

## Preliminary Alternatives for San Francisco

	Current Conditions and Management	Connecting People with the Parks Alternative 1
<p><b>Overview</b> (see alternative maps on pages 34 - 36)</p>	<p>San Francisco park lands in the GMP planning area include upper Fort Mason, China Beach, Lands End, East and West Fort Miley, Ocean Beach and Fort Funston. Other areas including lower Fort Mason, the Presidio (Crissy Field and Fort Point) and the Sutro Historic District (Cliff House, Sutro Heights Park and the Sutro Baths Area) are not included in this GMP planning because they have recently completed land use plans, and implementation of those plans is completed or underway.</p> <p>These lands ring the northern and western shores of the City, providing a greenbelt right up against dense urban neighborhoods. They are central to the quality of life, offering City dwellers places to recreate, rejuvenate, and learn about the fascinating history of the region. For visitors, the park lands help define what makes San Francisco one of the most beautiful cities in the world.</p> <p>Current management focuses on preserving natural, cultural, and scenic resources and providing for a variety of recreational uses in facilities and destinations in the varied settings along the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Coast.</p>	<p>The national park lands of San Francisco provide opportunities to experience nature, explore our heritage, and enjoy the company of families, friends, and fellow community members. Under this alternative, these areas would be managed to preserve and enhance a variety of settings, and improve and expand the facilities that welcome and support visitors to the “National Park Next Door.”</p> <p>The national park’s identity would be better communicated in settings from military or urban to “wild,” and visitors would be introduced to the GGNRA and the national park system through facilities, information, and programming at popular arrival nodes and destinations.</p> <p>This alternative would also emphasize the importance of education, civic engagement, and healthy outdoor recreation, including offering nature experiences to city children and their families. Existing and new facilities would support visitor enjoyment, learning, and community-based park stewardship. Recreational and stewardship opportunities would promote healthy parks and healthy communities.</p> <p>The park would continue to improve trails and trailheads throughout its 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 trails system and the City’s transit and multi-modal access systems.</p> <p>Reflecting the long tradition of partnerships in the GGNRA, the National Park Service would further collaborate with the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, The Presidio Trust, and the City and County of San Francisco. Together these partners would continue to build on the accomplishments of the ongoing Trails Forever program, community outreach, engagement, and education.</p>
<p><b>Upper Fort Mason</b></p>	<p>Fort Mason is managed to preserve the historic district and adaptively use the many historic military structures for a variety of park and park partner uses including GGNRA and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy Headquarters, a park grounds maintenance center, and a program center for San Francisco Conservation Corps. A small information center for national parks in the Pacific West Region and a hostel are the primary public uses in historic structures. The National Park Service manages a historic leasing program to preserve historic residences not in park/partner use and provides a source of funds for preservation and maintenance.</p> <p>The “Great Meadow,” created in the 1970s when several nonhistoric structures were removed, provides a flexible space that accommodates a range of informal uses and occasional large special events. The San Francisco Bay Trail through Fort Mason provides an important waterfront multi-use promenade that links to San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and many park destinations along the City and Presidio waterfront. Planning is underway to extend San Francisco’s historic streetcar system through an existing tunnel to lower Fort Mason (the Fort Mason Center) and bring water shuttle access to a pier at lower Fort Mason.</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b> (Majority of the site)</p> <p>The historic district would become a portal to the GGNRA, using historic structures to welcome visitors with orientation, park information, food service, and a bookstore in a setting that would retain its peaceful contrast to the more bustling northern waterfront of Fisherman’s Wharf. With improved visibility, park signs, and additional activities, this site would provide visitors with better access and understanding of the available opportunities.</p> <p>Other historic structures in this zone would provide hostel and other overnight accommodations, an expanded stewardship/volunteer center, park headquarters and park/partner offices, and programs. The historic landscape would be preserved and enhanced, and the community garden would be retained in its current location. Rehabilitation would transform landscapes on the east and northeast slopes that have become overgrown.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Great Meadow)</p> <p>The Great Meadow would continue to support the variety of current uses with modest improvements to provide picnicking opportunities and enhance the memorial to Congressman Phillip Burton.</p> <p>Park operations would remain in their current locations. Adjacent structures would continue to house the conservation corps program. If the program relocates, the structure or its site would serve park operation needs.</p> <p>In addition to planned future water shuttle and historic streetcar access to lower Fort Mason, visitor access to Alcatraz from the historic Alcatraz pier (Pier 4) would be considered in this alternative.</p> <p>These proposals anticipate the extension of San Francisco’s historic streetcar system through the Fort Mason tunnel to the Fort Mason Center and would require close collaboration with San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and the City of San Francisco.</p> <p><b>Sensitive Access Zone</b> (Shoreline at Black Point)</p> <p>This area would be managed to protect the last 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.</p>
<p><b>China Beach</b></p>	<p>This area is currently managed to provide a facility for enjoyment of the small secluded beach; the area includes picnicking facilities, restrooms, and showers.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b></p> <p>Park managers would improve visitor facilities and access to support current uses.</p>
<p><b>Lands End</b></p>	<p>This area is managed to preserve and enhance the rugged coastal landscape and its natural appearance and to provide trail access.</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>Park managers would continue to enhance the landscape, integrating natural habitat restoration with improvements to the cultural landscape and trail system. This would enhance viewpoints and provide improved connections on the California Coastal Trail and secondary trails that access the shoreline. Trail connections to the community and adjacent park lands would be improved.</p>

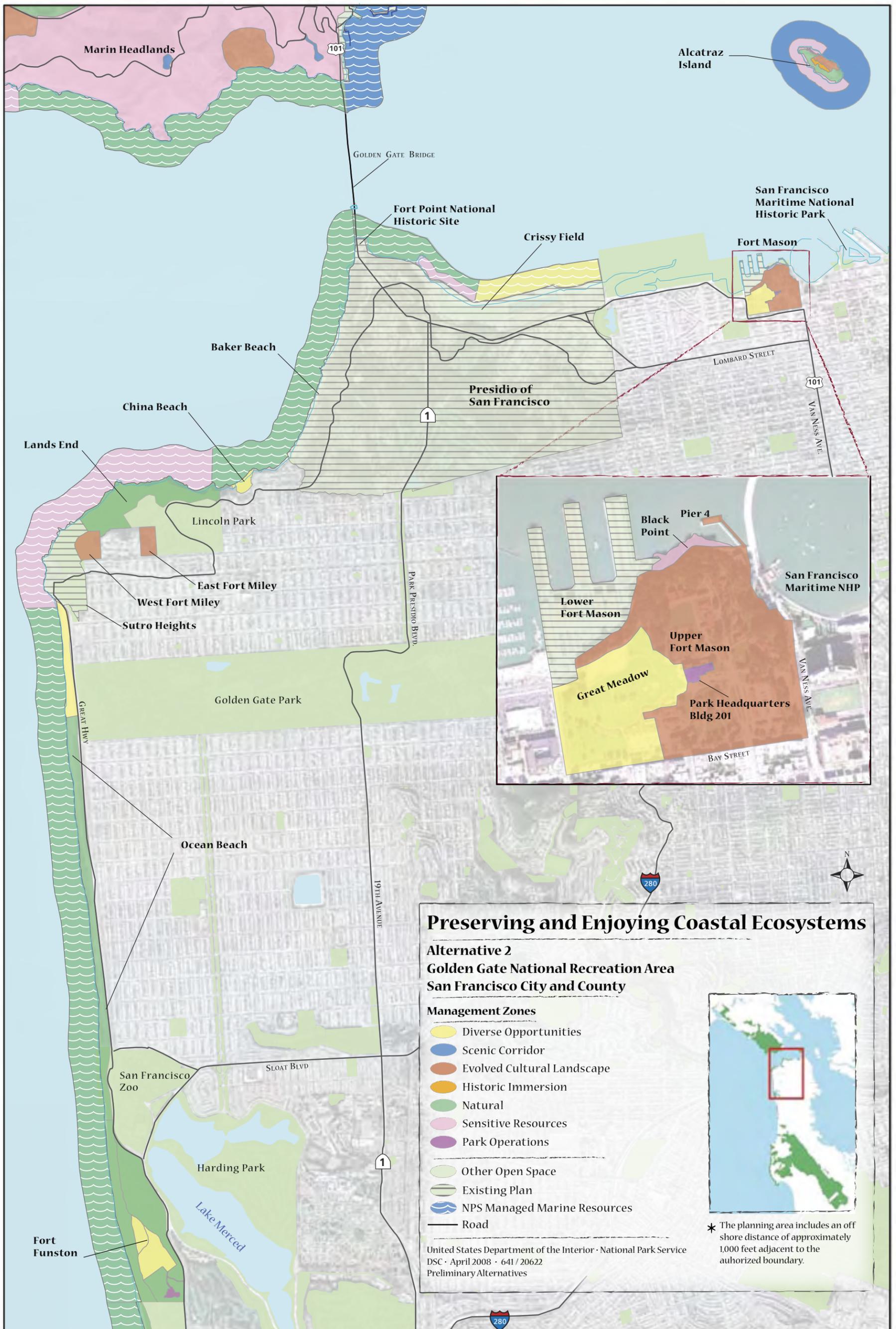
<b>Preliminary Alternatives for San Francisco</b>		
<b>Preserving and Enjoying Coastal Ecosystems Alternative 2</b>	<b>Focusing on National Treasures Alternative 3</b>	
<p>San Francisco’s national park lands are a vital natural refuge, rich in biodiversity and native habitat. Like Alternative 1, San Francisco park lands would welcome visitors to the “National Park Next Door”; however, this alternative would focus on engaging visitors, communities, and partners in participatory science, education, and stewardship focused on the coastal environment.</p> <p>The local impacts of global climate change and rising sea level provide a focal point for individual and collective action and advocacy. The park, in collaboration with community partners, would demonstrate leadership in pro-active adaptation and management in face of climate change and sea level rise. These interpretive messages would reach visitors enjoying the coastal environment along the San Francisco Bay Trail and the California Coastal Trail. Cultural resource sites and stories would also highlight the human connection of the coastal environment; sites and stories would include archeological sites, European exploration, maritime history, and coastal defense.</p>	<p>This alternative would focus on the collection of historic sites and the dynamic coastal landscape that defines San Francisco’s edge, from Fort Mason to Fort Funston. Visitors would be welcomed to the “National Park Next Door” as in Alternative 1, with a focus on the nationally important sites that are connected by the San Francisco Bay Trail and California Coastal Trail, thus creating a scenic and historic corridor.</p> <p>GGNRA’s park lands in San Francisco encompass a significant collection of historic sites, ranging from the Civil War-era Black Point at Fort Mason to the military coastal fortifications at Fort Funston. These sites are located amid a windswept coastal environment, featuring rocky bluffs, acres of dunes, sandy beaches, and fragile native habitat.</p> <p>Today, these offerings are an array of popular destinations for park lovers. Under this alternative, the National Park Service would expand interpretive programs and visitor services to enable residents and visitors to further appreciate the significant landmarks and landscapes at the Golden Gate.</p>	<b>Overview</b> (see alternative maps on pages 34 - 36)
<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b>(Majority of the site)</p> <p>This zone would be managed similar to Alternative 1, but adaptive use of historic structures would bring new park partners who would engage visitors, communities, and others in participatory science, education, and stewardship focused on the coastal environment. A stewardship “hub” would be based at Fort Mason to transport volunteers arriving by public transit to a volunteer and stewardship activities in other park locations.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Great Meadow)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p><b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Shoreline at Black Point)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Majority of the site)</p> <p>More of the structures at Fort Mason would be dedicated to visitor services, to expand the range of opportunities. Fort Mason would serve as the primary visitor entrance to the GGNRA with an orientation and information center that would introduce visitors to all San Francisco Bay Area national parks as well as to the programs offered by GGNRA’s extensive partners, thus enabling visitors to better plan their national park visit.</p> <p>Park managers would preserve historic structures and landscapes that tell the story of continuous military and civilian use of the fort. Expanded overnight accommodations would provide a base for day-trips to explore other areas of the park. Sustainable facilities would be developed at the Great Meadow to formally support special events.</p> <p><b>Historic Immersion Zone</b> (Building 201 - Park Headquarters and Pier 4)</p> <p>GGNRA headquarters would share space with a museum that would showcase the military history of Fort Mason and the 20th century port of embarkation that is the centerpiece of the historic district.</p> <p>In this alternative, tours to Alcatraz would leave from historic Pier 4 at the foot of Van Ness Avenue.</p> <p>McDowell Road would facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel through Fort Mason and highlight scenic views of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay.</p> <p>As in alternative 1, these proposals anticipate the extension of the historic streetcar through the Fort Mason tunnel to the Fort Mason Center and would require close collaboration with San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and the City of San Francisco.</p> <p><b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Shoreline at Black Point)</p> <p>Same as in Alternative 1.</p>	<b>Upper Fort Mason</b>
<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<b>China Beach</b>
<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Native habitat and natural processes would be restored within the coastal corridor extending from Eagle’s Point (Sea Cliff neighborhood) south to the area of recent restoration and trail improvements near the new Lands End parking lot.</p> <p>The trail system would be improved to provide access to the shoreline and vistas, as well as connections to the community and adjacent park areas.</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<b>Lands End</b>

**Preliminary Alternatives for San Francisco**

	<b>Current Conditions and Management</b>	<b>Connecting People with the Parks Alternative 1</b>
<b>Fort Miley</b>	<p>Fort Miley is divided into East and West by the active Veterans Administration (VA) hospital. Park managers continue to preserve the historic structures and landscapes, providing for both public and park operation uses. East Fort Miley is managed as a small maintenance center housed in historic structures, with public access to an unimproved landscape setting primarily through the VA Hospital campus.</p> <p>West Fort Miley’s historic forest contains a ropes course and a small picnic area set among historic fortifications with spectacular coastal views. The historic Marine Exchange Lookout Building (Octagon House) is unused.</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>Historic structures and landscapes would be preserved and enhanced. East and West Fort Miley landscape and access improvements would focus on enhancing their appearance and better connecting the sites to their surroundings, including the community, Lands End, and the VA hospital campus. Improved picnicking and group camping facilities would be provided in an appropriate location as would opportunities for outdoor learning and leadership programs.</p> <p>Safe and more direct vehicle and trail access to East Fort Miley would be developed to better support its future use and preservation. Needed maintenance functions would remain at the site, or if relocated to a more suitable site, historic structures could be made available for environmental education or other public uses.</p> <p>West Fort Miley would provide an enhanced setting for outdoor learning and leadership. The Marine Exchange Lookout Station (Octagon House) would be rehabilitated to interpret its history and provide for park or public uses.</p>
<b>Ocean Beach</b>	<p>Ocean Beach is managed to provide a recreational beach that accommodates high use levels, preserve its natural values including shorebird habitat, and provide a coastal trail connection between Fort Funston and Lands End.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b></p> <p>Park managers would continue to provide for high levels of recreational beach use and preserve natural values including shorebird habitat. Trail connections between Lands End and Fort Funston and the interface with City of San Francisco’s lands in the beach corridor, including Golden Gate Park, would be improved.</p> <p>The park managers would collaborate with the City of San Francisco to provide an enhanced oceanfront landscape in the Ocean Beach corridor with improved amenities to support enjoyment of the beach, including the coastal promenade, parking, and restrooms.</p> <p>Through collaboration with the City of San Francisco and the US Army Corps of Engineers park managers would continue to explore and implement appropriate solutions for coastal erosion and protection or relocation of threatened parking and access facilities.</p>
<b>Fort Funston</b>	<p>The park provides trail and beach access for a variety of recreational uses, including dog walking, and preserves natural and cultural resources. Former military structures support hang gliding, park operations, and environmental education programs with group camping. Important habitats are restored.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone (Majority of the site)</b></p> <p>Landscape and trail improvements and habitat restoration would provide an enhanced setting to support a high level and variety of current and new uses of the site. New visitor facilities would be provided near the parking lot; these would include restrooms, group picnicking facilities, and a warming hut combining food service with park information and a bookstore. The park would preserve Battery Davis, the historic seacoast fortification.</p> <p><b>Park Operations Zone (Southeastern corner)</b></p> <p>Existing buildings would be retained and could be expanded to meet park operation needs, including public safety offices, an expanded nursery/stewardship center, expanded/relocated maintenance facilities, and staff/volunteer housing.</p> <p>The existing environmental education center could remain in this zone, or be relocated to another site better served by public transportation with appropriate facilities and outdoor settings.</p>
<b>Offshore Marine Areas</b>	<p>The GGNRA has jurisdiction through a management lease over a 1,000-foot-wide fringe of coastal waters immediately off shore. Park management of these areas accommodates public uses including water recreation (swimming, surfing, and boating) and noncommercial fishing. The area supports research, inventory, monitoring, and consultation and cooperation with other resource managing agencies.</p>	<p>The park would preserve the marine environment and accommodate public uses including surfing, nonmotorized boating, and noncommercial fishing. Park managers would protect the marine habitat, rocks, and other natural features of the area.</p>

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<b>Preserving and Enjoying Coastal Ecosystems Alternative 2</b>	<b>Focusing on National Treasures Alternative 3</b>	
<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1, except that more natural landscape enhancements would be integrated and the Marine Exchange Lookout Building (Octagon House) would be adaptively reused to engage the public in the natural and human history of the marine environment.</p>	<p><b>Historic Immersion Zone</b> (West Fort Miley, the USS San Francisco Memorial and Marine Exchange Lookout Building (Octagon House))</p> <p>The park would preserve these structures and sites and showcase military and maritime history.</p> <p><b>Park Operations Zone</b> (East Fort Miley)</p> <p>Park managers would focus on providing park maintenance and public safety operations needed to support the surrounding park lands. Safer and more direct vehicle and access to East Fort Miley would be developed to better support this use.</p>	<b>Fort Miley</b>
<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Northern portion of Ocean Beach)</p> <p>The northern end of Ocean Beach would be managed to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in a variety of beach related recreational activities.</p> <p>As in Alternative 1, the park would collaborate with the City of San Francisco to provide an enhanced oceanfront landscape in the Ocean Beach corridor with improved amenities to support enjoyment of the beach, including the coastal promenade, parking, and restrooms.</p> <p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Southern portion of Ocean Beach)</p> <p>The area would be managed to protect shorebirds and allow natural coastal and marine processes to occur while providing for a variety of compatible recreational activities that allow visitors to enjoy and view nature. This zone would extend to create approximately 5 miles of beach, dunes, and cliffs from central Ocean Beach south to Mussel Rock. Park managers would protect shorebird habitat, allow natural shoreline processes to continue unimpeded, and provide visitors opportunities for self-discovery while enjoying and viewing nature.</p> <p>The park would continue to work with the City of San Francisco and the US Army Corps of Engineers to address coastal erosion through “managed retreat”: facilities would be actively relocated out of vulnerable locations.</p> <p><b>In Both Zones</b> Like Alternative 1, this alternative would support the City of San Francisco’s interest in a broad approach to redesigning the Ocean Beach corridor and exploring sustainable approaches to sea level rise.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Northern portion of Ocean Beach)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 2.</p> <p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Southern portion of Ocean Beach)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 2.</p>	<b>Ocean Beach</b>
<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the site)</p> <p>Fort Funston’s islands of native habitat would be expanded to form a continuous habitat corridor that supports recovery of native dune habitat including endangered San Francisco Lessingia plants.</p> <p>The beach, dunes, and cliffs extending from central Ocean Beach south to Mussel Rock (a stretch of almost 5 miles extending into San Mateo County) would be managed to protect shorebird habitat, allow natural shoreline processes to continue unimpeded, and provide improved or new trails for visitors to enjoy and view nature.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities</b> (Central core of existing facilities)</p> <p>This area would be managed to provide continued high levels of varied visitor use, including hang gliding and dog walking, near the main parking lot, supported by parking, restrooms, and trails. Park managers would preserve Battery Davis as a structure contributing to the history of seacoast fortifications.</p> <p><b>Park Operations Zone</b> (Southeastern corner)</p> <p>Park operations, stewardship, and education support facilities would remain.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the site)</p> <p>This area would be managed to provide recreational activities in a more natural setting with limited support facilities. Access and parking would be at the edge of the site, allowing restoration of the natural dune ecosystem and providing for trail access. Nonhistoric structures would be removed; existing park operation functions and the environmental education program would be relocated to suitable locations elsewhere in the park.</p> <p>The historic Battery Davis would be preserved within the context of the natural setting. The coastal bluffs would be preserved for their unique geology and to allow natural processes to continue unimpeded.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Top of cliffs)</p> <p>This zone would be managed to provide for continued high levels of visitor use and current opportunities such as hang gliding and dog walking.</p>	<b>Fort Funston</b>
<p><b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Eagle’s Point near China Beach to Seal Rocks)</p> <p>The area would be designated a marine reserve to protect seabirds and marine mammals.</p> <p><b>Natural Zone</b> (All other offshore areas in SF)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (All offshore areas in SF)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<b>Offshore Marine Areas</b>





## Preserving and Enjoying Coastal Ecosystems

### Alternative 2 Golden Gate National Recreation Area San Francisco City and County

#### Management Zones

- Diverse Opportunities
- Scenic Corridor
- Evolved Cultural Landscape
- Historic Immersion
- Natural
- Sensitive Resources
- Park Operations

- Other Open Space
- Existing Plan
- NPS Managed Marine Resources
- Road

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Preliminary Alternatives



\* The planning area includes an off shore distance of approximately 1,000 feet adjacent to the authorized boundary.



*Rancho Corral de Tierra, San Mateo County*



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Your notes

