landforms.** The park's underlying natural geologic systems and processes and the resulting effects on people and the environment link the park to the highly visible and significant geologic forces around the world.
- **Coast Miwok and Ohlone People.** The natural features and resources of the park, along with its location on the San Francisco Bay estuary, sustained the Coast Miwok and Ohlone people for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Archeological sites in the park link to these pre-European inhabitants and to their descendants who retain a vibrant culture to this day.

The following interpretive theme has been identified for Muir Woods National Monument in the park's general management plan (2014):

- The majestic, primeval old-growth redwoods of Muir Woods invite visitors, in the words of namesake John Muir, to "come to the woods, for here is rest." The forest ecosystem of these towering trees and the creek beneath them supports an abundance of life. This remnant of the Bay Area's once abundant redwood forests inspires visitors through its seminal conservation story, today welcoming travelers from around the world to have what is, for many, their first wildlands experience.

The following interpretive theme has been identified for Fort Point National Historic Site as part of the foundation development process:

- Fort Point, guardian of the Golden Gate, reflects the strategic importance of San Francisco Bay, starting with the establishment of the Presidio by the Spanish through the gold rush and Civil War. The fort, a multi-tiered masonry Third System fortification, is the only example of its kind on the West Coast.

Completed in 2014, the *Golden Gate Long Range Interpretive Plan* identifies a distinct set of interpretive themes. See appendix B for the long range interpretive plan interpretive themes.

## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site.

### Special Mandates for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site

- **Land Acquisition**

- Public Law 92-589, the enabling legislation for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands, improvements, waters, or interests within the legislated boundary by donation, purchase, exchange, or transfer. The law specifies that “any lands or interests owned by the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, may only be acquired by donation” (see appendix A).
- Public Law 95-625, Sec. 317(e), specifies that Golden Gate National Recreation Area (through the Secretary of the Interior) “shall accept and manage any land and improvements adjacent to the recreation area which are donated by the State of California or its political subdivisions.”

- **Management and Administration**

- Public Law 95-625, Sec. 317(f), specifies that “no fees or admissions shall be charged, except to portions under lease or permit for a specific purpose. The Secretary [of the Interior] may authorize reasonable charges for public transportation.”
- Public Law 106-291, Sec. 140, gives the park authority for fee-based education, interpretive, and visitor service functions within Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.
- Public Law 92-589, the enabling legislation for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, afforded special status to Muir Woods and Fort Point. The legislation states, “Notwithstanding their inclusion within the boundaries of the recreation area” Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site were directed to be continued “to be administered as distinct and identifiable units of the national park system.”

- The Presidio Trust Act, Public Law 104-333 (amended by Public Law 105-83), created the Presidio Trust and transferred jurisdiction of 80% of the Presidio to this new federal agency. The trust was given a mandate to preserve the areas of the Presidio under its jurisdiction and attract nonfederal resources to the park to ensure that it would ultimately be sustained without direct annual taxpayer support. The National Park Service manages the coastal areas of the Presidio and is directed by legislation to provide interpretive services, visitor orientation, and educational programs for lands within the Presidio in cooperation with the trust.

## Administrative Commitments for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site have agreements with a great variety of partners. These include cooperating agreements with area communities to operate transit systems, services for visitors, agreements with educational institutions, and agreements with partners and associations. The parks also have interagency, multiagency, and general agreements for special support and services, such as search and rescue, law enforcement, and emergency assistance. There are a number of long-term, right-of-way permits and easements in the parks for electricity lines, phones, and telecommunication facilities. More information about these administrative commitments is available at the parks.

## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs for the Park Units

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about park fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of park planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis tables in a typical foundation document include current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. The General Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument and Environmental Impact Statement (2014) and Record of Decision (2015) contains thorough analysis of resource conditions, trends, threats, and opportunities in the affected environment and environmental consequences chapters, and therefore, the analysis of fundamental resources and values is not included in this foundation document.

Additionally, Golden Gate National Recreation Area is in the process of completing a resource stewardship strategy whose scope includes all three national park units. This resource stewardship strategy will include an in-depth analysis of resources and values.

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

Key issues are identified and described in the General Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument and Environmental Impact Statement (2014). Input on park issues was gathered from NPS staff, stakeholders, and the general public. Issue topics include: visitor access, transportation and trails, recreation opportunities and conflicts, sustainable natural and cultural resource preservation, climate change, land acquisition, reaching new audiences, operational facilities, scenic beauty and natural character, regional cooperation, NPS identity, partnerships, and American Indian values. This assessment of planning and data needs prioritizes the list of plans, studies, and data needs included in the general management plan as well as additional planning and data needs to implement the general management plan.

## Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

**Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization.** The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Address multiple interrelated issues.
- Identify emergency or urgency of the issue.
- Protect fundamental resources and values or prevent resource degradation.
- Enhance visitor experience.
- Identify opportunities, including interagency partnership or other assistance.
- Support strategic plan goals and signature initiatives.
- Implement actions in the general management plan.

## High Priority Planning Needs

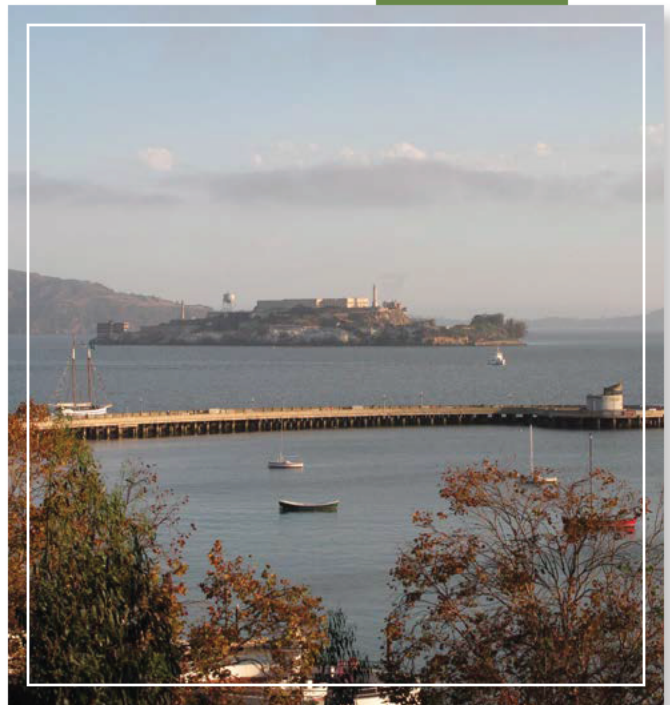
### Alcatraz Ferry Embarkation Plan (Underway).

*Rationale*— The Golden Gate National Recreation Area (the park) is responsible for managing access, visitor services, maintenance, and preservation of Alcatraz Island. Approximately 1.5 million visitors currently access the island by ferry services provided by Alcatraz Cruises, which are authorized to provide commercial services through a concession contract. Alcatraz Cruises embark from Pier 33 on the Embarcadero in San Francisco, which it currently leases from the Port of San Francisco.

For a multitude of complex reasons, the park desires to establish a long-term point of embarkation for ferry services to Alcatraz Island, which are provided under a concessions contract. Locations along the Port of San Francisco are being considered, as well as locations within Lower Fort Mason, which is under NPS jurisdiction. Whether the point of embarkation is on Port of San Francisco or NPS property, there will be a need for in-depth economic analysis, fair market value analysis, and preparation of agreements and design documents to guide the development of the embarkation facility.

*Scope*— Objectives are to direct the establishment of the primary embarkation site in San Francisco that will provide a safe, consistent, and stable visitor departure site for access to Alcatraz Island. The site will meet the following criteria:

- Allow development of an identifiable, distinct, first-class NPS visitor welcome area with a clearly defined sense of arrival, the setting of which is in keeping with a national park site and an authentic Alcatraz experience.
- Provide a portal to the park that begins to connect visitors to the Alcatraz story, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the National Park Service, and the natural and cultural history of the San Francisco Bay Area.
- Establish a long-term location for optimizing ferry berths, critical operational facilities, and logistical support requirements, available for a full and open competition of contracts.
- Ensure NPS ability to define all aspects of the visitor experience, from pre-arrival to departure, with flexibility to modify and to define interpretive materials, indoor and outdoor space, signage, and other features of the site, while accommodating emerging technologies, growth, visitor needs, etc.
- Provide adequate visitor support space and facilities that offer a comfortable, fully accessible, and welcoming experience while waiting for a ferry and learning about Alcatraz and the park, accommodating the visitor flow to and through the site without confusion.
- Ensure convenient alternative access to the site through a variety of transportation modes, while providing an opportunity to connect to other park lands.
- Avoid disruption of service when the current contract expires in 2016. Provide direction for subsequent ferry concession contracts.



### **Alcatraz Interpretive Plan (Underway).**

*Rationale*— Alcatraz Island hosts approximately 1.5 million visitors each year and has earned the status as one of the top visitor destinations in the world. Although Alcatraz has daily interpretive programs, a number of exhibits, publications, and videos, and an award-winning audio tour that is managed by the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, a comprehensive and site-specific interpretive plan has never been developed. With millions of dollars being invested in preservation and site improvements, changing demographics and evolving methods of interpretation, the time is right to complete this plan.

*Scope*— The Alcatraz interpretive plan would address the island’s entire span of history including pre-Civil War fortifications, use as the nation’s first military prison, the notorious maximum security penitentiary, and subsequent site of occupation that helped ignite the movement for American Indian self-determination. In addition to the cultural history, the plan would explore the island’s natural history as a sanctuary for nesting seabirds such as cormorants and western gulls. Key interpretive themes and stories will be identified, as well as overall visitor experience goals. The plan will make recommendations as to placement and content of exhibits, formal programs, interpretive media, and more. It will also address issues of accessibility and how current and new partnerships can be cultivated and sustained.

### **Climate Smart Adaptation Plan for Coastal Area Impacted by Sea Level Rise.**

*Rationale*— Historical tide gauge data from San Francisco, California, show the rising sea level around Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Fort Point National Historic Site. The National Research Council projects that by year 2100, sea level in California may rise by 17 to 66 inches (42 to 167 centimeters [cm]) for areas south of Cape Mendocino. While the California coast regularly experiences erosion, flooding, and significant storm events, sea level rise will exacerbate these natural forces, leading to significant social, environmental, and economic impacts.

Increasing sea levels may lead to:

- loss of land and critical habitat
- increased erosion and/or accretion across the coastline by storms coupled with shorelines adjusting to new mean sea levels
- rising groundwater tables and possible saltwater intrusion due to rising sea levels
- increased risk of high intensity storm events
- potential loss of nearby freshwater ecosystems as sea levels rise
- loss or damage to coastal cultural resources
- loss or damage to park facilities and infrastructure

Golden Gate National Recreation Area has identified Stinson Beach in Marin County and Crissy Field and Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco as pilot areas for developing climate smart adaptation strategies to address the potential impacts of sea level rise. The climate smart adaptation plan would help the park achieve the general management plan climate change goal to assess impacts and respond to changing conditions.

*Scope*— The park is committed to participation in climate adaptation efforts with partner agencies and organizations. The Ocean Beach Master Plan is an example of the park’s involvement in large-scale, multiagency / collaborative adaptation planning for climate change. Informed by the climate change vulnerability assessment, the adaption plan would: (1) identify climate-informed conservation goals and objectives, and (2) identify strategies and possible approaches for reducing key vulnerabilities related to sea level rise at Crissy Field and Stinson Beach. The adaptation plan would also identify techniques to deal with uncertainty, find and use the best available scientific information, and identify ways to more effectively communicate about climate change and adaptation.

### Crissy Field Improvements.

*Rationale*— Nearly 13 years after its transformation, Crissy Field has been so well used and loved that it is time to evaluate overall use and functionality and identify areas for improvement (i.e., to plan for a “refresh”). The Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, in partnership with the National Park Service, has initiated internal analysis for Crissy Field improvements, which will include repair and rehabilitation, additional capital upgrades, and changes to facilitate program enhancements. The conservancy has already completed a year-long effort to evaluate conditions, uses, challenges, and new opportunities at Crissy Field. This effort included internal stakeholder workshops, community engagement, meetings with external stakeholder groups, and visitor focus group research.

*Scope*— The final deliverable of this planning effort will be a comprehensive report that outlines an overall vision, guiding principles, and project list with appropriate environmental compliance.

The National Park Service, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, and the Presidio Trust hope to achieve the following goals with this planning effort:

- Create a flexible and adaptable framework to endure for generations.
- Enhance the quality of user experience.
- Celebrate Crissy Field’s historical character.
- Preserve and enhance Crissy Field’s natural resources.
- Attract underserved communities.
- Balance maintenance investments with quality returns and increase the durability of Crissy Field facilities and grounds.
- Integrate Crissy Field with surrounding resources.
- Improve transportation, circulation, and access for all modes.



### **Dog Management Plan and Implementation Strategies (Underway).**

*Rationale*— The park has undertaken a dog management plan to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park. The current situation has resulted in controversy and litigation. The dog management plan is needed to determine the manner and extent of dog use in appropriate areas of the park to ensure protection of park resources and values as defined by the park’s enabling legislation and the NPS Organic Act.

*Scope*— Scheduled for completion in late 2016, the park’s dog management plan will accomplish the following objectives: (1) provide a clear, enforceable dog management policy, (2) preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and natural processes, (3) provide a variety of visitor experiences, (4) improve visitor and employee safety, (5) reduce user conflicts, and (6) maintain park resources and values for future generations. The scope of the plan includes multiple park sites distributed across San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties.

Implementation will involve additional planning needs, such as a detailed monitoring plan, to guide compliance monitoring, data management, and reporting.

### **Fort Point Improvements Strategy.**

*Rationale*— Fort Point National Historic Site was designated as a separate unit of the national park system, with an independent purpose and significance. The preservation challenge at Fort Point is substantial given the age of the fort, the intricacies and uniqueness of the construction, its size, and its exposure to coastal weather. Fort Point could also use improvements to the visitor experience, including updated exhibits. Additionally, sea level rise is also a considerable threat—waves have already been documented coming over the access road during high-tide storm events.

*Scope*— The Fort Point improvements strategy would address preservation, operations, and maintenance to improve resource protection and visitor experience, without fundamentally changing the use or footprint of the area. Information on sea level rise gathered as part of the Crissy Field Climate Smart adaptation plan pilot project will help inform what actions may need to be taken to protect this site and its access route.

### **Media and Communication Strategy and Plan.**

*Rationale*— Over the years, the park has expanded its methods of communication with the public. To date, more than 400 waysides and kiosks dot the landscape. Four distinct websites for the Presidio, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and Alcatraz Island are updated and maintained. The park has established Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and Flickr accounts and a parkwide digital app. In addition, the park produces several hundred print media in multiple languages as well as large print, braille, and audio-transcribed files, many in partnership with the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, Presidio Trust, or other partners. A media and communication strategy and plan would assist the park in making choices as to where to invest its limited resources with regard to communication and multimedia and ensure that a strategic approach is used to both inform current visitors and welcome more diverse and under-represented demographics.

*Scope*— A media and communication strategy and plan would assess the various types and number of media produced by the park and develop a strategic plan that addresses visitor and park needs, conditions, and staff and cost implications. The strategy would outline how the park plans to provide orientation, information, and interpretive media, recommending effective approaches and use of technology in the context of changing urban demographics.





### Muir Woods / Redwood Creek Restoration Efforts.

*Rationale*— In 2003, the National Park Service joined with public and partner agencies to create a shared “Vision for the Future” for the Redwood Creek Watershed. The vision provides a foundation for land managers, residents, and businesses to manage the watershed for its ecosystem function, local residents and visitors, educational opportunities, cultural and agricultural resources, recreation, and rural character. Part of the vision was a plan for restoration and protection of a full range of natural geomorphic and hydraulic functions (such as sediment transport, channel migration, and recruitment of large wood) in Redwood Creek from its headwaters to the Pacific Ocean. This goal was also incorporated into the general management plan (2014).

*Scope*— In implementing the vision of the Redwood Creek Watershed, the National Park Service will continue to plan for and complete restoration projects as necessary for this area. One of the current planning efforts is focused on restoring natural geomorphic function and better salmon habitat to the channel in Muir Woods National Monument. A range of actions, such as targeted removal of some historic rock revetment from creek banks and adding large woody debris, will be considered. The National Park Service also plans to work with partners to identify the feasibility of enhancing groundwater storage to protect in-stream flows. This is considered a critical need to protect habitat for resident salmonid populations.

A separate, but related planning effort is the construction of the new vehicular bridge at Pacific Way near Muir Beach, which would also allow 800 linear feet of channel to be relocated to the low point in the valley. This is an unfinished component of the Redwood Creek restoration at Muir Beach. Restoration completed via this project between 2009 and 2013 has successfully restored channel, floodplain, wetland, and dune systems while accommodating visitors and enhancing visitor facilities. The vehicular bridge would be implemented by Marin County, since Pacific Way is a county road. However, the new channel alignment under the bridge would be a NPS project; both elements would be designed together to ensure restoration and vehicular access goals are met.

## Muir Woods Sustainable Access Planning (Underway).

*Rationale*— Transportation site improvements are needed at Muir Woods National Monument to enhance visitor experience, improve safety, and to protect natural resources. Traffic and safety impacts currently include congestion along the entry on the narrow Muir Woods Road and in the monument’s small parking lots where cars, buses, bicyclists, and pedestrians mix. This congestion contributes to backups on the surrounding roadway network in various areas.

Impacts to natural resources have occurred as a result of the traffic and safety issues noted above. Overcrowding impacts the soundscape in the forest and results in parking and social trails in illegal areas, causing direct physical impacts. The Redwood Creek Watershed is home to several threatened and endangered species, among them coho salmon, steelhead trout, and northern spotted owl.

The experience of most visitors to Muir Woods National Monument is diminished by unmanaged parking and traffic conditions and gaps in the surrounding trail system that do not connect parking to the entry plaza. Visitation that exceeds the general management plan’s standards is a recurring and growing problem. Exceedance of standards (people at one time, people per view, etc.) now occurs throughout the year and during most days during the peak season.

The monument is in the process of implementing a parking and shuttle reservation system that would manage vehicle trips to the monument and is expected to substantially reduce congestion, improve safety and visitor experience, and reduce noise and other natural resource impacts. Implementation, in conjunction with a number of site improvement plans, would provide a long-term, sustainable transportation system to the monument.

*Scope*— Multiple, separate but related planning efforts pertain to transportation and access planning at Muir Woods National Monument. These efforts include:

1. **Muir Woods National Monument Reservation System.** A reservation system for all modes of motorized access to Muir Woods National Monument, as well as enhanced parking management and enforcement would begin in 2018.
2. **Muir Woods Sustainable Access Project.** Site improvements are needed to improve visitor experience and safety, improve existing facilities, and to preserve natural and cultural resources from the existing transportation system. Potential actions could include the following:
  - A designated pedestrian pathway from all private vehicles to the monument entrance.
  - Reconfiguring car parking in the vicinity of Muir Woods National Monument to continue to allow a phased retreat from roadside parking while providing enough capacity to meet parking demand during off-peak periods.
  - Providing shuttle loading and unloading areas with sufficient capacity to meet managed peak shuttle and commercial tour demand and that reduce potential conflicts with other visitors.
  - Improving the entry experience for visitors by reducing crowding and congestion and providing high-quality services and facilities.
  - Resizing or upgrading restroom facilities to accommodate managed visitor demand.

3. **Muir Woods Visitor Use Management Program.** A visitor use and impact management program is an important component of successful visitor use management efforts in a park. The protocol helps inform and provide a defensible basis for long-term management efforts. In implementing transportation management efforts at Muir Woods National Monument, the National Park Service would continue to conduct analysis of visitor use patterns. The visitor use management framework would track how the reservation system and other site improvements would meet performance standards identified in the general management plan (2014). Monitoring would provide the National Park Service with information to determine whether further regulation of the amount and timing of use for reduced parking and shuttle access is needed.
4. **Muir Woods County Road and Bridge Improvements.** Repairs to Muir Woods Road and replacement of the bridge, which are under Marin County jurisdiction, are needed to repair existing road damage from slipouts (where the dirt slips out from under the roadbed) and improve stormwater management to reduce sedimentation and pollutants. This planning effort is county-led through the Federal Highway Administration, with NPS participation and coordination.

#### Park Asset Management Plan.

*Rationale*— Executive Order 13327, “Federal Real Property Asset Management,” requires all federal departments to create an asset management plan that includes life cycle costs, prioritized operations and maintenance costs, establishment of bureau performance measures related to asset management, and a single database for federal real property reporting. The park asset management plan represents the park-level implementation of this requirement.

Through strategic planning efforts, the park identified operational excellence as a goal. Park asset management planning would help achieve this goal by confirming priorities for facility, site, and infrastructure preservation and upgrades. An initial asset management plan (2007) was used to guide the development of the alternatives in the general management plan (2014). With an approved general management plan, the park asset management plan needs to be updated to reflect the new management direction. There are many needs, and there are numerous different drivers to consider for setting priorities (e.g., leasing opportunities, existing partners, failing infrastructure, desired visitor experience, etc.).

*Scope*— The primary goal of the park asset management plan is to articulate how the park currently maintains its assets and intends to in the future. This is accomplished through a review of how the park prioritizes its assets, bundles work orders into logical projects, estimates operating and maintenance requirements, demonstrates funding gaps, and identifies techniques to manage these funding gaps. The park asset management plan has a 10-year time horizon and assists in the development of annual work plans.



## Rancho Corral de Tierra Unit Management Plan.

*Rationale*— Rancho Corral de Tierra is a 3,800-acre property that encompasses the majority of an 1839 Mexican land grant. Recently added to Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the isolated and undeveloped condition of the land provides unique and productive habitat for a diverse array of plants and animals, including several threatened and endangered species. The headwaters of four coastal watersheds are contained within this property, providing important riparian habitat and a scenic backdrop that visually distinguishes the San Mateo mid-coast region. The general management plan (2014) envisions Rancho Corral de Tierra as a southern portal to Golden Gate National Recreation Area with a sustainable trail network and modest new facilities for visitor use. However, current access is relatively limited and existing trails are steep and eroded in some areas. All aspects of the site need to be evaluated on a finer scale and designed to facilitate parking, trails, access routes, service vehicles, picnicking, wayfinding, multiple user groups, and potentially, public transportation. Significant constraints on availability of water would influence the development and operation of facilities at this site.

*Scope*— Four primary components would be addressed in the unit management plan including: (1) resource management goals and objectives, (2) identification of a sustainable trail network, (3) location and management of equestrian operations, and (4) exploration of other facilities needed for operation and maintenance of the site. The unit management plan would define appropriate uses and functions for Rancho Corral de Tierra, exploring interrelationships among uses, site resources, and facilities. It would establish a consistent, unified character for development and serve as a road map to guide decisions on capital improvements, preservation, and development. The plan would follow guidance provided in the general management and dog management plans.

## Safety Management Plan.

*Rationale*— The well-being of every employee is crucial to the success of the National Park Service as an agency. Establishing a culture and value system that embraces the safety, health, and wellness of employees is an important element in caring for our workforce, now and into the future.

The National Safety, Health, and Wellness Strategy (strategy) prompts parks to take actions to build on the increased national focus on preventing occupational injuries and illnesses and promoting a safe and healthy workforce to achieve the NPS mission. Golden Gate National Recreation Area has identified improving employee safety and wellness to be a key strategic goal in their current strategic planning effort. The park hopes to improve safety and wellness through institutionalized practices that promote a safety-first culture, increase awareness, reduce accident rates, and increase participation in wellness activities. The current safety management plan is outdated, and the strategy provides more modern guidance toward developing a safety and wellness strategy at the park.

*Scope*— As laid out in the National Safety, Health, and Wellness Strategy, parks are directed to assess continuous improvement of their safety, health, and wellness programs using an electronic Safety, Health, and Wellness Tool (e-Tool). The e-Tool is an electronic checklist in which parks, programs, and regions will periodically assess, reassess, and report their status as they work through implementing the strategy. Plan elements are organized within the management system's four goals:

- Plan – Leadership, Management, and Employee Commitment
- Do – Implementation and Operations
- Check – Assessment, Reporting, and Corrective Actions
- Adjust – Management Review and Continuous Improvement

## Tennessee Valley Restoration and Site Planning.

**Rationale**— Tennessee Valley is a popular and heavily visited Golden Gate National Recreation Area site in southern Marin County. The area features two main trails that facilitate public visitor access to Tennessee Valley Beach and other coastal trail connections to Muir Beach and Rodeo Beach. The Tennessee Valley parking lot and trailhead is underdeveloped and in poor condition given current visitor use levels. Visitors must walk through a busy parking lot to access trails and visitor experience is impacted by pedestrian, horse, and cyclist interaction with cars. Dozens of cars line the entrance road potentially blocking service and emergency vehicles. All aspects of the site need to be evaluated and redesigned to facilitate parking, trails, access routes, service vehicles, picnicking, wayfinding, multiple user groups, and public transportation. Additionally, the area contains numerous deteriorated facilities that do not support the park mission. The Tennessee Valley area also supports threatened and endangered species such as the red-legged frog.

The general management plan (2014) supports parking and trailhead improvements, removal of deteriorated facilities that do not support the park purpose and mission, and restoration of natural features and watershed processes in areas where facilities are removed.

**Scope**— Trailhead site planning, facility removal, and restoration work would be completed through projects and planning efforts, including:

1. **Comprehensive Plan for the Tennessee Valley Trailhead.** This project would develop a comprehensive master plan for the rehabilitation of the Tennessee Valley parking lot, trailhead, and associated amenities. Alternatives would explore a variety of facility improvement options including restrooms, accessible trails, accessibility, public transit, grading, drainage, picnic sites, wayfinding, interpretation, and the potential for a food and information kiosk. Exploration of alternatives would also necessarily consider water to support potential consumptive uses. The park would also develop the Tennessee Valley Trail at a conceptual level to determine the preferred trail width, grade, and surface.
2. **Landscape Restoration Plan.** The landscape restoration plan would support long-term objectives identified in the general management plan (2014) to restore Tennessee Valley's hydrological and ecological systems to natural conditions. Initial phases of restoration would include the removal of facilities that do not support the park mission including a nurse and an obsolete, high-hazard earthen dam at the mouth of Tennessee Valley. A separate planning process would also be conducted to identify beneficial reuse of the dam material.



## High Priority Data Needs

### Climate Change – Parkwide Vulnerability Assessment.

**Rationale and Scope**— In the context of conservation, vulnerability to climate change generally refers to the extent to which a species, habitat, ecosystems, places, or projects are susceptible to harm from climate change impacts. Vulnerability assessments identify which species or systems are more or less vulnerable, information that can contribute to setting priorities for adaptation and conservation investments. Vulnerability typically is viewed as having three basic components: (1) exposure, which is a measure of how much of a change in climate and associated impacts (e.g., sea level rise or ocean acidification) the target species or system is likely to experience; (2) sensitivity, which is the measure of whether and how a particular species or system (natural and/or social) is likely to be affected by or responsive to particular changes in climatic variables and/or related factors (such as altered fire regimes or hydrologic cycles); and (3) adaptive capacity, referring to a species or system’s ability to accommodate or cope with change, which includes both innate and extrinsic characteristics associated with the conservation target, as well as relevant institutional factors. Ultimately, the assessment would identify “key vulnerabilities” or the subset of vulnerabilities that will have the greatest consequences for achieving park conservation goals.

The parkwide vulnerability assessment would inform the climate smart adaptation plan for the two pilot coastal areas that will be impacted by sea level rise (Stinson Beach and Crissy Field) as well as future climate change adaptation planning for other coastal areas within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Fort Point National Historic Site, and Muir Woods National Monument.

### Social Science Data Strategy.

**Rationale and Scope**— Social science data is needed to support ongoing visitor use planning and efforts to engage new audiences. Examples of the type of social science data that would be helpful include: (1) a regional five-year attitudinal survey regarding visitor uses and preferences, (2) site-specific surveys to support ongoing visitor use management efforts and future planning, and (3) demographic surveys. The social science data strategy would outline specific social science needs across park disciplines and identify opportunities and mechanisms to acquire the information (e.g., traditional visitor survey, studies conducted through partners or universities, etc.).



## Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs

High Priority Planning Needs		
Name of Plan	Park Site/Location	Program Area(s)
Alcatraz ferry embarkation plan (underway)	Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) – Alcatraz	Facilities, operations, and land protection; visitor experience
Alcatraz interpretive plan (underway)	GGNRA – Alcatraz	Visitor experience
Climate smart adaptation plan for coastal areas impacted by sea level rise	GGNRA – Presidio Area A, Marin park lands	All program areas
Crissy Field improvements (“Refresh”)	GGNRA – Presidio Area A	All program areas
Dog management plan and implementation strategies (underway)	Parkwide	All program areas
Fort Point improvements strategy	Fort Point National Historic Site	Visitor experience
Media and communications strategy and plan	Parkwide	Visitor experience
Muir Woods / Redwood Creek restoration efforts	Muir Woods National Monument, GGNRA – Marin park lands	Natural resources
Muir Woods sustainable access planning (shuttle reservation system, site improvements, county road and bridge improvements, visitor use monitoring plan) (underway)	Muir Woods National Monument	All program areas
Park asset management plan	Parkwide	Facilities, operations, and land protection
Rancho Corral de Tierra unit management plan	GGNRA – San Mateo park lands	All program areas
Safety management plan	Parkwide	Facilities, operations, and land protection
Tennessee Valley restoration and site planning	GGNRA – Marin	All program areas

High Priority Data Needs		
Name of Plan	Park Site/Location	Program Area(s)
Social science data strategy	Parkwide	Natural resources, cultural resources, visitor experience
Climate change vulnerability assessments	Parkwide	All program areas

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs			
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Park Site/ Location	Notes
<b>Natural Resources</b>			
<b>Plans</b>			
Climate change adaptation planning	M	Parkwide	To be completed for other park land areas after Crissy Field / Stinson Beach sea level rise pilot effort.
Integrated pest management plan	M	Parkwide	
Vegetation management plans	M	Parkwide	Presidio is complete. Need plans for other park sites.
Visual resource management plan	L	GGNRA	Inventories and pilot plans could be made for smaller geographic units of the park before undertaking a comprehensive effort. The plan would use the inventory information to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for protecting the values characteristics of views.
Air tour management plan / or agreements	L	Parkwide	
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>			
Invasive species rate of spread	M	GGNRA – Marin	With a focus along trails to determine how visitors are contributing to the spread of sudden oak death and other specific invasions.
Climate change data and projections	M	Parkwide	Down-scaled climate data and projections; modeling climate impacts on sensitive species and habitats. Could inform resource stewardship strategy.
Field surveys for threatened and endangered species	M	Parkwide	
Forest inventories and condition assessments	M	Parkwide	
Monitoring data on effects of climate change (e.g., tree growth rates)	M	Parkwide	To not only know the resource but also convey to visitors. Important for developing programs and adaptive management.
Regional studies of wildlife of special interest	M	Parkwide	
Soundscape inventory	M	Muir Woods	Currently underway.
Water resources availability studies	M	Parkwide	Could include contingency planning for times of drought.



Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs			
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Park Site/ Location	Notes
<b>Cultural Resources</b>			
<b>Plans</b>			
Fortification preservation and management plans	M	Parkwide	Five-year plan update.
Lighthouse preservation and management plan	M	GGNRA – various park sites	For the five incoming lighthouses from the U.S. Coast Guard, similar properties.
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>			
Cultural landscape inventory for Muir Woods	M	Muir Woods	Underway.
Determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places	M	Parkwide	
Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation	M	Parkwide	
Historic resource studies	M	Parkwide	
National historic landmark nominations updates	M	Parkwide	
Update to the National Register of Historic Places nominations	M	Parkwide	
Collection conditions survey	L	Parkwide	
<b>Visitor Experience</b>			
<b>Plans</b>			
Education and interpretive program plans	L	Parkwide	Site-specific as needed. A comprehensive interpretive plan was completed in 2011.
Visitor use management plan / visitor capacity plan(s)	L	Parkwide	Many areas of the park outside of Muir Woods and Alcatraz are becoming more heavily used.
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>			
Visitor demographic data and trends for Alcatraz	M	GGNRA – Alcatraz	To determine if interpretive programming meets goals for target audiences. Data should include results of outreach efforts.
Visitor satisfaction or response data	M	GGNRA – Alcatraz	To determine success of new programming and evaluate whether visitation can increase without impacting visitor experience.
Visitor experience observations and survey	M	Parkwide	To better understand visitor use patterns, needs, and interest as well as to evaluate new programming developed to meet relevancy goals.
Visitor use data for specific sites	M	Parkwide	Visitor counts, visitor survey information.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs			
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Park Site/ Location	Notes
<b>Facilities, Operations, and Land Protection</b>			
<b>Plans</b>			
Alcatraz Island preservation and construction program (update)	M	GGNRA – Alcatraz	Alcatraz Island preservation and construction program (update).
Upper Fort Mason plan	M	GGNRA – San Francisco	Comprehensive look at how the varied land use decisions over the last several years all tie together (offices, housing, operations, etc.). Targeted look at the public spaces such as the Bay Trail Corridor and Great Meadow. A cultural landscape report and transportation planning area also needed.
Water shuttle implementation plans	M	GGNRA – San Francisco, Marin	General management plan, concept plan, and feasibility studies support the idea of ferries in other locations. Project-level implementation plans will be needed.
Baker Beach site planning	M	GGNRA – Presidio Area A	Infrastructure and coastal zone issues to be addressed.
Fort Baker waterfront site plan	M	GGNRA – Marin	Plan for sea level rise, resiliency, and provide a framework for future leasing and design.
Position management plan	M	Parkwide	
Boundary survey	L	Parkwide	
Business plan update	L	Parkwide	
China Beach site planning	L	GGNRA – San Francisco	Condition of the infrastructure and facilities is deteriorating and costs are rising to do the repairs.
Communication strategy for park planning	L	Parkwide	To create understanding about NPS plans and planning processes.
Data management plan	L	Parkwide	
Muir Woods Addition planning	L	Muir Woods	
Nike site five-year plan	L	GGNRA – Marin	
San Mateo lands acquisition strategy	L	GGNRA – San Mateo	May be folded into Rancho planning or included land protection plan updates.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs			
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Park Site/ Location	Notes
<b>Facilities, Operations, and Land Protection</b>			
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>			
Structural safety assessments	M	GGNRA – Alcatraz	For all areas open to visitors including “behind the scenes” areas.
Facility condition assessments	M	Parkwide	For many facilities and infrastructure that have not had any recent upgrades.
Geotechnical evaluations of shorelines	M	Parkwide	
Post-construction evaluation	M	Parkwide	For visitor serving facilities to better understand if they met the desired objectives, could use any adjustments, and inform future designs (Lands End Lookout, Alcatraz store, Headlands visitor center, etc.).
Visual impact assessments	M	Parkwide	
<b>Partner-led Initiatives</b>			
Fort Cronkhite / Rodeo Valley site improvement plan	M	GGNRA – Marin	To identify future uses of the facilities, programs, infrastructure needs, and cultural landscape preservation. Includes lagoon area, housing, and visitor center planning.
Fort Mason Center planning	M	GGNRA – San Francisco	Including exploration of Pier 1 redevelopment for visitor use.
Golden Gate Bridge parking and circulation study	M	GGNRA – Presidio Area A	Addresses circulation, traffic, and relocation of bridge operations in order to improve visitor experience, reduce congestion, and implement the goals in the 1994 general plan amendment.
Ocean Beach master plan	M	GGNRA – San Francisco	The National Park Service has a leadership role in certain aspects of master plan implementation. Addresses sea level rise.
Bay Area Discovery museum (update of existing campus plan)	M	GGNRA – Marin	
Headlands Center for the Arts / various Fort Barry facilities	M	GGNRA – Marin	Possible new campus master plan.
West Fort Miley programmatic expansion and comprehensive plan / Pacific Leadership Institute	M	GGNRA – San Francisco	
Slide Ranch update of 1999 campus master plan	M	GGNRA – Marin	
YMCA Point Bonita Campus master plan	M	GGNRA – Marin	Supports redesign of programs and significant campus improvements.

See appendix C for recently completed and ongoing planning efforts that address key park issues.

## Part 3: Contributors

### Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site

Brian Aviles, Planning Division Chief  
Darren Brown, Transportation Planner  
Jessica Carter, Chief, Business Management Division  
Carey Feierabend, Chief Project Management Division  
Abby Sue Fisher, Chief, Cultural Resources Division  
Christine FitzGerald, Community Planner  
Darren Fong, Aquatic Ecologist  
Alison Forrestel, Supervisory Vegetation Ecologist  
Michele Gee, Chief of Interpretation and Education  
Daphne Hatch, Chief of Natural Resource Management and Science  
Marcus Koenen, Interpretive Operations Supervisor  
Randolph Laverseur, Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection  
Christine Lehnertz, Superintendent (former)  
Howard Levitt, Director of Communications and Partnerships  
William Merkle, Wildlife Ecologist  
Mia Monroe, Marin Community Liaison  
Steven Ortega, Lead Environmental Protection and Compliance  
Aaron Roth, Deputy Superintendent  
Michael Savidge, Strategic Planning and Partnership Development  
Gerald Scheumann, Acting Chief of Maintenance  
Noreen Schirmer, Captain, U.S. Park Police  
Carolyn Shoulders, Natural Resource Specialist  
Pamela Smith, U.S. Park Police  
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Melody Bentfield, Contract Librarian, Planning Division  
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## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Summary for Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site

#### 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. Enabling Legislation for Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

### 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 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. Land 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 the boundaries and not utilized for exchange shall be reported to the General Services Administration 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 hereinafter provided, Federal property within

the boundaries of the recreation area is hereby transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes 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 provision 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 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 purposes 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, underseas warfare installations 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 this 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 provision 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 laws 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 waters 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 development.

(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 Commission 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 enactment of this Act.

#### APPROPRIATION LIMITATION

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions 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 indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Approved October 27, 1972.

**Legislation Summary, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.**

Appendix A of the General Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument and Environmental Impact Statement (2014) includes the following summary of legislation for Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Public Law No.	Title	Summary	Date
92-589	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.	This act establishes the purpose of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 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, Mclsaac, 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 15 to 17.	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 Golden Gate National Recreation Area.	9/8/1980
96-607	National Park System, amendment	Adds Sweeney Ridge and increased membership of the advisory committee from 17 to 18. Transfer administration of Scenic and Recreational easements on Peninsula watershed lands to the NPS. Authorizes the NPS to seek appropriate agreement needed to establish a trail within this property and connecting with a suitable beach unit.	12/28/1980
98-28	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, dedication to Congressman Phillip Burton	Dedicates Golden Gate National Recreation Area 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
106-113	Consolidated Appropriations for Fiscal Year ending 9/30/2000	Exemption of all taxes and special assessments, except sales tax. Such areas as Fort Baker shall remain under exclusive Federal jurisdiction.	11/29/1999
106-291	Department of the Interior appropriation	Authority for fee-based education, interpretive and visitor service functions within the Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.	10/11/2000
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
109-131	Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act	Amends PL 92-589 to add Rancho Corral de Tierra lands, with limitation to acquire this land only from a willing seller.	12/20/2005

## Muir Woods National Monument

Presidential Proclamation Establishing Muir Woods National Monument.

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

## PROCLAMATIONS, 1908.

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

WHEREAS, an 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 of 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 on 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,  
 [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
 ELIHU ROOT  
*Secretary of State.*

## Fort Point National Historic Site

Heading: Public Law 91-457. Enabling Legislation for Fort Point National Historic Site.

### AN ACT

To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historical significance of Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the Congress hereby establishes the Fort Point National Historic Site comprising the area depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Point National Historic Site, California", numbered NHS-POI-91,000 and dated July 1970, together with such adjacent lands as may hereafter be transferred, without monetary consideration, to the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of the Army. Such additional lands, which shall neither exceed ten acres of fast lands nor sixty-three acres of submerged lands, shall, when transferred, be added to the Fort Point National Historic Site and shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That no transfer of lands pursuant to this section shall be consummated until sixty days after the description, terms, and conditions of the proposed transfer have been forwarded to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Fort Point National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated for development of Fort Point National Historic Site such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$5,250,000 (February 1970 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

Approved October 16, 1970.

House Report related to Establishment of Fort Point National Historic Site.

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2<sup>d</sup> Session } No. 91-1400

ESTABLISHING THE FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 10, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 18410]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 18410) to establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, Calif., and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follow :

Page 1, beginning on line 3, through page 2, on line 9, strike out all of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof :

That in order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historical significance of Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the Congress hereby establishes the Fort Point National Historic Site comprising the area depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Point National Historic Site, California", numbered NHS-POI-91,000 and dated July 1970, together with such adjacent lands as may hereafter be transferred, without monetary consideration, to the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of the Army. Such additional lands, which shall neither exceed 10 acres of fast lands nor 63 acres of submerged lands, shall, when transferred, be added to the Fort Point National Historic Site and shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That no transfer of lands pursuant to this section shall be consummated until 60 days after the description, terms, and conditions of the proposed transfer have been forwarded to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

(1)

## Appendix B: Golden Gate Long Range Interpretive Plan Themes

Completed in 2014, the *Golden Gate Long Range Interpretive Plan* identifies the following six interpretive themes. In contrast to the interpretive themes included in the main body of this foundation document, these interpretive themes are not organized by individual park unit; rather they encompass stories and resources of all three units—Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site.

- **Theme 1: Geological Forces**

*How does the park’s geology showcase its global scientific value?*

The park’s unique, significant geological forces create a dynamic environment of exceptional scientific value.

- **Theme 2: Islands of Refuge**

*How can we help threatened and endangered species thrive in or near an urban setting?*

In a world of diminishing natural resources, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area preserves “islands” of biological refuge, providing opportunities for threatened species to not only survive but thrive within or near an urban setting.

- **Theme 3: Ohlone and Coast Miwok Peoples**

*How do Ohlone and Coast Miwok peoples retain and share their cultures?*

Ohlone and Coast Miwok peoples, as the traditional inhabitants of these lands, partner with the park to share their stories of the past and how they retain their vibrant cultures today.

- **Theme 4: Military Legacy**

*How can the park’s military legacy inform our national intentions?*

As a gateway to the Pacific, the strategic location of the Golden Gate sparked a continuum of military responsiveness for more than 300 years.

- **Theme 5: Freedom, Justice, and Equality**

*How do the many stories of the park challenge us to contemplate the meaning of freedom, justice, and equality?*

Layers of history within the park challenge us to contemplate the meanings of freedom, justice, and equality.

- **Theme 6: Scenic Landscapes**

*What influences do the park’s landscapes exert on the people and places of the Bay Area?*

The scenic landscapes of Golden Gate National Recreation Area exert a powerful influence on the complex interactions of people and place that define the Bay Area.



## Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning Efforts

### Selected Plans and Data Collection Efforts (Underway/Ongoing)

Plan/Data	Park Site /Location	Notes
Access planning for San Mateo lands	GGNRA – San Mateo	Parking lots, kiosks, etc.
Accessibility action and transition plans	Various sites	
Bay Trail development plan	GGNRA – San Francisco	Connector between San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park to the Golden Gate Bridge.
Cultural resource condition assessment	Parkwide	Scheduled for completion in 2016.
Long-range transportation plan	GGNRA	
Fort Funston site improvements	GGNRA – San Francisco	
Land protection plan	Parkwide	Updated yearly.
Resource stewardship strategy	Parkwide	2016 start. NPS pilot for resource stewardship strategies.
Trails Forever Program	GGNRA	Trail development and management plans. Social trail inventories and management.
Vista Grande drainage improvement project	GGNRA – San Francisco	

### Selected Plans and Data Collection Efforts (Existing/Completed)

#### NPS Management Plans

- Fort Baker Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (2000)
- General Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument and Environmental Impact Statement (2014)
- Presidio General Management Plan Amendment [Area A] (1994)

#### NPS Trails and Transportation Plans

- Dias Ridge Trail Extension and Redwood Creek Trail Realignment Plan / Environmental Assessment (2015)
- Long-Range Transportation Strategy (2016)
- Milagra-Battery Trail Plan / Environmental Assessment (2015)
- Marin Headlands and Fort Baker Transportation Infrastructure and Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (2009)
- NPS-Caltrans Design Guidelines for State Route 1 in Marin County (2015)
- Muir Woods National Monument Reservation System Plan / Environmental Assessment (2015)

### **NPS Restoration Plans**

- Alcatraz Island Historic Preservation and Safety Construction Program Environmental Impact Statement (2001)
- Easkoot Creek Restoration at Stinson Beach Environmental Assessment (2009)
- Lower Redwood Creek Floodplain and Salmonid Habitat Restoration, Banducci Site Environmental Assessment (2003)
- Mori Point Restoration and Trail Plan Environmental Assessment (2006)
- Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan, National Park Service (2007–2008)
- Pacific Ocean Park Strategic Plan, National Park Service (2006)
- Redwood Creek Watershed: Vision for the Future (2003)
- Wetland and Creek Restoration at Big Lagoon, Muir Beach Final Environmental Impact Statement (2008)

### **NPS Program Implementation Plans**

- Alcatraz Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment (1993)
- Business Plan (2004)
- Bay Area Museum Resource Center Plan (2010)
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area Climate Change Action Plan (updated 2016), NPS Climate Friendly Parks Program (ongoing), NPS Climate Change Response Strategy (2010), NPS Climate Change Action Plan (2012), NPS Green Parks Plan (2012)
- Comprehensive Interpretive Plan for the Golden Gate National Parks (2011)
- Golden Gate Long Range Interpretive Plan (2014)
- Fire Management Plan / Final Environmental Impact Statement for Golden Gate National Recreation Area (2006)
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area – Park Asset Management Plan (2007)
- Marin Equestrian Stables Plan and Environmental Assessment (2011)
- Scope of Collections Statement (2015)
- Sutro Historic District Comprehensive Design and Environmental Assessment (1993)
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area Strategic Plan (2016–2020)
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area Report to the Community (2014)

### **NPS Park Partner Plans**

- Headlands Center for the Arts Master Plan (1990)
- Headlands Institute Campus Improvement and Expansion Plan Environmental Assessment (2009)
- Marine Mammal Center Site and Facilities Improvements Project Environmental Assessment (2004)
- Slide Ranch Master Plan and Environmental Assessment (1996)
- Presidio Trust Management Plan: Land Use Policies for Area B of the Presidio of San Francisco (2002)

### Other Federal Plans

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—Joint Management Plan for Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries (2008)
- Natural Resource Trustee Agencies—Cosco Busan Oil Spill Final Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (2012)

### State and Regional Plans

- Association of San Francisco Bay Area Governments: Bay Trail Plan
- California Department of Parks and Recreation—Angel Island State Park Resource Management Plan / General Development Plan / Environmental Impact Report
- California Department of Parks and Recreation— California Outdoor Recreation Plan
- California Department of Parks and Recreation— Gray Whale Cove State Beach General Plan Amendment
- California Department of Parks and Recreation—Pacifica State Beach General Plan
- California Department of Parks and Recreation—Mount Tamalpais State Park General Plan
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 4 Devil’s Slide Project
- Coastal Conservancy—Completing the California Coastal Trail
- Golden Lands, Golden Opportunity: Preserving Vital Bay Area Lands for all Californians (Greenbelt Alliance, Bay Area Open Space Council, Association of Bay Area Governments)
- PG&E—Gas Line-109 Pipeline Replacement Project Environmental Assessment (2016)
- San Francisco Bay Plan
- San Francisco Bay Area Seaport Plan
- San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority Final Program Environmental Impact Report: Expansion of Ferry Transit Service in the San Francisco Bay Area
- South Access to the Golden Gate Bridge—Doyle Drive Final Environmental Impact Statement / Report
- Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California (2006–2010)

### County and Local Plans

- Central Marin Ferry Connection Project
- Fitzgerald Marine Reserve Master Plan
- Huddart and Wunderlch Parks Master Plan
- Marin County Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan
- Marin County Local Coastal Program Unit 1
- Marin Countywide Plan, as amended
- Midcoast Action Plan for Parks and Recreation: Planning Team Report
- City of Pacifica Pedro Point Headlands Coastal Trail Connection

- PG&E Jefferson-Martin 230kV Transmission Line Proposed Settlement and Environmental Assessment
- Regional Bicycle Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area
- San Francisco General Plan
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission – Peninsula Watershed Management Plan (2004)
- San Mateo County Comprehensive Bicycle Route Plan
- San Mateo County Trails Plan
- San Mateo Countywide Transportation 2010 Plan
- San Pedro Valley County Park
- Sausalito General Plan
- Extension of San Francisco Municipal Railway’s Historic Streetcar Environmental Impact Statement



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## Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Golden Gate National Recreation Area

December 2016

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This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Pacific West Regional Director.

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### RECOMMENDED

Craig Kenkel, Acting Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Date

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### APPROVED

Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

GOGA xxx/xxxxxx  
December 2016

# Foundation Document • Golden Gate National Recreation Area



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