



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California 94123

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18 (GOGA-CRMM)

APR 23 2013

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Ste. 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

We are continuing consultation with your office regarding the development of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's (GGNRA) General Management Plan (GMP) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and implementing regulations of 36 CFR 800, project reference #NPS120412C. Specifically, this letter is requesting concurrence from your office regarding our finding of adverse effect to historic properties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5.

PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS UNDER 36 CFR 800.4

In our letter dated November 20, 2012, we requested concurrence from your office regarding the extent of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and the identification of historic properties. We thank you for your response of January 10, 2013, in which your office deemed our APE to be sufficient, and you concurred with our identification of historic properties. As you have requested in your letter, provisions for ongoing identification and evaluation efforts consistent with Section 110 and 106 are included in the GMP, and will also be addressed in a Programmatic Agreement (PA). As promised in our November letter, we are enclosing with this submittal a slightly revised APE map and a corresponding list of historic properties. The revisions are minor, and do not alter the extent of the APE or our initial description of affected historic properties. Therefore, we believe we have met our obligations under 36 CFR 800.4, and we appreciate the assistance you have provided.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

The following is a description of the actions that are included in the proposed undertaking. These actions are grouped by county (Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo), and Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark and Muir Woods National Monument are discussed separately. For your convenience we have enclosed a summary table of actions contained within the proposed undertaking with this letter. For a detailed narrative, please see the preferred alternative sections in Volume I, parts 3 – 6 in the draft GMP previously sent to your office.

Park sites with recent management plans are not specifically addressed in the GMP, but have been included in this assessment below, in those instances where they are partially or wholly within the APE. In this category are the Presidio of San Francisco (including the Main Post, Crissy Field, and Baker Beach), Fort Point National Historic Site, Sutro Heights Historic District, Fort Baker (Cavallo Point), Lower Fort Mason (the Fort Mason Center), and the park's northern district (north of Bolinas-Fairfax Road) that is managed by Point Reyes National Seashore.

Alcatraz Island

The primary embarkation site would remain on San Francisco's northern waterfront. Additional ferry connections could be provided to other park sites as part of the San Francisco facility's role as a portal to the park. The park would welcome people on the mainland, orient, and begin to immerse visitors in the island's prison landscape, creating an atmosphere evocative of its history.

Once on the island selected areas of Building 64 (Historic Barracks) would be restored to tell the story of its history and use. Period restoration in the building would include the post office, canteen, and a prison-era guard apartment to extend the immersive experience. Other areas would be rehabilitated for visitor services and administrative functions and could include modest dorm-like overnight accommodations for participants in education, conservation, and stewardship programs. The upper floors would be stabilized to preserve the structure's integrity. To better reveal the early military prison period, the Sally Port and guardhouse could be restored by removing the later boathouse addition.

The many historic resources of the Main Prison Building would provide visitors with the opportunity to explore the federal penitentiary's history. Visitors would also have access to the wide range of historic structures and features, in historically accurate conditions that tell stories about the different layers of island history. Park managers would look for opportunities to expose visitors to the tangible resources (including artifacts in the park's museum collection) of the federal penitentiary and military eras. Treatments ranging from upgrades to exhibits and furnishings to more complete restoration would continue with the goal of increasing access and interpretation of the structure's history.

The park would also manage the adjacent areas, such as the main road, Warden's House, and the Parade Ground, to reinforce the sense of history as visitors move around the island. The Parade Ground would be rehabilitated, along with aspects of its buried archeological sites, to support year-round visitor exploration of this area in coordination with adaptive management of Western gulls. The rehabilitation could incorporate measures to support natural systems with preservation of cultural resources. The Post Exchange would be stabilized while providing visitors with opportunities to explore this historic structure. Additional preservation would be possible with the involvement of partners to make a more complete visitor experience and interpret the building's history. The above uses and treatments would be conducted while also incorporating variety of impact mitigation measures to minimize or avoid impacts to waterbird habitat.

At the north end of the island, the Quartermaster Warehouse would be rehabilitated and used as an operational center for maintenance, public safety, and a preservation stewardship workshop.

The Power Plant would be stabilized to house green, sustainable infrastructure technologies. Where appropriate, visitor access would be provided to showcase the technologies and interpret the story of energy use on the island. The adjacent yard would support island operational needs. Access to the yard would employ measures to protect nearby seabird habitat. The Model Industries Building would be stabilized. The building and adjacent cliffs would be closed to general visitation and park operational uses to protect nearby sensitive habitat of nesting waterbirds. Vehicular access through the courtyard to the adjacent Power Plant yard would employ measures to protect habitat. The New Industries Building would be rehabilitated as a multipurpose facility. It would include flexible space that could accommodate interpretation, special events, classrooms, and meetings, and would include restrooms and a service kitchen to support these uses. The perimeter trail would connect through the building and provide bird-viewing opportunities from its interior.

The perimeter of the island, including the coastal cliffs, would be managed to stabilize significant historic resources, protect colonial nesting birds and intertidal habitat, and interpret the island's evolving cultural and natural resources. Opening a perimeter trail, including segments of the historic sentry walk, would provide visitors with enhanced access to much of the island. Sensitive design and seasonal closure of the trail, which could include the Agave Trail, would protect nesting bird habitat. A zone extending out 300 feet around most of the island would be managed as a marine protected area to preserve coastal resources, including Little Alcatraz Island, submerged resources, and seabird colonies using the island's cliffs. The area would be demarcated by warning buoys and closed to boats year-round. NPS would continue to develop and implement sustainable approaches to meet the island's energy, water, and wastewater needs. Actions that are being considered include replacing diesel generators with renewable (e.g., photovoltaic panels) and grid-tied energy sources.

Significant historic archeological resources throughout the island would be identified, evaluated, protected, and stabilized within all management zones. Such sites would be incorporated into planning for historic immersion, education and interpretive and cultural landscape enhancement opportunities. Every effort would be taken to avoid adverse effect to known or discovered archeological sites or features during project undertakings or as part of ongoing natural processes. If such sites could not be avoided, mitigative actions would be undertaken in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Park Lands in Marin County – Overview

Important park operational uses would remain in the Marin Headlands, and the visitor facilities at these sites would be improved. Sustainable approaches to rehabilitating facilities that are in place today would improve trailheads and trails as well as roads, parking lots, campsites, picnic areas, restrooms, and other structures at popular destinations, such as the coastal fortifications. Some new facilities would be developed to improve visitor services and support the growing stewardship programs. The uplands area of Marin Headlands would be managed as part of the extensive natural landscape, with emphasis on the protection and restoration of habitat for threatened and endangered species. Rodeo Beach and the seacoast fortifications would be managed for the enjoyment of the beach, trails, and other outdoor recreation and educational opportunities. The landscape would be managed to preserve and interpret the significant military features and structures, such as Wolf Ridge and Batteries Townsley and Mendell, in the natural coastal setting. Rodeo Lagoon and Rodeo Lake would be managed to preserve and restore coastal habitat for threatened and endangered species.

Visitor access would be highly controlled and restricted to designated trails. The restored compound of the Nike Missile Site SF88-L would continue to provide visitors with an experience that is evocative of its historic use.

Stinson Beach North to Bolinas–Fairfax Road

At Stinson Beach, the setting and facilities would be improved to better support beach recreation, expand the creek buffer to protect endangered species habitat, and enhance the dunes. Sustainable new facilities would replace deteriorated restrooms, showers, picnic areas, and parking lots. The siting of any new facilities would first be evaluated for long-term viability and cost effectiveness, taking present and future climate change influences into consideration. Some existing facilities would be removed if it becomes infeasible to maintain them because of climate change. Maintenance and public safety offices with staff housing would be retained. The park would explore ways to improve visitor access to Stinson Beach, such as increasing transit on weekends during the peak season and enhancing regional trail connections. The park would also continue to work with the community and Marin County to manage parking and reduce traffic using congestion management tools.

The park would continue to work with partners and the local community to find sustainable solutions to flooding and floodplain function, water use, water quality, and wastewater treatment, and sea level rise related to climate change where these affect park resources. More detailed site planning for proposed improvements will involve working with the community to identify alternatives for vulnerable facilities, including offsite locations and increased transit service to offset reduced parking. The area surrounding park land north to Bolinas-Fairfax Road, except Stinson Beach, would be managed to protect and restore the coastal ecosystems, and contribute to the restoration of natural processes that affect Bolinas Lagoon.

The Bolinas Lagoon

Recommendations for restoration and management (Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council 2008) identified key actions to protect and restore the lagoon and its watershed. Partnerships with neighboring ocean and land managers would be strengthened to achieve these goals across the broader landscape. The park would improve trails, trailheads, and directional signage to provide access to other nearby park lands.

State Route 1 and Panoramic Highway Area

Park lands in this area would be managed to enable visitors traveling by car, bicycle, and transit to enjoy spectacular views of the Pacific coast and natural habitats, and to provide trail access to park sites. The park would collaborate with Caltrans and Marin County, California State Parks and other land management agencies to improve the roadways and trail crossings for the safety and enjoyment of park visitors while retaining the scenic rural character. New facilities could include overlooks and trailheads with parking, restrooms, interpretive exhibits, picnic areas, enhanced trail and transit connections, and a unified wayfinding system. A small trailhead parking area could be developed in the vicinity of the former White Gate Ranch near the Hill 640 Military Reservation. Improvements east of Panoramic Highway in the vicinity of Homestead Hill, including a parking area, would enhance trail and transit access to nearby park destinations. Improvements would fit with the rural character of

the area. Park managers would seek to minimize impacts to natural resources caused by road use, maintenance, and drainage.

Slide Ranch

This area would be managed to enhance the environmental and farm education center and provide improved facilities for public day use of the site, including a picnic area, trail access, and a scenic overlook. Improvements would take into account the dynamic geologic conditions of the site. The siting of any new construction would first be evaluated for long-term viability and cost effectiveness, taking present and future climate change influences into consideration. The landscape that surrounds the educational programs would be managed to enhance its natural and scenic values, retain flexibility to adapt to coastal geologic processes, and provide for public trail use and access to the coast.

Lower Redwood Creek (former Banducci flower farm and surrounding area)

Park managers would continue to restore the natural coastal ecosystem and the riparian habitat of Redwood Creek while providing improved trail connections to Mount Tamalpais State Park and other area trails, including the California Coastal Trail. All unnecessary structures would be removed. Park managers would preserve the rural, pastoral character of the landscape. Stewardship facilities relocated from Muir Woods National Monument could be accommodated in this area. The stewardship center, incorporating a native plant nursery and other native plant propagation areas, would reinvigorate the horticultural traditions of the site and engage the community. Existing buildings would be rehabilitated to support park programs and operations.

NPS would work with California State Parks to provide a small trailhead parking and picnic area near the Santos Meadow and the Frank Valley horse camp, and improve access to this site. A sustainable approach to providing for water supply and wastewater treatment would be identified and implemented to confirm the viability of possible uses at this site. To further protect the creek's endangered salmon, park managers could collaborate with the community to increase water storage capacity for use during the dry season. Park managers would continue to work with Marin County and California State Parks to explore realignment of Muir Woods Road to reduce impacts to Redwood Creek and repair and reopen damaged road segments.

Muir Beach

NPS would manage the area to restore and sustain the wetlands, creek, dunes, and lagoon with improvements for beach and trail access that preserve the community's natural setting. The park would continue to collaborate with the community, Muir Beach Community Services District, and Marin County to understand and address water quality issues that impact park resources. Ongoing collaboration with Green Gulch Farm managers would continue to promote compatible management of this private parcel within the park boundary.

Golden Gate Dairy and Vicinity

The developed area would be managed to preserve the historic structures and pastoral character while continuing to support park and community needs. Site improvements would accommodate a small

trailhead and rural transit stop and enhance the creek corridor. Equestrian facilities would be retained, with site improvements made to incorporate best management practices and protect the adjacent riparian area. NPS would continue to work with the operator of the equestrian facilities to expand programs that benefit the public. Non-historic residences along State Route 1 could be removed if they do not contribute to essential community services or park operational needs. NPS would continue to promote regularly scheduled transit service to reduce vehicle traffic, and would continue to work with Caltrans to improve the safety of State Route 1 for park visitors, including traffic calming and improved pedestrian crossing, and also to complete the trail connection between Dias Ridge and Redwood Creek Trails. The uplands surrounding the dairy would be managed to preserve and enhance the natural setting, protect the coastal prairie and scrub habitat, and provide connections to trails to the beach and the adjacent Mount Tamalpais State Park.

Tennessee Valley and Surrounding Parklands

At the Tennessee Valley trailhead and the upper stables area, trailhead site improvements, including potable water, restrooms, and an improved picnic and parking area, would enhance this “portal” to the park that supports hiking, biking, and equestrian activities. A small food and information kiosk could be included in this area. In collaboration with Marin County and the community, park managers would explore the feasibility of public transit service to the trailhead on peak season weekends. Park managers would also collaborate to extend and link the Tennessee Valley trail system into the surrounding community’s trail network, such as the Mill Valley Bike Path (San Francisco Bay Trail). Equestrian facilities would be retained and could be expanded while protecting the historic character of the former dairy ranch. Site improvements would be made to incorporate best management practices and protect the adjacent riparian area. NPS would continue to work with equestrian operators to expand programs that benefit the public. Modest facilities could be located within this zone that support stewardship, education, and youth programs. The park horse patrol would be relocated from lower Tennessee Valley to Fort Barry at the Rodeo Valley site, and the lower Tennessee Valley site restored. Visitor access improvements at Oakwood Valley, including trailhead amenities, parking, picnicking, and restrooms, would be provided to support access to the trail system. The main multiuse trail (from the trailhead to the ocean and the surrounding uplands including Oakwood Valley) would be enhanced to support the ongoing use and improve accessibility. Unnecessary management roads could be converted to trails and natural processes restored. Primitive group camping and the Youth Conservation Corps seasonal group camp could be retained at Haypress. All other facilities and structures in lower Tennessee Valley, including the remaining dams and constructed ponds, would be removed and native habitats restored. Other retained existing operations could be accommodated closer to the trailhead or in other park locations.

The scenic hills that surround the main trail corridor and trailhead and extend to the north and south would be managed to preserve and enhance the expanse of undeveloped coastal habitat, outstanding natural features, and the scenic beauty of a large contiguous natural area. Trail improvements would create a more sustainable trail system that would provide access to the variety of settings.

Marin City Ridge and Gerbode Valley

The majority of the Marin Headlands area extending south of Tennessee Valley would be managed to preserve the expansive undeveloped wilderness-like character of the landscape, preserve natural

resources and processes, continue habitat restoration, protect endangered and sensitive species, and improve the trail system with more sustainable trails and better connections to adjacent communities. Visitor amenities could include expanded primitive and accessible camping opportunities. NPS would collaborate with other agencies and the community to develop a community trailhead in Marin City

Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite

The lower elevations of Rodeo Valley along Bunker Road and Fort Barry and Fort Cronkhite would be managed to provide visitors with a variety of recreational, educational, and stewardship activities consistent with the protection of the nationally significant cultural resources in the area. Visitor amenities could be expanded to include improved trailheads, accessible trails, camping, picnicking, and orientation. These facilities would welcome visitors and give access to the adjacent natural areas. Fort Cronkhite would become the visitor portal to the Headlands. Rehabilitated structures and limited new construction would continue to be used by the park and its partners to provide visitors with an expanded menu of opportunities that are strongly linked to the park's purpose. Housing for staff, interns, and volunteers of the park and its partners would be provided within this area. A visitor contact facility combining information and food service would be developed in a location near both the beach and a transit stop, replacing the existing chapel visitor center at Fort Barry. In 1994, the Park Service removed a national landmark WWII cantonment to restore Crissy Field, with the explicit understanding that the cantonment at Fort Cronkhite would be preserved and interpreted. Every effort will be made to enhance the historic scene while creating diverse visitor opportunities in this zone.

Fort Barry would continue to support programs provided by the park and its partners consistent with the concept described for Fort Cronkhite. Horse patrol would be located in Rodeo Valley. This area would also continue to provide for park operational needs including maintenance, public safety, staff offices, and a plant nursery facility. The chapel at Fort Barry could be adapted as a multiuse meeting and program facility.

Capehart Housing Area

A new park operational facility would be constructed south of Bunker Road. Housing lost through the removal of housing units to construct this facility could be accommodated in another location, either in existing structures or through limited new construction. The residences on the north side of Bunker Road would be removed to provide for creek restoration and to create a more natural and scenic entrance to Rodeo Valley.

Conzelman, Bunker, and McCullough Roads (including Battery Spencer and Hawk Hill)

Managers would highlight the fundamental coastal resources, endangered species habitat, military fortifications, and spectacular views of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco Bay, and the urban skyline of San Francisco from the roads. Safe pedestrian, bike, and motor vehicle access to overlooks and to interpretive and recreational opportunities would be provided. Some overlooks would be improved with amenities such as interpretive signs, restrooms, and benches.

Kirby Cove

This area would be managed for beach access and accessible camping, and would support additional uses by visitors on the new San Francisco Bay Water Trail. Rustic cabin accommodations could be developed, maintaining the setting and character of this park site. The coastal fortifications and the historic forest would be preserved and interpreted. Habitat restoration would continue outside of the historic forest with removal of invasive non-native vegetation and expansion of habitat for the endangered mission blue butterfly.

Point Bonita Lighthouse Complex

The park would continue to preserve the historic structures and interpret the site's maritime and military history. The coastal environment and the sensitive marine habitat would be protected.

Offshore Ocean and Bay Environment

Park managers would work to preserve the integrity of the ocean and bay environment, while accommodating public uses including surfing, boating, and noncommercial fishing. Management actions would protect the marine habitat, rocks, sea caves, and other natural features of the area in coordination with the Monterey Bay and Gulf of the Farallones national marine sanctuaries. This zone would support the San Francisco Bay Water Trail where appropriate.

Park Lands in San Francisco – Overview

These areas would be managed to preserve and enhance a variety of settings, and improve and expand the facilities that welcome and support visitors. The San Francisco-based Alcatraz embarkation facility would serve as a portal to GGNRA and larger national park system. Existing and new facilities, including a museum collection facility, would support visitor enjoyment, learning, and community-based natural and cultural resource stewardship. Recreational and stewardship opportunities would promote healthy parks and healthy communities. Actions would engage the community to revitalize coastal park areas such as Ocean Beach, Fort Funston, and Lands End. The park would continue to improve trails and trailheads throughout the San Francisco park lands to make the park accessible to the broadest array of visitors. Sites would be connected to each other and to communities by the trail system and the city's transit and multimodal access systems.

Upper Fort Mason

The park would continue to preserve and rehabilitate select historic structures for new uses that provide orientation, information, food service, special events, and other services for visitors. With improved visibility, signs, and additional activities, this site would provide visitors with better access and understanding of the opportunities available throughout the park. Historic residences would continue in residential use where compatible with preservation goals. Other non-residential historic structures would be preserved for uses such as a hostel and other overnight accommodations, park headquarters, partner offices, and other programs that support the park mission. Consistent NPS site identification and directional signs would be placed along the popular Golden Gate Promenade/San Francisco Bay Trail and at transit nodes. The historic district's batteries and landscape would be

restored and rehabilitated, including the overgrown gardens on the east and northeast slopes. The community garden would be retained in its current location. Historic Pier 4 at the foot of Van Ness Avenue would be stabilized.

These actions anticipate improved access to the park by the development of a water shuttle at Lower Fort Mason and improved walking paths, and planned San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) projects, including both the extension of the F-Line Streetcar to Lower Fort Mason and development of the bus rapid transit on Van Ness Avenue. Visitor circulation and wayfinding improvements would be implemented in response to these new adjacent bus transit and ferry connections. The “Great Meadow” would continue to support the variety of current uses and special events with modest improvements to enhance the landscape, enhance the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists on the paths, and provide formal opportunities for picnicking. Park operations could remain in their current locations. The shoreline at Black Point, including a 100-foot offshore buffer to protect intertidal resources, would be managed to protect the rare remaining natural rocky shoreline in San Francisco inside the Golden Gate. An overlook would be developed in the adjacent zone to allow visitors to experience this small site.

China Beach

Park managers would improve visitor facilities and access to support current uses.

Lands End

Park managers would continue to enhance the landscape, integrating natural habitat restoration with cultural landscape preservation, and improving the trail system. This would include the California Coastal Trail and the secondary trails that access the shoreline, and would enhance scenic viewpoints and opportunities for bird watching. The area would continue to be managed for the preservation of dark night skies. Trail connections and directional signage to the community and adjacent park lands would also be improved.

Fort Miley

The historic structures and cultural landscape at West Fort Miley would be preserved and enhanced. The Marine Exchange Lookout Station (Octagon House) would be rehabilitated to interpret its history and provide for park operational or public uses. Site improvements would focus on enhancing the Fort’s appearance and providing better connections to the surrounding community, nearby Lands End site, and the Veterans Administration hospital campus. Improved picnicking and group camping facilities would be provided in an appropriate location, as would opportunities for outdoor learning and leadership programs. The historic batteries and ordnance storehouse at East Fort Miley would be preserved and would continue to support park maintenance and public safety satellite operations with potential expansion of volunteer stewardship based from this site. Other site improvements would focus on interpreting Fort Miley’s history, improving the picnic area, and enhancing trail connections for better visitor access linking to the medical center, the community and Lands End. Safe and more direct service vehicle access could be developed. Continued coordination with the San Francisco Veterans Administration regarding their campus development and management will be important to ensure compatibility with park uses and preservation.

Ocean Beach

NPS would continue to work with the City of San Francisco, California Coastal Commission, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to address coastal erosion, restore natural processes, and maximize protection of the beach for its natural and recreational values. NPS could relocate park facilities out of vulnerable locations, and would work with municipalities to identify the most compatible and sustainable management of their storm water and wastewater facilities within their easement rights. Along the O'Shaughnessy seawall, park managers would continue to provide for a diversity of recreational beach use and preserve the natural setting and resource values, including shorebird habitat. The vital community stewardship activities that are part of the successful management of the beach would be promoted. The park would preserve the historic O'Shaughnessy seawall and collaborate with the City of San Francisco to enhance the Ocean Beach corridor with improved amenities that support enjoyment of the beach, including the promenade, parking, and restrooms. The California Coastal Trail and other connections would be improved to link Ocean Beach to Lands End, Fort Funston, city neighborhoods, and other park lands including Golden Gate Park and Lake Merced. The area south of the O'Shaughnessy seawall would be managed to protect shorebirds and threatened species and allow natural coastal and marine processes to occur, while providing for a variety of compatible recreational activities.

Fort Funston

The central area and southern beach would continue to support current recreational activities, including dog walking and the unique opportunity for hang gliding in the park, while making landscape and trail improvements and protecting and restoring natural habitat. New visitor facilities would be provided near the parking lot. These could include restrooms, group picnicking facilities, a visitor contact facility combining food service with park information, and other support structures. Battery Davis, the historic seacoast fortification, would be preserved and interpreted and its earthworks fenced and protected. In corridors along the perimeter and northern beach, Fort Funston's islands of native habitat would be extended to form a continuous habitat corridor that supports recovery of native dune habitat. The northern stretch of beach would be managed to protect shorebirds, coastal bluffs, and bank swallows and to allow natural coastal and marine processes to occur to the extent feasible, while providing for a variety of compatible recreational activities. In the southeast corner, operational facilities could be expanded to meet park needs, including public safety offices, nursery, stewardship center, satellite maintenance facilities, and staff or volunteer housing. The existing environmental education center could remain in this area or be relocated to another site better served by public transportation with appropriate facilities and outdoor settings. Trails within Fort Funston and trails connecting to adjacent park lands, such as the California Coastal Trail, would be improved. The NPS would work with municipalities to identify the most compatible and sustainable management of their storm water and wastewater facilities within their easement rights. The park would cooperate with Caltrans and the City of San Francisco to encourage safety improvements along the Highway 35 and protect high quality visitor experiences for visitors to both Fort Funston and Lake Merced along this corridor.

Offshore Ocean and Bay Environment

The park would preserve the ocean and bay environment and accommodate public uses including surfing, boating, and non-commercial fishing. Park managers would protect the marine habitat, geologic resources and processes, and other natural features of the area.

Park Lands in San Mateo County – Overview

Park lands and ocean environments in San Mateo County would be managed as part of a vast network of protected lands and waters, some recognized as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve. This network includes San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Peninsula Watershed lands, California State Parks, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, county parks, and other land held by regional land trusts. Park managers would emphasize connectivity, preservation, and restoration of the area's vital ecosystems through collaborative partnerships with other land management agencies. Park trails would be improved to create a sustainable system that provides opportunities to enjoy park sites, connects with local communities, and contributes to an exceptional regional trail network. Equestrian facilities would continue to have an important role in recreation and stewardship. A comprehensive trail plan would be prepared to achieve these goals. Park managers would work with county transit providers to improve transit connections to local trailheads and east-west transit between bayside communities and State Route 1. Collaboration with the community and Caltrans would focus on providing safe access to park sites along State Route 1. The addition of signs and trailhead parking will help visitors find their way to various park sites and will help them gain an understanding of the park's diverse natural and cultural resources. Equestrian needs would be incorporated in trail and trailhead design.

Park improvements, including visitor information and orientation centers in Pacifica and in the coast side community south of Devil's Slide, would be consistent with preservation of community character. These facilities could be shared with San Mateo County Department of Parks, California State Parks, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, local governments, and other organizations. NPS would explore community trailheads and partnerships with the San Mateo Historical Society at the Sanchez Adobe.

Thornton State Beach to South of Mussel Rock

Park managers would preserve and enhance the natural and scenic values of the area; allow for natural coastal geologic processes to continue; and provide modest visitor access facilities (trails, trailheads) to beaches, scenic overlooks, and along the California Coastal Trail where feasible. The beach, dunes, and cliffs extending from San Francisco's Ocean Beach south to Mussel Rock (a stretch of almost 5 miles) would be managed to protect shorebird habitat, allow natural shoreline processes to continue unimpeded, and provide improved or new trails for visitors to enjoy and view nature. Park staff would work with neighboring communities to mitigate concentrated urban runoff and landslide threat.

Milagra Ridge, Including Lower Milagra Ridge (Connemara) Conservation Easement

The area would be managed to preserve its wild character and protect habitat for endangered species. Disturbed areas would be restored. Coordinating with other land managers, the park would also make

trail improvements that could include connections to Oceana Boulevard, the Pacific coast, Skyline Boulevard, and Sweeney Ridge. Historic structures would be preserved. Additional amenities would be developed at the center of the ridge to support visitors and stewardship volunteers. These could include accessibility improvements, trailhead parking, restrooms, and picnic facilities.

Shelldance Nursery Area

The site would transition from a commercial nursery to an area that provides a variety of visitor services that could include enhanced trailhead parking serving Sweeney Ridge and Mori Point, restrooms, park orientation and information, and a community stewardship/education center. Safe access from State Route 1 and the trail connection to Mori Point would be improved. A portion of this park site would be dedicated to park operational needs possibly including a satellite facility for maintenance and public safety, a native plant nursery, and ranger workforce or volunteer housing.

Sweeney Ridge

The majority of the area would be managed to protect endangered species and the large contiguous natural landscape extending into the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Peninsula Watershed. Visitors could experience the area through stewardship activities, improved trails, and primitive camping. Improved trailhead facilities would enhance the connection to the community at Fassler Avenue. Connections to the regional trail network and the surrounding public lands (San Francisco Public Utilities Commission lands, San Pedro Valley County Park, McNee Ranch, and Rancho Corral de Tierra) would be developed in coordination with other land managers.

NPS acquired a conservation easement over a 7.2 acre parcel adjacent to the Sweeney Ridge Sneath Lane Trailhead. Trail amenities would be developed, and connections would be enhanced to the Bay Area Ridge Trail and the San Andreas Trail in San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Peninsula Watershed. The San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historic Landmark would be preserved and interpreted. The park would continue to permit vehicular access to the discovery site for visitors with disabilities and to accommodate limited special events. A hikers' hut could be developed as part of a system of huts proposed for the Bay Area Ridge Trail. Partnership-based programs would be pursued in preparation of the upcoming 250th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco. Actions for the Nike Site could include retaining the shell of the buildings to interpret the site's history. If acquired, the existing facilities at Picardo Ranch could be adapted or replaced with new facilities to support visitor activities, potentially including continued equestrian use, environmental education, trailhead improvements, and park operations. Management would include strong protection for the creek corridor and other natural habitats.

Mori Point

The land would be managed for ongoing restoration of natural habitats and to protect threatened and endangered species while improving the trail system for public enjoyment of the site and its exceptional views and landscapes. Access to Mori Point would be enhanced with modest trailhead and parking improvements. Trail connections to the community, Sweeney Ridge and the adjacent public lands, and the California Coastal Trail would be improved in partnership with other land managers. Collaboration with adjacent land managers would also contribute to expanded efforts to

preserve listed species and their habitats, improving habitat connectivity across management boundaries.

Point San Pedro

If acquired, the rugged coastal bluffs west of existing State Route 1 would be managed to maintain natural features and scenic beauty and to continue with the habitat restoration and access improvements initiated by the community and other agencies. Trailheads and trails would be developed and enhanced to improve accessibility and connections to the California Coastal Trail and adjacent public lands. Public access would be managed to protect nesting seabirds and historic sites.

Rancho Corral de Tierra

The upland areas and land outside the existing equestrian centers would be managed to preserve the wild, open character of the landscape and offer trail-based recreation that is light on the land, including walking, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding. Natural habitats and processes in the zone, which includes four creek corridors, would be restored to the greatest extent possible with the help of community stewards. Visitors would enjoy the scenic coastal environment through an enhanced and sustainable system of trails. The trail network would connect local communities to the park and link the ridges of Montara Mountain to the Pacific Ocean. NPS would work with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to complete a trail connection to Sweeney Ridge through the Peninsula Watershed's northwest corner along Whiting Ridge. Unnecessary management roads could be converted to trails or removed. Exploration of the park could be facilitated by scenic overlooks, sites for picnicking, primitive camping sites, and possibly a hikers' hut in a remote setting.

Modest improvements would be created consisting of trailheads and other visitor facilities. Equestrian uses would be retained at Rancho Corral de Tierra, with the exact location, type, and scale of facility improvements to be determined in future planning efforts. New facilities in this area could include trails, trailheads, a community stewardship/educational center, a group picnic area, a rustic campsite, and a horse camp. Significant constraints on availability of water will influence development and operations of facilities at this site. Any new visitor facility would be sited to preserve natural and cultural resources.

In addition, safe trailheads would be developed near State Route 1 to support exploration of this large, diverse landscape and the extensive adjacent public lands. An area for native plant production would be established to support restoration projects in the park. NPS would partner with surrounding land managers and the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve to improve habitat connectivity and protect sensitive habitats, to protect water quality, restore the creek corridors and reconnect them to the ocean, and to reestablish anadromous fish passage where possible.

Montara Lighthouse

If acquired, the historic lighthouse structures and other associated resources would be preserved and interpreted. Trail connections from the hostel up and down the coast would better integrate this site with other park lands and open space. The park would look for an opportunity to locate a multiagency visitor information and orientation facility in this vicinity. Safe access for vehicles, bicyclists and

pedestrians would be pursued in cooperation with Caltrans and San Mateo County and addressed prior to any significant change in visitor use.

Phleger Estate

The area would be managed to provide trail-based recreation in a natural and contemplative setting that complements the more developed recreation facilities at adjacent Huddart County Park. The redwood forest ecosystem, including West Union Creek and threatened and endangered species, would be protected and restored. The history of logging on the estate and its role in the settlement of San Mateo County would be interpreted. Trail connections to adjacent lands and the regional trail system would be pursued in collaboration with San Mateo County and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. These connections would include the Bay Area Ridge Trail, potential access from trailheads on Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard, and a multiuse trail connection between Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard north of Phleger Estate. NPS would explore community trailheads and partnerships with the Woodside Store historic site.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Peninsula Watershed Easements

NPS administers two easements encompassing the entire Watershed property – a scenic easement over approximately 19,000 acres and a scenic and recreation easement over approximately 4,000 acres. Within the scenic easement, completion of the Bay Area Ridge Trail connection from the Phleger Estate to Highway 92 would be encouraged. A new trail connection between the Bay Area Ridge Trail and the California Coastal Trail using an existing management road over Whiting Ridge would also be promoted. The Whiting Ridge alignment would connect Sweeney Ridge with McNee Ranch (State Park) and Rancho Corral de Tierra. Park managers would also promote preservation of the values that resulted in designating this area as the core of the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve. Within the recreation easement, implementation of trail improvements proposed in the 2002 *Peninsula Watershed Management Plan* would be promoted. These include completion of the north-south trail through the watershed in areas of low sensitivity and a new trail connecting the existing San Andreas multiuse trail to Sweeney Ridge via Sneath Lane. Improving trail access to the Phleger Estate from a new trailhead on Cañada Road and a new multiuse trail connection through the Peninsula Watershed lands between Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard north of the Phleger Estate would also be encouraged. Preservation of scenic views along the trails, Cañada Road, Skyline Boulevard, Interstate 280, and its vista points would be promoted in cooperation with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and Caltrans. Additional coordination with the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail could also be provided. NPS would offer to partner with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission in creating a watershed visitor education center near the Pulgas Water Temple on Cañada Road.

Muir Woods National Monument

The monument would be presented as a contemplative outdoor museum where visitors would discover the primeval redwood forest and the monument's place in the early United States conservation movement. A system of trails would lead visitors into the forest to feel, see, and learn, in different ways, about the essential qualities of the forest. These include its giant trees, the ecology of Redwood Creek, and William Kent's generous donation of the forest to the American public. Rather than

continue to concentrate visitation along a main trail, visitors would be encouraged to take different thematic interpretive trails, some new and some existing, to experience the different parts of the park. Other trails would link the monument with the surrounding Mount Tamalpais State Park. Some existing facilities and use areas, such as the entrance area and parking lots, would be modified or relocated to reduce their impacts on the ecosystem and improve the park experience. NPS would continue to collaborate with the public and other land managers to address watershed restoration, stewardship, and recreation. The western portion of the monument would be managed to preserve natural systems and contribute to the primeval forest setting.

To enhance the visitor experience and address congestion problems, permanent shuttle service to Muir Woods National Monument would be provided during peak periods throughout the year. The existing transit hub in the vicinity of State Route 1 and Highway 101 could continue to serve as a shuttle intercept facility. NPS would collaborate with partners including Marin County, California State Parks, and Caltrans to provide shuttle and other necessary visitor services. This could include phased improvements to parking, sheltered waiting areas, restrooms, orientation to the monument and other regional park destinations, and improved connections to regional ferry services.

The monument's existing entry area would be redesigned to enhance the visitor's arrival experience, protect resources, and improve safety. Parking at the monument would be reduced, reconfigured and relocated using sustainable design practices to better protect Redwood Creek and other sensitive resources. Removal of parking would primarily be along the shoulder of Muir Woods Road. Pedestrian access would be improved to offer visitors a more natural experience, transitioning into the redwood forest separated from roads and parking. A modest facility would be provided to receive visitors arriving by different modes of transportation. The services provided could include shuttle drop-off, sheltered waiting areas, orientation, restrooms, food service, and a bookstore. The existing separate structures for fee collection, a bookstore, and restrooms could be replaced as part of the new facility. The goal of the design process would be to accommodate visitor's needs while simultaneously minimizing the overall footprint of development in the park.

Future use or removal of the Old Inn would be determined through more detailed site planning that would consider its utility for visitor services or operational needs in the redesigned entry area. To allow visitor parking to be reconfigured, the native plant nursery would be relocated to Lower Redwood Creek as part of a stewardship center. Realignment of portions of county-maintained Muir Woods Road would also be explored to improve operational safety and visitor access.

In order to improve pedestrian safety and protect Redwood Creek, the park would collaborate with Marin County and California State Parks to restrict shoulder parking along Muir Woods Road in areas without trailheads as alternative transportation becomes more readily available.

The area around Redwood Creek would be managed as a setting where visitors discover and interact with the features of the primeval redwood forest. The trails would be designed and managed to provide visitors with opportunities to learn, explore, and become immersed in the resources that illustrate a particular theme. The Dipsea Trail and other trails from Mount Tamalpais State Park also would be highlighted, offering opportunities for self-discovery. Portions of the main trail and bridges could be relocated to allow for creek and floodplain restoration and improvements to the integrity of the redwood forest ecosystem.

The Administration-Concession Building would transition to support interpretive and educational activities, providing flexible classroom and program space in the woods. Non-historic and nonessential additions made to this structure and its surroundings would be removed to reduce development in the monument. The adjacent restroom building would be retained.

The historic structures and features that represent the conservation movement would be preserved and rehabilitated, and used to support visitor programming and services. These include the former Superintendent's Residence, equipment shed, garage, trails, monuments, and named groves. The historic creek stabilization rock work could be removed in targeted areas to restore natural creek functions important to forest health. The north-facing slopes of the canyon would be managed to preserve the redwood forest and natural sounds that provide a backdrop to the adjacent interpretive corridor. Visitor access to this area would be carefully managed and limited to retain the pristine setting and protect its resources.

The Muir Woods Addition (also known as Camino del Canyon, Conlon Avenue, and Druid Heights) would be managed to provide low impact trail-based day uses and restore native habitat and natural processes with emphasis on removal of roads, non-historic structures, stabilization of sediment sources, re-establishment of natural drainage patterns, restoration of the tributary creek, and removal of invasive vegetation that has escaped from developed areas. Some historic structures and landscape associated with the bohemian community at Druid Heights would be preserved. Camino del Canyon would be converted to a trail with access by foot or light service vehicle. The structures at Camp Hillwood would be preserved to the extent that this would not compromise natural resource values. The segment of Conlon Avenue extending from the lift station to the camp would be downgraded and realigned to restore natural processes and conditions in the tributary to Redwood Creek. A modest parking area and trailhead would be located on Conlon Avenue. NPS would continue to explore a sustainable wastewater treatment process to replace the existing lift station. Other existing operational functions (maintenance and native plant nursery) would be relocated to the Lower Redwood Creek site (former Banducci flower farm) or in potential shared facilities with Mount Tamalpais State Park and nearby Kent Canyon. The park would work with California State Parks to achieve common objectives for this area. Collaboration would focus on maintenance, parking, and trails. Most maintenance functions in the monument would be relocated to facilities potentially shared with Mount Tamalpais State Park.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Overview

The criteria of adverse effect have been applied to historic properties within the APE, with consideration given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property. As you are aware, the criteria of adverse effect are used as a threshold for determining whether the undertaking will have an "adverse effect" or "no adverse effect" on historic properties. A determination of no adverse effect means there is an effect, but the effect would not diminish the characteristics of the cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the national register. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulations (36 CFR 800.5) define an adverse effect to a historic property as one that may

alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristic of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the national register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5, Assessment of Adverse Effects).

For your convenience we have enclosed with this letter a summary table of the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties. A more extensive description for each resource is described below and organized by county. Muir Woods National Monument and Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark are discussed separately. The park's management strategy for historic buildings, districts, and cultural landscapes would generally be one of preservation, and/or rehabilitation for new and continued uses. Historic building and landscape rehabilitation would be in accordance with the *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Careful design of new facilities would ensure that new structures would minimally affect the scale and visual relationships among existing landscape features or circulation patterns and features. In addition, the topography, native vegetation patterns, and land use patterns would remain largely unaltered. However, in some instances, individual projects would result in an adverse effect due to the level or amount of intervention and proposed modifications to a structure or site. Strategies to minimize or mitigate these effects will be addressed in a park-wide PA.

Because national register eligible or national register listed archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible, any adverse effects would be expected to be rare. A loss of surface archeological materials, alteration of artifact distribution, and a reduction of contextual evidence could result from the activities proposed in the undertaking. However, continued ranger patrol and emphasis on visitor education would discourage vandalism and inadvertent destruction of cultural remains. Archeological resources adjacent to or easily accessible from visitor use areas or trails would continue to be vulnerable to inadvertent damage and vandalism. Modification or relocation of existing trails, and construction, development, or improvement of trails, roadways, pull-offs, picnic and camping areas, overlooks, buildings, parking areas, visitor amenities, and interpretive facilities could affect the integrity of some archeological resources, but every effort would be undertaken to properly survey and inventory archeological resources in project impact areas, and avoid known or discovered archeological sites in accordance with the provisions of Sections 110 and 106. If such sites could not be avoided, mitigative procedures would be undertaken in consultation with the SHPO. As noted previously, strategies to avoid, or if necessary, minimize or mitigate these effects will be addressed in the PA.

The park would pursue an ongoing program of stabilization, preservation and interpretation of the seacoast fortifications in Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo counties that contribute to the NHL eligible district. Overall, these preservation treatments for the historic fortifications and their landscaped settings would have no adverse effect.

Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark

These actions would immerse visitors extensively in all of the island's historic periods, utilizing as much as possible the historic resources as tangible evidence of the past. To accomplish this would require extensive stabilization, rehabilitation, and selective restoration work on the historic structures,

buildings, and landscape features. These actions would provide for most historic buildings to be preserved in “good” condition, and for the key landscape features, including small-scale elements such as fences, paths, and railings, to be preserved. Historic buildings and landscapes could be impacted over time from increased visitation to the island, especially with the provision of overnight visitor stays. However, with the provision of regular patrols and visitor education programs about resource significance and protection (such as discouraging vandalism), the result would be no adverse effect.

Specific actions would include the restoration of portions of Building 64 to interpret the post office, canteen, and a prison-era guard apartment; and restoration of the Sally Port and Guardhouse to better reveal the early military prison period (including removal of the boathouse addition). Other areas at Building 64 and around the arrival area would be rehabilitated. The Main Prison Building (which includes the main cellblock, hospital wing, administration wing, and basement citadel) and adjacent areas would be rehabilitated and portions restored. The Post Exchange would be stabilized to allow visitors opportunities to explore its historic components. The lighthouse and surrounding area would be preserved with enhanced visitor access and interpretation. The Parade Ground would be rehabilitated to portray its historic periods and support year-round visitor exploration. Design for the Parade Ground’s rehabilitation would incorporate measures to protect wildlife habitat. These actions would result in no adverse effect.

The New Industries Building would be rehabilitated as a multipurpose facility for uses such as interpretive programs, special events, classrooms, and meetings. The Model Industries Building and adjacent courtyard would be stabilized and closed to visitors to protect nearby sensitive habitat. The Quartermaster Warehouse would be rehabilitated for park operational functions, including a preservation stewardship workshop. The Power Plant would be stabilized and the adjacent yard preserved for park operational needs. Significant historic resources along the perimeter of the island would be stabilized and preserved. These actions would result in no adverse effect.

Archeological resources in designated historic zones, which cover the majority of the island, would be identified, protected, or stabilized. Although some individual features could be lost, actions would generally result in no adverse effect on archeological resources on the island.

In conclusion, although some actions could result in an adverse effect on individual features, sites, and structures, taken together the actions would not result in an adverse effect on the overall integrity of Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark. Identification, preservation, and interpretation of ethnographic resources on Alcatraz Island would be enhanced as a result of expanding NPS consultations with American Indians. Therefore, the Section 106 determination of effect on these resources would be no adverse effect.

Marin County

Bolinas Copper Mine

No actions are planned associated with this proposed undertaking. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Bolinas Lagoon Coast Miwok Sites

No actions are planned associated with this proposed undertaking. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Olema Valley Historic District

No actions are planned associated with this proposed undertaking. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect.

Tomales Bay and Olema Valley Coast Miwok Sites

No actions are planned associated with this proposed undertaking. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite

Actions include improvements to trails, overlooks, visitor amenities, and the introduction of transit and orientation facilities. Some of these actions would enhance the historic setting while introducing compatible new elements into the landscape, while others would be noticeable changes that could potentially alter a character-defining feature of the landscape. Therefore, these actions would result in an adverse effect on individual resources. If the Capehart housing units are confirmed eligible for listing in the National Register, the effect of removing these buildings would be adverse.

Point Bonita Historic District

Historic buildings and landscape features would continue to be preserved and interpreted, and therefore, no adverse effect is anticipated.

Sara Seaver Randall House

No actions would be taken that would have an impact. Therefore, no adverse effect is anticipated.

Hill 640 Military Reservation

The historic structures and cultural landscape features would continue to be stabilized and preserved. Therefore, no adverse effect is anticipated.

Golden Gate Dairy (Ranch M)

Contributing historic buildings and landscape features would be rehabilitated and adaptively used for equestrian use. Archeological features would be stabilized. Site improvements would include a small trailhead and public transit stop. No adverse effect is anticipated.

Ranch A/B (Miwok)

Contributing historic buildings and landscape features would be rehabilitated and adaptively used for equestrian use. Archeological features would be stabilized. Site improvements at the nearby Tennessee Valley trailhead parking area are planned. Collectively, these would result in no adverse effect.

Miwok Trail

Cultural landscape resources associated with the Miwok Trail would be preserved and protected, which would result in no adverse effect, if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Muir Beach Archeological Site

This resource is currently subject to erosion and possible loss of integrity from natural processes, resulting in an adverse effect.

Muir Beach Coast Miwok Sites

This proposed district, which would include the Muir Beach Archeological Site, is in need of a determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register. However, at this time, no actions are planned associated with this proposed undertaking. Archeological resources in this area are currently subject to erosion and possible loss of integrity from natural processes may result in an adverse effect.

Elk Valley Coast Miwok Site

No actions in this area are included in the proposed undertaking. Archeological resources would be preserved and protected, which would result in no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Marin Headlands Coast Miwok Sites

No actions are planned with this proposed undertaking. These resources are currently subject to erosion and possible loss of integrity from natural processes, resulting in an adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Steamship Tennessee Remains

The associated remains are currently subject to deterioration and loss of integrity from natural processes such as ocean surf and human activities such as vandalism, resulting in an adverse effect.

San Francisco County

Aquatic Park Historic District National Historic Landmark

The circulation modifications to accommodate transit improvements on the Van Ness Avenue corridor, changes in overall wayfinding and orientation signage and stabilization of Pier 4, which is located in the adjacent Fort Mason Historic District, could have an indirect effect on the historic landscape of the Aquatic Park Historic District. Efforts would be made to minimize the effects on this historic landscape, and recommendations of the Cultural Landscape Report would guide these changes. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect.

Camera Obscura

Continued maintenance actions would result in no adverse effect.

China Beach

Some improvements to the existing array of visitor facilities and access would be made to support continued use of this popular site. No adverse effect is anticipated if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Cliff House

Ongoing operations and maintenance actions would result in no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Crissy Field

No actions in this area are planned as part of the proposed undertaking. There would be no adverse effect on historic properties.

Fort Mason

The actions to rehabilitate historic buildings and the district's historic designed landscape would continue. Stabilizing Pier 4 would not result in an adverse effect to that resource. Building uses would include visitor services (park orientation, information), food service, special event venues, residences, overnight accommodations, and park/partner offices and programs. Landscape improvements would be consistent with the treatment recommendations based upon the *Cultural Landscape report for Fort Mason* (2011) and would include rehabilitation of the overgrown gardens on the east and northeast slopes; the installation of identification, orientation, and wayfinding signs; opening up of important viewsheds; and considerable pruning, removal and replanting of over-mature and (sometimes) hazardous trees. This action, along with other contemplated transit access improvements, would trigger the need for visitor circulation and associated site improvements within the district. Some actions may adversely affect individual features: the removal of trees and the time it takes for replacement trees to grow would result in short-term, minor, adverse impacts (which would avoid major, long-term impact of their inevitable complete loss). However, taken as a whole—with the

incorporation of mitigation measures such as the provision for the preparation of historic structure reports and design guidelines, and the gradual, incremental replacement of aged tree stands—these actions would have no adverse effect on the historic district. Ohlone sites that may be eligible for listing in the National Register would be preserved. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect to archeological sites.

Fort Miley

Historic structures would continue to be preserved. Landscape changes would include the provision of picnicking and group camping facilities, which would be new features in the landscape. These changes would be designed to be compatible with the historic setting. Park maintenance functions would continue to occur in the East Fort Miley historic warehouse and batteries. These actions would result no adverse effect.

Fort Point

No actions in this area are planned as part of the proposed undertaking. There would be no adverse effect on historic properties.

Pumping Station #2 (SF Fire Department Auxiliary Water Supply System)

No actions to this property are anticipated as part of this undertaking, and therefore, the finding is no adverse effect.

King Philip and Reporter Shipwreck Site

The associated remains are currently subject to deterioration and loss of integrity from natural processes such as ocean surf and human activities such as vandalism resulting in an adverse effect.

Marine Exchange Lookout Station (Octagon House)

The building and adjacent landscape would be rehabilitated for park or park partner uses and interpreted. No adverse effect is anticipated if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Merrie Way Stands Site

No actions to this property are anticipated. Therefore, the finding is no adverse effect.

Mile Rock Tunnel

No actions to this property are anticipated. Therefore, the finding is no adverse effect.

Neptune Shipwreck Site

No actions to this property are anticipated. Therefore, the finding is no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Ocean Terrace Site

No actions to this property are anticipated. Therefore, the finding is no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

O'Shaughnessy Seawall

The historic seawall on Ocean Beach would be preserved and protected. Adjacent amenities, such as the promenade, parking area, and restroom facilities that support visitor beach use of the area, would be improved. No adverse effect is anticipated if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Point Lobos Archeological Sites

The site is subject to erosion and possible loss of integrity from natural processes and human activities such as inadvertent damage and vandalism, resulting in an adverse effect. Stabilization efforts on both sites in this grouping have been partially but not wholly effective.

Presidio of San Francisco

No actions in this area are planned as part of the proposed undertaking. There would be no adverse effect on historic properties.

Six-inch Gun No. 9

Continued maintenance actions would result in no adverse effect.

San Francisco Port of Embarkation National Historic Landmark

Building 201 would continue to serve as the park headquarters. Lower Fort Mason would continue to be managed by the Fort Mason Foundation who would perform ongoing preservation and rehabilitation work on the contributing resources as recommended in the *Cultural Landscape Report for Lower Fort Mason*. These treatments, including energy-saving infrastructure additions, would be designed to avoid adverse effect. Potential future water shuttle access may be provided, and would be addressed in a separate environmental planning process. The effects of that proposal may be adverse. The program for Lower Fort Mason was the subject of a separate planning and compliance effort and is not a part of this undertaking, except as referenced in the analysis of cumulative effect. The effects of an extension of the F Line street car through Lower Fort Mason, also addressed in a separate planning effort, were found to be adverse.

San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Continued operation of Fort Miley as a historic site (West) and park maintenance facility (East), would have no adverse effect on the adjacent Veterans medical center historic district.

Shipwrecks of the Golden Gate

The associated remains are currently subject to deterioration and loss of integrity from natural processes such as ocean surf and human activities such as vandalism resulting in an adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Sutro District

This district is managed by the park as a cultural resource but has been determined to not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no actions are planned under the proposed undertaking. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect.

San Mateo County

Devil's Slide WWII Coastal Defense Facilities

No actions in this area are included in the proposed undertaking. The park would consult with Caltrans to ensure archeological resources would be preserved and protected, which would result in no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Francisco Guerrero Adobe Site

This parcel, adjacent to Denniston Creek, is the location of the adobe complex of Francisco Guerrero y Palomares, the original grantee of Rancho Corral De Tierra in 1839. Addition to the national park would achieve the purpose of protecting this significant cultural resource and the result would be no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Martini Creek Ohlone Sites

No actions in this area are included in the proposed undertaking. Archeological resources would be preserved and protected, which would result in no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

Point Montara Light Station

The lighthouse would continue to function as a hostel and support day-use programs. The facilities would be preserved or rehabilitated as needed and the site interpreted. This would result in no adverse effect.

Rancho Corral de Tierra

If determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, contributing historic structures and cultural landscape resources associated with the rural agricultural landscape would be preserved in balance with natural resource restoration goals. New visitor amenities, including trailheads and trails, would be compatibly designed to blend in with the historic landscape. No adverse effects are anticipated.

Phleger Estate Logging Sites

Archeological sites would be identified and preserved and protected in conjunction with planned changes to the trail system. This would result in no adverse effect if the property is found eligible for the National Register.

San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historic Landmark

The site would be preserved, enhanced and interpreted. Any new construction and development would be sited and designed away from the actual site so as not to directly affect the historic integrity of this site. Visitor impacts would be monitored to ensure long term preservation. No adverse effect is anticipated.

Shelldance Nursery

If determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, transition from a commercial nursery to an area that provides a variety of visitor services and park operational needs, if carried out according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, and if removal of any structures that may be deemed historic is avoided, there would be no adverse effect. However, if loss of historic fabric and changes to the historic setting cannot be avoided, then these changes could result in an adverse effect.

Muir Woods National Monument

The majority of historic structures and landscape features would be rehabilitated and adaptively used to support visitor programming and services. Changes to the arrival sequence and entrance area would be made, but historically significant buildings such as the Administration-Concession Building and Superintendent's Residence and associated buildings, would be rehabilitated and adaptively used. Non-historic additions would be removed. The future use of the Old Inn would be determined through more detailed site planning that would include an evaluation of its historic significance and integrity, and consider its reuse for visitor services or operational needs, or potential removal. Historic trails and roads, and other contributing landscape features, would be preserved and maintained; some new trails may be constructed to enhance the visitor experience, but would be designed to be compatible with the historic setting. Relocation or redesign of some historic trails or segments of trails, and the removal of selected portions of the erosion-control stone revetments in Redwood Creek constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, would result in an adverse effect to those features.

The Dipsea Trail would be preserved and maintained and would be highlighted by park staff as an interpretive trail for visitors to understand the area's history. Some historic structures and landscape features associated with the bohemian community at Druid Heights would be preserved; others may be removed resulting in an adverse effect. Camino Del Canyon would be converted to a trail with access by foot or light service vehicle. The national register eligibility of this property must be determined. If eligible, then alterations to historic structures and landscape preservation work could result in adverse effects. Some buildings at Hillwood Camp could be removed, resulting in an adverse effect to those properties if they are deemed eligible.

Identified archeological resources within the monument would be protected and preserved. Archeological surveys would be conducted to identify and evaluate the significance of other prehistoric and historic archeological resources in the monument, and determine appropriate ways to protect and preserve the sites while incorporating information of their contribution to the monument. Construction of new trails and relocation/redesign of others and restoration of some natural processes could affect the integrity of some archeological resources, but every effort would be undertaken to avoid known or discovered archeological sites. If such sites could not be avoided, mitigation procedures would be undertaken in consultation with the California SHPO.

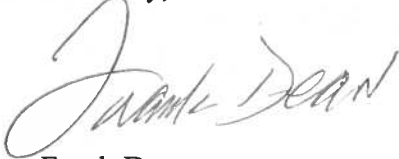
Overall, the Section 106 determination of effect on historic structures, districts, archeological sites and cultural landscapes for Muir Woods National Monument would be no adverse effect, although as described above, effects on individual contributing elements may be adverse. The Section 106 determination of effect on ethnographic resources/traditional cultural properties would be no resources or properties affected.

CONTINUING CONSULTATION UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

NPS is requesting concurrence from your office regarding our finding of adverse effect on historic properties as described above, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Once we have received concurrence, we will consult with your office on the PA, the provisions of which are intended to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6 and provide a framework for future consultations for undertakings proposed under the GMP. We are notifying the ACHP of our finding and inviting them to participate in the resolution of adverse effects. In conjunction with the preparation of the PA, NPS is also requesting your assistance with the identification of consulting parties. We have sent a letter to tribal representatives notifying them of our finding of adverse effect, and inviting further consultation and involvement as we move forward with preparation of the PA (see attached). Consistent with the provisions in Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the NHPA pertaining to potential adverse effects to historic landmarks, we are also in the process of notifying the Secretary of the Interior.

We look forward to continued consultation with your office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank Dean", written in a cursive style.

Frank Dean
General Superintendent

Enclosures (6): Area of Potential Effect Map, Table of Historic Properties within the APE, Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking, Summary of Historic Properties and Potential for Adverse Effect, Example of letter sent to Tribal Representatives, Summary of Draft GMP

cc: Ms. Elaine Jackson-Retondo, National Historic Landmarks Coordinator, NPS Pacific West Region
Mr. Craig Kenkel, Superintendent, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Ms. Cicely Muldoon, Superintendent, Point Reyes National Seashore
Mr. Denis Mulligan, General Manager and CEO, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Trans District
Mr. John Rahaim, Director, San Francisco Planning Department
Mr. Craig Middleton, Director, Presidio Trust
Mr. Andrew Jackson, Director, California State Parks
Mr. Scott Lombardi, Superintendent, San Mateo County Park Department
Mr. Mitch Postel, President, San Mateo County History Association

Area of Potential Effect Historic Properties

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Muir Woods National Monument



APE – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY (Organized by County, Alphabetically)				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Alcatraz Island	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Social History, Engineering, Military, Commerce (District), Historic Archeology
Fort Point National Historic Site	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Architecture, Maritime History, Military, Historic Archeology
Presidio of San Francisco	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Hispanic, Historic - Non- Aboriginal, Military, Exploration/Settlement (District), Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Historic Archeology
San Francisco Port of Embarkation	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Military (District), Architecture
San Francisco Bay Discovery Site	San Mateo	Yes	Yes	Exploration/Settlement
Golden Gate Bridge	San Francisco, Marin (owned by Golden Gate Bridge District, on parkland)	Eligible	Eligible	Engineering, Transportation History
Dipsea Trail	Marin (part of trail is on parkland)	Yes	No	Entertainment/Recreation (Sports) (Structure)
Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite	Marin	Yes	No	Military (District), Architecture, Cultural Landscape, Historic Archeology
Muir Beach Archeological Site	Marin	Yes	No	Coast Miwok History And Archeology
Muir Woods National Monument	Marin	Yes	No	Conservation (District), Architecture, Landscape Architecture
Point Bonita Historic District	Marin	Yes	No	Architecture, Maritime History, Commerce, Transportation (District)
Steamship Tennessee Remains	Marin	Yes	No	Invention, Transportation, Commerce, Maritime Archeology
Hill 640 Military Reservation	Marin	Eligible	No	Military
Hillwood Camp	Marin	Eligible	No	Social History

APE – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY (Organized by County, Alphabetically)				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Olema Valley Historic District	Marin (administered by Point Reyes National Seashore)	Eligible	No	District, Cultural Landscape, Agriculture (Dairy Ranching), Historic Archeology
Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)	Marin	Eligible	No	District, Cultural Landscape, Agriculture (Dairy Ranching), Historic Archeology
Ranch A/B (Miwok Stables)	Marin	Eligible	No	District, Cultural Landscape, Agriculture (Dairy Ranching)
Sara Seaver Randall House	Marin (administered by Point Reyes National Seashore)	Eligible	No	Agriculture (Dairy Ranching)
Camera Obscura	San Francisco	Yes	No	Engineering (Structure)
Fort Mason Historic District	San Francisco	Yes	No	Architecture, Military, Transportation, Landscape Architecture (District), Historic Archeology
Fort Miley Military Reservation	San Francisco	Yes	No	Military (District)
King Philip and Reporter Shipwreck Site	San Francisco	Yes	No	(Naval) Architecture, Transportation, Commerce, Maritime History
Merrie Way Stands Site	San Francisco	Eligible	No	Recreation History, Historic Archeology
Mile Rock Tunnel	San Francisco	Eligible	No	Engineering
Point Lobos Archeological Site	San Francisco	Yes	No	Ohlone History, Archeology
Pumping Station #2, San Francisco Fire Department Auxiliary Water Supply System	San Francisco (owned by City of San Francisco, located on park land)	Yes	No	Community Planning And Development, Engineering (Structure)
Six-inch Rifled Gun No. 9 (Baker Beach)	San Francisco	Yes	No	Military (Object)

APE – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: HISTORIC PROPERTIES ADJACENT TO PARK BOUNDARY				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Aquatic Park Historic District	San Francisco (owned and managed by San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park)	Yes	Yes	Architecture, Community Planning And Development, Art, Military (District)
Point Montara Light Station	San Mateo (owned and managed by United States Coast Guard)	Yes	No	Architecture, Maritime History, Commerce, Transportation (District)
San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center	San Francisco (owned and managed by Department of Veterans' Affairs)	Yes	No	Architecture, Engineering, Health/Medical (District)

APE – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: OTHER PROPERTIES WITHIN PARK, POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP (In Need of Determination of Eligibility)				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	PROPERTY TYPE	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE	MANAGEMENT JURISDICTION
Bolinas Copper Mines	Marin	Site	Mining and Industrial history	Point Reyes National Seashore
Bolinas Lagoon Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Coast Miwok history, archeology, and heritage	Multiple
Druid Heights	Marin	District	Social History	NPS
Muir Beach Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Coast Miwok history, archeology, and heritage	NPS
Muir Woods Inn	Marin	Structure	Tourism, architecture and heritage	NPS
Elk Valley Coast Miwok Site	Marin	Site	Coast Miwok history, archeology, and heritage	NPS
Marin Headlands	Marin	District	Coast Miwok	Multiple

Coast Miwok Sites			history, archeology, and heritage	
Miwok Trail	Marin	Structure	Coast Miwok History, heritage and recreation	Multiple
Tomaes Bay and Olema Valley Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Coast Miwok history, archeology, and heritage	Point Reyes National Seashore
Fort Mason Ohlone Sites	San Francisco	District	Ohlone history, archeology, and heritage	NPS
Crissy Field Ohlone Sites	San Francisco	District	Ohlone history, archeology, and heritage	NPS
China Beach	San Francisco	District	Architecture, recreation	NPS
Cliff House	San Francisco	Structure	Architecture, recreation	NPS
Seacoast Fortifications of San Francisco Bay	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Individual properties already listed on National Register: may be eligible as NHL	Military (District), Architecture, Engineering, Cultural Landscape, Historic Archeology	NPS
Sutro Baths	San Francisco	Site	History, engineering, historic archeology	NPS
Sutro Heights District	San Francisco	Multiple Sites	History, cultural landscape, historical archeology	NPS
Ocean Terrace Site	San Francisco	Site	Historical archeology	NPS
Marine Exchange Lookout (Octagon House)	San Francisco	Structure	Maritime history, architecture	NPS
O'Shaughnessy Seawall (Ocean Beach)	San Francisco	Structure	Engineering, urban design, recreation	NPS
Neptune shipwreck site	San Francisco	Shipwreck	Maritime archeology	Multiple
Rancho Corral de Tierra	San Mateo	District	Agriculture	NPS
Martini Creek Ohlone Sites	San Mateo	District	Ohlone history, archeology, and heritage	NPS
Francisco Guerrero Adobe Site	San Mateo	Site	social history, Mexican California	Multiple
Phleger Estate Logging Sites	San Mateo	District	1850s redwood logging history	NPS
Sheldance Nursery	San Mateo	Site	Agriculture	NPS

Revised December 2012

			(floriculture), conservation	
Devil's Slide WWII Coastal Defense Facilities	San Mateo	Site	Military history	CalTrans
Shipwrecks of the Golden Gate	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Sites	Maritime archeology	Multiple

Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking

Location		Description
Marin County	Stinson Beach North to Bolinas-Fairfax Road	<p>Improve facilities to support beach recreation, expand creek buffer and enhance dunes.</p> <p>Build sustainable new facilities to replace deteriorated restrooms, showers, picnic areas, and parking lots.</p> <p>Work with the community to improve access to Stinson Beach through transit and congestion management.</p> <p>Continue to work on flooding and water issues with local community and authorities.</p> <p>Manage natural areas to protect and restore coastal ecosystems.</p>
	State Route 1 and Panoramic Highway Area	<p>Manage this area to enable visitors to enjoy spectacular views of the Pacific coast.</p> <p>Work with other governmental and nongovernmental groups to improve rural roadways and trail crossings.</p>
	Slide Ranch	<p>Manage the area to enhance the environmental and farm education center and provide improved facilities for public day use including picnic area, trail access, and scenic overlook.</p> <p>Manage surrounding natural zone to enhance natural and scenic values and provide public access to trails and the coast.</p>
	Lower Redwood Creek	<p>Manage the majority of the area to restore natural coastal ecosystem and riparian habitat and provide trail connections.</p> <p>Manage developed area to preserve rural pastoral character; existing buildings would support park programs and stewardship opportunities.</p> <p>To protect salmon, collaborate with community to increase water storage capacity for use in dry season.</p>
	Muir Beach	<p>Manage the area to restore and sustain wetlands and creek.</p> <p>Improve beach and trail access and preserve natural setting.</p> <p>Collaborate with community to address water quality issues impacting park resources.</p>
	Golden Gate Dairy	<p>Manage the developed area to preserve historic structures and pastoral landscape and to protect coastal prairie and scrub habitat.</p> <p>Manage surrounding uplands to preserve and enhance the natural setting and provide trail connections.</p> <p>Create site improvements including trailhead.</p> <p>Continue to work with Caltrans to improve the safety of Highway 1.</p> <p>Retain equestrian facilities with improvement to protect adjacent riparian area.</p>
	Tennessee Valley and Surrounding Parklands	<p>Provide improvements at trailhead, such as potable water, restrooms, and possibly a food kiosk.</p> <p>Retain equestrian facilities near the main trailhead, and possibly expand them.</p> <p>Retain walk-in group camping.</p> <p>Remove structures, including the park horse patrol, from lower Tennessee Valley, and restore wetland and riparian habitat.</p>
	Marin City Ridge and Gerbode Valley	<p>Manage area to preserve undeveloped wilderness-like character. Continue habitat restoration, protect sensitive species.</p> <p>Could expand primitive camping opportunities that are accessible.</p> <p>Improve sustainability of trail system and explore an opportunity to provide a community trailhead in Marin City.</p>

Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking

Marin County	Fort Barry and Fort Cronkhite	<p>Manage for a variety of recreational, educational and stewardship activities. Expand visitor amenities at Fort Baker and Fort Cronkhite. Rehabilitate structures and limited new construction for programs.</p> <p>Visitor amenities could be expanded to include trailheads, accessible trails, camping, picnicking, and park orientation.</p> <p>Build on existing programs with focus on environmental education, science, history, culture, recreation, healthy lifestyle activities, and special events.</p> <p>Some housing for staff, interns, and volunteers of the park and its partners would be provided.</p> <p>Develop a visitor contact facility at Rodeo Beach to replace the chapel visitor center at Fort Barry.</p> <p>Equestrian programs would be supported in this area.</p> <p>Manage upland areas to protect and restore habitat for endangered species; preserve coastal fortifications.</p> <p>Continue to maintain restored Nike Missile Site to provide experience evocative of its historic use.</p>
	Capehart Housing Area	<p>Construct sustainable housing and park operations facility south side of Bunker Road.</p> <p>Remove residences on north side of Bunker Road to provide for creek restoration.</p>
	Conzelman, Bunker, and McCullough Roads (including Battery Spencer and Hawk Hill)	<p>Highlight fundamental coastal resources, military fortifications, and scenic views.</p> <p>Provide safe pedestrian, bike, and motor vehicle access to overlooks and to interpretive and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>Add interpretive signs, restrooms, and benches to some overlooks.</p>
	Kirby Cove	<p>Manage for beach access and camping, and would support uses by visitors on the new San Francisco Bay Water Trail.</p> <p>Rustic cabin accommodations could be developed.</p> <p>Coastal fortifications and the historic forest would be preserved and interpreted.</p> <p>Habitat restoration would continue outside of the historic forest.</p>
	Point Bonita Lighthouse Complex	<p>Preserve the historic structures and interpret the site's maritime and military history. Protect coastal environment and sensitive marine habitat.</p>
	Offshore Ocean and Bay Environment	<p>Preserve integrity of ocean and bay environment.</p> <p>Accommodate appropriate public uses including water recreation, boating, and noncommercial fishing.</p> <p>Protect marine habitat in coordination with Monterey Bay and Gulf of the Farallones national marine sanctuaries. At Point Bonita Cove and Bird Rock, limit access in order to preserve sensitive resources; primary use would be research/education.</p>
San Francisco County	Upper Fort Mason	<p>Manage this district as a portal to the park; use selected historic structures for orientation and visitor services. Rehabilitate historic landscape and stabilize Pier 4; enhance connections to the Aquatic Park.</p> <p>Maintain residential uses where compatible with preservation goals.</p> <p>Develop an expanded stewardship program.</p> <p>Maintain park operations in current location.</p> <p>Provide modest improvements at the Great Meadow.</p> <p>Manage Black Point to protect natural rocky shoreline and provide a scenic overlook.</p>
	China Beach	<p>Improve visitor facilities and access to support current uses.</p>
	Lands End	<p>Enhance the landscape, integrating natural habitat restoration and cultural landscape preservation.</p> <p>Enhance scenic viewpoints and opportunities for bird watching.</p> <p>Improve trail system, including connections to community and adjacent park lands.</p>

Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking

San Francisco County, Cont'd.	Fort Miley	Preserve and enhance historic structures and cultural landscapes. Rehabilitate Marine Exchange Lookout Station (Octagon House). Focus site improvements on appearance and connection to community and VA hospital campus. Provide improved picnicking and group camping facilities and improved opportunities for outdoor learning and leadership programs. Park operations would remain at East Fort Miley.
	Ocean Beach	Collaborate with City of San Francisco and other agencies to address coastal erosion, sea level rise, and redesign of the corridor. Manage area north of seawall to provide diverse recreational uses and preserve natural resources. Manage area south of seawall to protect shorebirds and allow natural coastal processes, along with compatible recreational uses. Relocate facilities out of areas vulnerable to coastal erosion.
	Fort Funston	Continue existing recreational activities. Provide new visitor facilities. Preserve and interpret Battery Davis. Expand islands of native habitat to form continuous native dune habitat corridor. Along northern stretch, protect shorebirds, including threatened western snowy plover. Retain and possibly expand park operational facilities.
	Offshore Ocean and Bay Environment	Preserve integrity of ocean and bay environment. Accommodate appropriate public uses including water recreation, boating, and noncommercial fishing.
San Mateo County	Thornton State Beach to South of Mussel Rock	Preserve and enhance natural and scenic values; allow for coastal geologic processes. Provide modest visitor access facilities; protect shorebird habitat.
	Milagra Ridge	Manage area to preserve wild character and protect habitat for endangered species. Restore heavily disturbed areas. Improve trails and trail connections in coordination with other land managers. At center of ridge, improve access and add additional visitor amenities.
	Shelldance Nursery Area	Transition area to provide visitor services including trailhead parking, restrooms, orientation, and community stewardship/education center. Designate some portion for park operations.
	Sweeney Ridge	Manage to protect endangered species and large contiguous natural landscape. Visitor experience would include stewardship activities, trail use, and primitive camping. Coordinate improvements in regional trail system connections, develop trail amenities. Preserve and enhance interpretation of the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historic Landmark. If acquired, locate trailhead at Picardo Ranch with visitor use improvements.
	Mori Point	Manage land for ongoing restoration of natural habitats and to protect endangered species. Improve trail system and its connections and improve access.
	Point San Pedro	If acquired, manage to maintain natural features and scenic views, and restore habitat. Improve trails and trailheads; control access to protect nesting seabirds.

Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking

San Mateo County, Cont'd.	Rancho Corral de Tierra	Create trailheads and other visitor facilities that provide for the enjoyment of this area. Manage areas outside equestrian centers to preserve wild, open character and offer trail-based recreation. Equestrian facilities and uses would be retained although the exact location, type, and scale will be subject to future planning efforts. Restore natural habitats with community stewards.
	Montara Lighthouse	If acquired, preserve and interpret historic structures and associated resources. Enhance hostel and day use programming. Encourage multiagency visitor center in vicinity. Improve trail connections.
	Phleger Estate	Manage this area to provide trail-based recreation in natural setting. Restore redwood forest ecosystem and pursue trail connections. Interpret logging history.
	SFPUC Peninsula Watershed Easements	Continue to coordinate with San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to administer the easements consistent with easement goals and restrictions. Continue to cooperate with SFPUC for preservation of natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational features of the watershed, including new trail connections. In scenic and recreation easement, promote preservation while providing improved public trail access. Collaborate with San Francisco Public Utilities Commission on a watershed visitor education center.
	Offshore Ocean Environments	Management could be extended to cover new offshore areas added to the park.
Alcatraz Island		Immerse visitors in all historic periods; interpretation would be focused on tangible historic resources. Stabilize, rehabilitate, and restore historic resources, including the cultural landscape. Protect colonial waterbird populations. Arrival area would be used to welcome and immerse visitors into the island's prison landscape. Selected areas of Building 64, including the prison post office, canteen, and guard apartment would be restored to reflect historic uses. Addition to guardhouses would be removed. The Main Prison Building and several adjacent areas would provide visitors with the opportunity to explore the federal penitentiary's history. Treatments ranging from upgrades to exhibits and furnishings to more complete restoration would continue with the goal of increasing access and interpretation of the prison's history. The Parade Ground would be rehabilitated to portray its historic period and support year-round visitor exploration in coordination with adaptive management of Western gulls. Rehabilitation could incorporate measures to support wildlife. The lighthouse would be preserved. The Quartermaster Warehouse would be rehabilitated for park operations and a preservation stewardship workshop; the Power Plant would be stabilized to house green, sustainable infrastructure with possible visitor access and interpretation. The Model Industries Building would be stabilized to protect sensitive natural resources. The New Industries Building would be rehabilitated as a multipurpose facility (on the second floor). The perimeter and coastal cliffs would be managed to stabilize historic resources and protect natural resources.
Alcatraz Island, Cont'd.		Visitor access would be provided to much of the island perimeter; there could be seasonal closures. The western shore and the area extending 300 feet offshore would be managed to protect coastal resources and nesting seabird colonies on cliffs. The area would be closed to boats year-round.

Summary of Actions Contained in the Proposed Undertaking

		<p>The area extending out to 1/4 mile from the island's shore would be managed as a historic zone and would accommodate ferry service. The historic no-trespass zone would be marked and interpreted.</p>
Muir Woods		<p>Present the monument as a contemplative outdoor museum.</p> <p>A system of interpretive trails would lead visitors into the forest to touch, see, and learn, about the essential qualities of the forest, including the monument's place in American conservation history.</p> <p>Structures representing the conservation movement would be preserved and rehabilitated.</p> <p>Several existing facilities would be modified or relocated to reduce their impacts on redwood forest ecosystem.</p> <p>The entrance would be redesigned to enhance visitor experience, protect resources, and improve safety. The parking lot would be reconfigured using sustainable design practices.</p> <p>Shuttle service would be provided during peak periods. Express transit and connections with regional and local transportation systems would be explored.</p> <p>The corridor around Redwood Creek would be managed to allow visitors to discover and interact with the primeval redwood forest.</p> <p>Portions of trails and bridges would be relocated to allow for creek and floodplain restoration and ecosystem improvements.</p> <p>Administration-Concession Building would be used for interpretive and educational activities. Non-historic additions to the structure would be removed.</p> <p>The upper north-facing slopes of the canyon would be preserved to protect redwood forest and natural sounds. Visitor access would be carefully managed to protect the pristine natural setting and resources.</p> <p>The western portion would be managed to preserve natural systems and contribute to primeval forest setting. Ben Johnson and Dipsea trails would allow self-discovery in a more dispersed and wild park setting.</p> <p>Structures of Camp Hillwood would be preserved to the extent that this would not compromise natural resource values. Use of the camp would be for educational and interpretive programs consistent with the Natural Zone designation.</p> <p>Conlon Avenue would have a modest parking area and trailhead.</p> <p>NPS would continue to explore a sustainable wastewater treatment solution to replace the existing lift station. Other operational functions would be relocated.</p> <p>Some historic structures and landscape features at Druid Heights would be preserved, others removed. Access would be by foot or light service vehicle.</p> <p>Camino Del Canyon and Druid Heights would be managed to provide trails and restore native habitat and natural processes.</p> <p>At Kent Canyon, collaboration with California State Parks would focus on maintenance, parking, and trails. Maintenance functions would be relocated to shared facilities.</p>

Summary of Historic Properties and Potential for Adverse Effect

EFFECT ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PARK BOUNDARY (Organized by County and then Alphabetically)				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	Potential Adverse Effect to Property or Individual Contributing Elements
Golden Gate Bridge	Marin, San Francisco	Eligible	Eligible	No
Dipsea Trail	Marin	Yes	No	No
Fort Baker	Marin	Yes	No	No
Forts Barry and Cronkhite	Marin	Yes	No	Yes
Hill 640 Military Reservation	Marin	Eligible	No	No
Hillwood Camp	Marin	Eligible	No	Yes
Olema Valley Historic District	Marin	Eligible	No	No
Muir Beach Archeological Site	Marin	Yes	No	Yes
Muir Woods National Monument	Marin	Yes	No	Yes
Point Bonita Historic District	Marin	Yes	No	No
Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)	Marin	Eligible	No	No
Ranch A/B (Miwok Stables)	Marin	Eligible	No	No
Sara Seaver Randall House	Marin	Eligible	No	No
Steamship Tennessee Remains	Marin	Yes	No	Yes
Alcatraz Island	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camera Obscura	San Francisco	Yes	No	No
Fort Point National Historic Site	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	No
Mile Rock Tunnel	San Francisco	Eligible	No	No
Point Lobos Archeological Site	San Francisco	Yes	No	Yes
Presidio of San Francisco	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	No
Pumping Station #2	San Francisco	Yes	No	No
San Francisco Port of Embarkation	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Yes
Six-inch Rifled Gun No. 9 (Baker Beach)	San Francisco	Yes	No	No
San Francisco Bay Discovery Site	San Mateo	Yes	Yes	No

EFFECT ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES ADJACENT TO PARK BOUNDARY				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	Potential Adverse Effect to Property or Individual Contributing Elements
Aquatic Park Historic District	San Francisco	Yes	Yes	No
San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center	San Francisco	Yes	No	No
Point Montara Light Station	San Mateo	Yes	No	No

Summary of Historic Properties and Potential for Adverse Effect

POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON OTHER PROPERTIES WITHIN PARK IN NEED OF DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY (Organized by County and then Alphabetically)				
RESOURCE	COUNTY	PROPERTY TYPE	MANAGEMENT JURISDICTION	POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT IF DEEMED ELIGIBLE
Bolinas Copper Mines	Marin	Site	Point Reyes National Seashore	No
Bolinas Lagoon Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Multiple	No
Druid Heights	Marin	District	NPS	Yes
Elk Valley Coast Miwok Site	Marin	Site	NPS	No
Marin Headlands Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Multiple	Yes
Miwok Trail	Marin	Structure	Multiple	No
Muir Beach Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	NPS	Yes
Muir Woods Inn	Marin	Structure	NPS	Yes
Tomales Bay and Olema Valley Coast Miwok Sites	Marin	District	Point Reyes NS	No
China Beach	San Francisco	District	NPS	No
Cliff House	San Francisco	Structure	NPS	No
Crissy Field Ohlone Sites	San Francisco	District	NPS	No
Fort Mason Ohlone Sites	San Francisco	District	NPS	No
Marine Exchange Lookout (Octagon House)	San Francisco	Structure	NPS	No
Neptune shipwreck site	San Francisco	Shipwreck	Multiple	No
Sutro Baths	San Francisco	Site	NPS	No
Sutro Heights District	San Francisco	Multiple Sites	NPS	No
Ocean Terrace Site	San Francisco	Site	NPS	No
O'Shaughnessy Seawall (Ocean Beach)	San Francisco	Structure	NPS	No
Devil's Slide WWII Coastal Defense Facilities	San Mateo	Site	CalTrans	No
Francisco Guerrero Adobe Site	San Mateo	Site	Multiple	No
Martini Creek Ohlone Sites	San Mateo	District	NPS	No
Phleger Estate Logging Sites	San Mateo	District	NPS	No
Rancho Corral de Tierra	San Mateo	District	NPS	No
Shelldance Nursery	San Mateo	Site	NPS	Yes
Seacoast Fortifications of San Francisco Bay	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Individual properties listed, may be NHL	NPS	No
Shipwrecks of the Golden Gate	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	Sites	Multiple	Yes



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California 94123

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18 (GOGA-CRMM)

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

Dear [XXXXXXXXX] Representative:

This letter is intended to notify you of our finding of adverse effects from a proposed National Park Service (NPS) undertaking, and to invite you to participate in consultation to resolve these adverse effects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. These effects are anticipated in conjunction with implementation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's General Management Plan (GMP). The park intends to draft a Programmatic Agreement (PA), the provisions of which are intended to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6 and provide a framework for future consultations for undertakings described in the GMP. We intend to work with the California SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to produce a draft PA later this spring. We invite you to participate as a concurring party and as such, we will be sending you a draft copy of the PA for your review and consideration.

Area of Potential Effect and Inventory of Historic Properties

We have enclosed a copy of a letter and supporting documentation sent to the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), seeking concurrence with our finding of adverse effects. The letter provides detailed information on the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the inventory of historic properties. In addition to Muir Woods National Monument and Alcatraz Island National Historic Landmark, other properties in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties would be affected.

Proposed Undertaking

For your convenience we have enclosed a summary edition of the August 2011 Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, although minor changes were made to cultural resource sections. Under the park's GMP, the management strategy for historic buildings, districts, archeological sites and cultural landscapes would generally be one of preservation, and/or rehabilitation for new and continued uses. Historic building and landscape rehabilitation would be in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Careful design of new facilities would ensure that new structures would minimally affect the scale and visual relationships among existing landscape features or circulation patterns and features. In addition, the topography, native vegetation patterns, and land use patterns would remain largely unaltered. However, in some instances, individual projects would result in an adverse effect due to the level or amount of

intervention and proposed modifications to a structure or site. Because national register eligible or national register listed archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible, any adverse effects would be expected to be rare. Some undertakings could affect the integrity of archeological resources, but every effort would be undertaken to properly survey and inventory these resources in project impact areas, and avoid known or discovered archeological sites in accordance with the provisions of Sections 110 and 106.

Continuing Consultation

Since the late 1990s, the park staff has worked with American Indian groups, including the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (the federally recognized tribe comprised of park-associated Coast Miwoks and Southern Pomo), the many Ohlone tribes seeking federal recognition, and Ohlone individuals who partake in the stewardship of Ohlone heritage. Park lands in Marin County are the aboriginal homelands of Coast Miwoks. Park lands in San Francisco and San Mateo counties are the aboriginal homelands of Ohlones. The park staff desires to build on the relationship and civic engagement with American Indians in three broad activity areas: cultural resource management, interpretation and education, and revitalization of community and tradition. The general management plan will provide guidance for integrating American Indian values with the management of resources and visitor experiences.

In summary, we value your continued involvement and would like to invite you to be a concurring party on the PA to resolve adverse effects and to provide a framework for future consultations. As noted previously, we intend to work with the California SHPO and the ACHP to produce a draft PA for your review as a possible concurring party later this spring. We look forward to working with you on this and future planning efforts. If you have any questions regarding this undertaking please contact Abby Sue Fisher at (415) 561-4709 or abby_sue_fisher@nps.gov, or Lee Terzis at (662) 680-1634 or lee_terzis@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Dean
General Superintendent

Enclosures (1): April 203 Finding of Adverse Effects Letter