Administrative History

of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area

By Hal K. Rothman, Principal Investigator &
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Golden Gate National Recreation Area offers one of the most complicated management challenges in the entire national park system. A compilation of urban greenspace and rural lands surrounding San Francisco's Bay Area, it reflects the growing tensions in the National Park Service about the purpose of a national park designation. Labeled a "national recreation area," the lands included in the park offer scenic vistas, nationally significant cultural resources, and belts of vegetation scattered across the urban landscape. Balancing the competing needs of these lands and their many constituencies is the dominant feature of park management.

Since its inception in 1972, management at Golden Gate National Recreation Area has evolved through three stages. During the first decade, the Park Service's management strategy was simply reactive. Managers sought to find their place in the region and they responded to the needs of constituencies. With the implementation first of the General Management Plan in 1980 and the ancillary plans in cultural resources management and natural resources management shortly after, the park was able to develop clear and distinct plans and ambitions. In most circumstances, such goals would have been easy to implement. At this park, the plans showed both the limits of their process and the way in which the planning deflected unwanted park uses. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the Park Service sought to implement its plans; it often revised them in response to the specific needs of constituencies and the Bay Area's political situation.

In this sense, the Park Service revised its modes of operation at Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Typically the federal agency dictated terms to surrounding communities; in urban areas, the park was only one of a large number of sources of revenue and jobs for the region. The result was a more interactive, more flexible form of management, guided by the post-National Environmental Policy Act processes of public access. It also created a context in which the Park Service responded to outside demands, preparing the agency for multidimensional management within a major metropolitan area.

The Presidio addition complicated this clear articulation of management phases at the park. As a result of congressional action, the Presidio evolved into a federal/nonprofit partnership, and the Park Service became skilled in negotiating not only with the public but with its twinned management entity, now called the Presidio Trust. As Golden Gate National Recreation Area learned to negotiate with groups around the Bay Area, it learned to work with the Presidio and its powerful array of board members. The result was a hybrid, a national park area that was run by

national park standards, but equally administered by a congressionally created entity.

The factors combine to make Golden Gate National Recreation Area the archetype for national park areas in the twenty-first century. In its urban location, its close relationship with many communities, its ability to involve the public and at the same time adhere to agency and other federal standards, and finally in its participation in joint management of the Presidio, Golden Gate National Recreation Area has the look of the national parks of the new century. Its issues are different from those of the traditional national parks, remote from population centers. Instead, Golden Gate National Recreation Area is part and parcel of a major urban area and all its turmoil, offering the Park Service access to previously unreachable constituencies. In this Golden Gate National Recreation Area leads; whether the Park Service will follow and to what end remains an open question.

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GGNRA Superintendents

	Title	Years at GGNRA
William J. Whalen	General Manager, Bay Area Parks	1/23/1972 — 7/02/1977
Jerry L. Schober	Acting General Manager	7/03/1977 — 10/22/1977
Jerry L. Schober	Superintendent	8/04/1974 — 2/10/1979
Lynn H. Thompson	Superintendent	4/23/1978 — 2/29/1980
William J. Whalen	Superintendent	6/01/1980 — 2/12/1981
John H. Davis	Superintendent	1/10/1982 — 9/28/1985
Brian O'Neill	Acting Superintendent	9/29/1985 — 2/15/1986
Brian O'Neill	Superintendent	2/16/1986 — Fall 2000

[1]Assigned to Golden Gate NRA; administered Golden Gate NRA, Point Reyes NS, Muir Woods NM, and Fort Point NHS from 10/27/1972. A south area superintendent position was filled as of 8/4/1974 at Golden Gate NRA, and the north area was assumed by the incumbent superintendent and Point Reyes. The areas formerly supervised by the superintendent of Point Reyes, John Muir NHS and Muir Woods NM, were then placed under the supervision of the south area superintendent. Title was changed on 10/11/1975 from Bay Area General Superintendent to General Manager of Bay Area Parks.

[2]Organizational change eliminated the north area (Point Reyes) from the Bay Area grouping on 10/1/1977, and the title of General Manager was discontinued effective 10/22/1977

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Significant Legislation

Public Law 87-657, authorizing Point Reyes National Seashore, signed into law by President Kennedy on Sept. 13, 1962.

Public Law 92-589 (H.R.16444) established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and an Advisory Commission on October 27, 1972. It sanctioned the expenditure of $61,610,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. It also authorized inclusion of all Army lands within the boundaries when these lands were declared excess by the Army, immediately transferred administrative jurisdiction of Fort Mason, Crissy Field, Forts Cronkhite, Barry and the westerly one-half of Fort Baker to the Secretary of Interior, and placed the Marina Green, including the railroad right of way, within park boundaries.

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

Public Law 96-199 added $15,500,000 to P.L.'s land acquisition ceiling.

Public Law 1193-544, enacted in 1974, added several relatively small parcels of land to GGNRA's boundary in the Mill Valley/Sausalito area.

Public Law 94-389 (H.R. 738), passed in 1976, provided for Federal participation in preserving the Tule Elk population in California and suggested that Point Reyes National Seashore is one of the Federal areas which offered a potential for use.

Public Laws 94-544 (H.R. 8002), also passed in 1976, and 94567 (H.R. 13160) established the Point Reyes Wilderness Area of 25,370 acres and a Wilderness potential of 8,003 acres.

Public Law 95-625 authorized the acquisition of 3,723.60 acres of private land in the Lagunitas Loop/Devil's Gulch area of Marin County in 1978, as well as the addition of Samuel P. Taylor State Park.

Public Law 96-199, enacted in March 1980, extended the park boundary more than eight miles further northward, adding about 2,000 acres that encompassed most of the waters of Tomales Bay.

Public Law 96-344, enacted in September 1980, modified P.L. 96-199 by adding eighteen more parcels, amounting to about 1,100 acres.

Public Law 96-607 authorized a boundary expansion of Golden Gate National Recreation Area by adding 26,000 acres in San Mateo County, including 1,047 acres of privately held land on Sweeney Ridge. Legislation passed December 28, 1980.

Public Law 100-526 at 102 STAT 2623 (The Base Closure and Realignment Act), enacted Oct. 24, 1988, required that the Army installation at the Presidio of San Francisco close and that it be turned over to the National Park Service to be administered as part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

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Chronology

1847, January 30 — Yerba Buena renamed San Francisco by Lt. Washington Bartlett, U.S.Navy.

1847, March — Americans (7th New York Volunteers) took over Presidio.

1847, May — U.S. Army began survey of Alcatraz Island as site for harbor defenses.

1848 — Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill.

1848 — Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded California to the United States.

1850 — President Fillmore reserved Alcatraz Island and Angel Island for military purposes.

1850, November 6 — President Millard Fillmore proclaimed the Presidio, Alcatraz, Angel Island and other Bay Area sites as military reservations.

1850, December 31 — Fillmore modified reservation proclamation to reflect new boundaries.

1853 — Army began construction of Fort Point

1854 — U.S. Army began construction of a fort on Alcatraz Island.

1854, June 1 — Lighthouse on Alcatraz Island began operating; first lighthouse on Pacific coast.

1859, July — Belt of stone and brick fortifications built around Alcatraz Island, with 75 guns mounted.

1861, February 15 — Fort Point completed and Army orders troops to garrison fort. Construction costs about $2.8 million.

1862 — First true prison building built on Alcatraz Island; this forms the nucleus for the development of the "Lower Prison" complex.

1863, October 15 — Original Cliff House opened for business.

1866, July 24 — Army purchased land for Lime Point reservation (Forts Barry and Baker). Baker later named after Col. Edward D. Baker, veteran

of Mexican War killed in action during the Civil War.

1883 — Maj. William Albert Jones, an engineer at Army department headquarters, develops comprehensive plan for afforestation of Presidio reservation.

1884, December 12 — War Department designated former post cemetery and surrounding land as the first National Cemetery on the West Coast.

1885 — Sutro Heights opened for public use as a park. (Adolph Sutro elected Populist mayor of San Francisco in 1894, serves 1895-1897.)

1890-1893 — Army began afforestation of Presidio, planting eucalyptus, pine, acacia and other species, set in ordered rows on the ridges and hills of the reservation.

1890 — Treasury Department established Fort Point Life Saving Station in Lower Presidio.

1892, May 1 — United States Quarantine Station opened on Angel Island.

1893 — Army declared Fort Point's guns to be obsolete, and began work on series of reinforced concrete installations, with building to continue for about 15 years.

1892, January 23 — Army acquired 200-acre land area through condemnation proceedings, called site Fort Miley.

1894-1896 — U.S. Army spent $10 million on twenty-six coast defense batteries around the Bay.

1895, July 1 — Army designated Alcatraz Island as United States Disciplinary Barracks.

1897, July 7 — First permanent garrison established at Fort Baker (Battery 1, 3rd Artillery).

1898 — Army established Laguna Merced Military Reservation, which will later become site of Fort Funston.

1900, April 14 — Government established Veterans' Hospital at Fort Miley.

1904, December 27 — Army divides Fort Baker reservation in half and creates Fort Barry.

1905 — Army decides to abandon Alcatraz Island as defense site, and designated island solely as a military prison.

1905, July 8 — Secretary of War allots land on Angel Island to departments of Commerce and Labor for Immigration Detention Station.

1906 — William Kent purchases lands around Muir Woods to prevent logging.

1906, April 18 — Earthquake hits San Francisco. Four refugee camps established on Presidio on order of Gen. Frederick Funston, housing 16,000 refugees for ten days. Fort Mason also housed refugees and was the site for the Army Relief Headquarters for the entire city.

1915 — Panama-Pacific International Exposition held just east of Presidio on landfill. Marina built as yacht harbor for exposition.

1917 — U.S. government bought ocean frontage portion of Fort Funston property from Spring Valley Water Company.

1917, June 26 — Army named Fort Funston in honor of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1920-1930s — San Francisco Park Commissioners and state and federal assistance programs helped improve Marina. In 1930s, WPA crews built stone seawall, harbormaster's house and lighthouse.

1921 — Army designated Crissy Field as military airfield. It is the first Army coastal defense airfield on the Pacific coast, and was built over site of Exposition's automobile race track. (Field is named after Maj. Dana Crissy, who was killed in 1919 in a transcontinental air race that started in San Francisco).

1921 — Design work started on Julius Kahn Public Playground, a 7.294-acre site on the Presidio's south boundary.

1924 — War Department gave its consent for construction of Bay bridges.

1928 — California established Mount Tamalpais State Park

1932 — Army released 19.2 acres of land at Fort Miley to the General Services Administration for construction of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Hospital opened in 1934; latest addition to hospital opened in 1965.

1933 — Act of Congress transferred Alcatraz Island from Department of War to Department of Justice for a prison.

1933 — Golden Gate Bridge designer Joseph Strauss designed a steel arch for the approach over Fort Point, making it unnecessary to remove the fort.

1934, July 12 — Army abandoned United States Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz.

1934, Aug. 15 — First fifty prisoners arrived at Alcatraz Island. Convicts' rail cars ferried across Bay to avoid risking a transfer.

1937, May 27 — Golden Gate Bridge dedicated and opened. Designers incorporate special arch in bridge to avoid destroying Fort Point.

1937, December — Army bought about 800 acres in Marin County and

created Fort Cronkhite, named in honor of Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

1940s — Ansel Adams and former Sierra Club president Ed Wayburn proposed that the Golden Gate be designated a national monument.

1942 — Army bought remaining land for Fort Funston from Spring Valley Water Company (this purchase was the eastern section — ocean section purchased in 1917. Land was used as Nike missile base in the 1950s).

1950 — City of San Francisco received northern fifty acres belonging to Fort Funston (originally 237 acres total).

1951, November — City voters approved $1.1 million bond issue to purchase 116 acres south of armory for recreation and park use. (Land offered by federal government as surplus property).

1953 — City leased seven acres of former Fort Funston property to state for National Guard Armory on 99-year lease.

1954 — Nike Ajax missiles began to be sited around San Francisco.

1958 — NPS released a coastline study which included a report calling for creation of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1959 — Fort Point Museum Association incorporated.

1960s — Idea develops in California to create "Parks for the People." Concept spreads to Washington, brought there by Interior Secretary Walter Hickle, and became a buzz word in the National Park Service. Leads to creation of Gateway National Recreation Area.

1961 — Undeveloped areas of Fort Baker turned over to California for park purposes.

1962 — The Department of Defense declares Fort Mason "surplus military property," and transfers the remaining military functions to the Oakland Army Base.

1962, June — U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy announced Alcatraz to be phased out of Federal Penitentiary System.

1962, June 13 — Presidio designated a National Historic Landmark.

1962, September 13 — President Kennedy signed legislation establishing Point Reyes National Seashore.

1963, March 21 — Alcatraz closed as prison and last prisoners transferred off island.

1963, April — Alcatraz Island reported to General Services Administration as excess property.

1964, March — President's Commission on the Disposition of Alcatraz

Island formed.

1964, May — Alcatraz commission recommended island be used to commemorate the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco. (No action taken on this proposal)

1964, August — San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution No. 472-64, requesting that the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services establish Fort Mason as a national historic site, or if such action proves impossible, requests that GSA make Fort Mason available to the city as a park and recreation area.

1964, November — Thomas Frouge and Gulf Oil Corporation unveiled plans for Marincello, an 18,000-person community to be built on the Marin Headlands.

1965, June — State of California published A History of San Francisco Harbor Defense Installations: Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite and Funston (Emanuel Lewis).

1966 — Sutro Baths burn in fire.

1968 — Federal and California agencies indicated to GSA that they do not wish to acquire Alcatraz Island.

1968 — San Francisco Bay Discovery Site designated a National Historic Landmark.

1968 — City of San Francisco expressed interest in acquiring Alcatraz Island and calls for development proposals. About five hundred are received.

1968 — NPS released Fort Point National Historic Site, California: A Proposal.

1969 — Federal government (General Services Administration) proposed building football field-sized National Archives storage building on surplus U.S. Army land at Fort Miley. Amy Meyer, who lived across from Lincoln Park, began organizing a protest. (The building is eventually built in San Bruno).

1969, November — Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation recommended transfer of Alcatraz to National Park Service and inclusion of other surplus federal property as a Park for the People. Committee recommended that the lands be pulled together to form an 8,000-acre park.

1969, November 29 — Beginning of Indian Occupation of Alcatraz Island, which lasted nineteen months.

1969, December — San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted to lease Alcatraz Island to H. Lamar Hunt for commercial development.

1970 — William Whalen named one of government's 10 outstanding young men.

1970, April — Fire destroyed lighthouse keeper's house, military buildings, post exchange, warden's residence and surgeon's home on Alcatraz Island.

1970, Summer — Cong. Phil Burton introduced legislation to create GGNRA. (HR 16444).

1970, October 16 — President Nixon signed Public Law 91-457, creating Fort Point National Historic Site.

1971 — U.S. Army turned twenty-two acres of Fort Mason over to General Services Administration for disposal.

1971, January — Protest group founded by Amy Meyer became People for a Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

1971, February — Nixon made "Legacy of Parks" statement.

1971, June 16 — Rep. Phillip Burton introduced expansive proposal for national recreation area in Bay Area. Plan included Park Service veto power over future Presidio developments by Army.

1971, August 9 — House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation held hearings in San Francisco on H.R. 9498 and related bills.

1972, January 23 -- William J. Whalen named general manager, Bay Area Parks

1972, May 11-12 — House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation held hearings in Washington, D.C., on H.R. 9498 and related bills

1972 — United States Congress published Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Hearings, ninety-second Congress on H.R. 9498 and related bills.

1972, July 28 — House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation passed bill authored by Rep. Phillip Burton (D-SF) to establish a 20,000-acre Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area.

1972, September 5 — President Nixon visits proposed site of Golden Gate National Recreation Area to demonstrate his support.

1972, October 11 — House approved bill establishing the 34,000-acre Golden Gate National Recreation Area. (Bill passed without dissent).

1972, October 27 — President Nixon signed "An Act to Establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area," (Public Law 92-589), which established Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Bill allocated

$61,610,000 for land acquisition and $58,000,000 for development. On the same day, Whalen given responsibility for administering Golden Gate NRA, Point Reyes National Seashore, Muir Woods National Monument, and Fort Point National Historic Site.

1972, December — Gulf Oil Corporation sold Marincello property to The Nature Conservancy. Marin citizens formed the Marin Headlands Association, designed to persuade state to purchase all surplus lands along the south rim for safekeeping. It is this land that would be combined with Alcatraz and San Francisco Headlands to form initial basis for park.

1972 — National Park Service acquired Alcatraz Island.

1972 — National Park Service acquired Fort Mason, which had been used strictly for storage by the Army since 1962.

1973 — NPS released *Fort Point: Historic Data Section, Fort Point National Historic Site, California* (Edwin C. Bearss). Historic structure report.

1973, October — Alcatraz opened to the public under Park Service management.

1974 — Army closed Crissy Field to fixed-wing aircraft, restricting its use to helicopters.

1974, August 4 — Jerry L. Schrober named superintendent of South Area.

1974, December 26 — President Ford signed Public Law 93-544 adds 750 acres of contiguous private lands in Marin County to GGNRA.

1975 — NPS released *Preliminary Information Base Analysis, North of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument and Point Reyes National Seashore* (prepared by the SWA Group)

1975 — NPS released *Preliminary Information Base Analysis, South Portion of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California* (prepared by the SWA Group).

1975 — GGNRA established visitor center at park headquarters at Fort Mason.

1975, May — PFGGNRA and Park Service unveiled plans for expanding GGNRA south into San Mateo County.

1975, June 10 — City of San Francisco officially turned over 91.5 acres of city park lands to Golden Gate National Recreation Area. (Transaction involved lands around Fort Miley, Lands End and portions of Lincoln Park excluding golf course.)

1975, September — GGNRA released Golden Gate Recreational Travel Study.

1975, October 11 — Title of Bay Area General Superintendent changed to

General Manager of Bay Area Parks

1976 — Congress declared about half of Point Reyes National Seashore as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

1976 — NPS released *Archeological Resources of Golden Gate National Recreation Area* (Roger E. Kelly)

1976 — Outline of Planning Requirements approved (Doug Nadeau).

1976, May — The Fort Mason Foundation created, and given responsibility for guiding and shaping the development of abandoned warehouses and piers into a cultural center.

1977 — GGNRA acquired Cliff House for $3.79 million.

1977 — NPS acquired Haslett Warehouse, located in center of Fisherman's Wharf/Ghiradelli Square tourist area. (Building acquired by State of California for railroad museum, but plans were derailed).

1977, January — Fort Mason opened to the public.

1977, May — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Point Reyes National Seashore: Assessment of Alternatives for the General Management Plan.*

1977, July 3 — Jerry Schober named Acting General Manager

1977, September 16 — San Francisco Maritime State Historical Park added to GGNRA.

1977, October 1 — Point Reyes National Seashore separated from GGNRA.

1977, October 22 — Title of General Manager discontinued.

1977, November — NPS released *Historic Resource Study: Alcatraz Island, Golden Gate National Recreation Area* (Erwin N. Thompson).

1978 — San Francisco Maritime Museum added to GGNRA.

1978 — GGNRA opened Cliff House Visitor Center.

1978 — California voters approved Proposition 13.

1978, April 23 — Lynn H. Thompson named superintendent.

1978, November 10 — Public Law 96-625 expands park by adding nearly 3,000 acres in Marin County under the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978."

1979 — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Collection Management Plan* (prepared by Dan Riss).

1979 — NPS released *Historic Resource Study: Seacoast Fortifications, San Francisco Harbor, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California* (Erwin Thompson).

1979 — NPS released *Inventory of Occupation Graffiti, 1969-1971: Alcatraz Island, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California* (John Noxon).

1979, June — NPS released *Golden Gate, Point Reyes National Recreation Area, National Seashore, California: General Management Plan, Environmental Analysis*

1979, November — NPS released *Historic Resource Study: Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California* (Erwin Thompson).

1980, March 5 — Public Law 96-199 added lands in Marin County to GGNRA by extending park boundaries eight miles north to include Samuel P. Taylor State Park (2,450 acres) and Gallagher, Ottinger and Giacomini ranches (1,214 acres).

1980, March 5 — Division of Museum Services, NPS, released *Museum Storage Plan, Golden Gate National Recreation Area* (Donald R. Cumberland, Jr.)

1980, June — NPS released *A Civil History of Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore, California* (Anna Coxe Toogood).

1980, June 1 — William Whalen named superintendent.

1980, September — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Point Reyes National Seashore: General Management Plan, Environmental Analysis.*

1980, September 8 — Public Law 96-344 added 1,096 acres to GGNRA in Marin County.

1980, September 19 — *General Management Plan, GGNRA and Point Reyes NS* approved (Planning Team DSC and GGNRA staff).

1980, December 28 — Public Law 96-199 expanded GGNRA into San Mateo County and along the coast to Half Moon Bay (2,000 acres) by including 23,000 acres of Sweeney Ridge.

1981 — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California: Draft Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (Judd A. Howell).

1982 — U.S. Air Force automated its radar tracking operations and released all but 2.5 acres of its 106.4 acre site atop Mount Tamalpais in Marin County to NPS. Site contained 53 abandoned structures and a complex utility system capable of supporting a community of 300. Many

buildings contained asbestos, hindering removal plans.

1982 — Golden Gate National Park Association established.

1982 — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California: Draft Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (Judd A. Howell).

1982 — National Maritime Museum completed first *Scope of Collections Statement*

1982 — Federal Emergency Management Agency moved into Barracks 105 at the Presidio.

1982, January 10 — John H. Davis appointed general superintendent of GGNRA.

1982, March — NPS moved Western Information Center to Fort Mason from 450 Golden Gate Ave.

1982, May 5 — Mexican Museum opened in new quarters at Fort Mason Center.

1982, June 1 — NPS released *Cultural Resources Management Plan* (Patrick Christopher, James Delgado and Martin Mayer). Cover title: *Preliminary Cultural Resources Management Plan for Golden Gate National Recreation Area.*

1982, June 4 — NPS released *Addendum, Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.*

1983 — NPS released *Structural and Seismic Evaluation of the Structures in the Fort Mason Pier Area* (Phase I: a study of the structures; Phase II: recommendations for and costs of correcting deficiencies) (John A. Blume & Associates, Engineers).

1983 — Congressman Phillip Burton dies.

1983, March 17 — *Land Protection Plan* approved (Doug Nadeau).

1983 — Golden Gate prescribed burn program is begun.

1984 — Joe R. McBride wrote *Forest Management Plan for the Presidio and East Fort Baker.*

1984 — NPS released *Historic Structures Report: Fort Barry Buildings 960, 961, 962.*

1984, October — Tanker Puerto Rican burned after passing under Golden Gate Bridge. Ship sank on Nov. 3 and resulting oil spill reached GGNRA beaches.

1984, October 13 — Revised *Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* approved (Judd Howell).

1985 — GGNRA established Golden Gate Raptor Observatory.

1985 — San Francisco Port of Embarkation designated a National Historic Landmark.

1985 — *Balclutha* (only full-rigged ship in National Maritime Museum collection) designated a National Historic Landmark.

1985 — NPS released *Presidio of San Francisco, National Historic Landmark District: Historic American Building Survey Report.*

1985, January — Ferryboat *Eureka* designated a National Historic Landmark.

1985, March 12 — *Fire Management Plan* approved (Terri Thomas).

1985, September 29 — Brian O'Neill named acting superintendent.

1985, October 10 — GGNRA announced plans to restore Crissy Field.

1986 — Alcatraz Island declared a National Historic Landmark.

1986, February 16 — Brian O'Neill named superintendent.

1986, August — NPS released *Marin Headlands, Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Interpretative Prospectus* (Harpers Ferry Center: Division of Interpretative Planning).

1987 — NPS released *Interpretive Prospectus — Alcatraz.*

1987 — Golden Gate restricts bicycles to designated trails within park.

1987 — Self-guided tours of Alcatraz Island began.

1987, June — U.S. Coast Guard received GGNRA permission to relocate search and rescue function from Station Fort Point near south end of Golden Gate Bridge to East Fort Baker, immediately northeast of the bridge. This freed up five-acre site surrounded by Crissy Field.

1988 — United Nations designated GGNRA an International Biosphere Reserve.

1988 — Golden Gate National Park Association sponsored "Alcatraz the Future — Concept Plan and Guidelines," a planning and design effort to visualize the GMP and Interpretive Prospectus.

1988 — New visitor center built at Muir Woods.

1988, June 27 — Public Law 100-348 created the San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park (SAFR) and transferred the museum and historic ships from GOGA to the new park. Measure intended to enhance ability of

maritime park to compete for scarce funding within NPS, and relieve GGNRA of expensive maintenance commitments to ships.

1988, December — Defense Department released *Base Realignments and Closures: Report of the Defense Secretary's Commission.*

1988, December 29 — Presido of San Francisco on the list of military bases recommended for realignment or closure under "Base Closure and Realignment Act," Public Law 100-526.

1989 — Bay Area Ridge Trail is dedicated.

1989 — NPS released *Submerged Cultural Resources Assessment: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and Point Reyes National Seashore* (James Delgado and Stephen Haller).

1989, April — Congress approved "Base Closure and Realignment Act," with Presidio closure no later than September 1995.

1990 — Coast Guard opened new life-saving station at Fort Baker in Marin County.

1990 — Federal prisoners began working on Alcatraz Island projects, under supervision of Federal Bureau of Prisons and National Park Service.

1990 — NPS released *Base Closure of the Presidio of San Francisco: Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (U.S. Engineers, Sacramento District).

1990 — NPS released *The Top of the Peninsula: A History of Sweeney Ridge and the San Francisco Watershed Lands, San Mateo County, California* (Marianne Babal), a historic resource study.

1990, May — *Presidio Planning Guidelines* released to the public.

1990 — NPS initiated first phase of the GMP on Alcatraz, the opening of the southern end of the Island, known as Agave Walk and parade ground. After concerns expressed by two local Audubon Society chapters, NPS withdrew the project.

1991 — *Scope of Collection Statement* approved (Diane Nicholson).

1991 — NPS released *San Francisco Point of Embarkation: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service* (prepared by the Architectural Resources Group). Historic Structure Report.

1992 — GGNRA signed Golden Gate Operations and Maintenance Programmatic Agreement with Western Regional Office of the NPS (WRO), the California State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

1992 — NPS released *Historic Resource Study: El Presidio de San*

Francisco: A History Under Spain and Mexico, 1776-1846 (John Phillip Langellier).

1992 — Visitor center at Fort Cronkhite relocated to rehabilitated Fort Barry chapel.

1992 — GGNRA released *Alcatraz Cultural Landscape Report* draft.

1992, April 22 — *Statement for Management, GGNRA,* approved.

1992, June — NPS released *Historic Gardens of Alcatraz,* a botanical study.

1992, June 9 -- Public Law 102-29 added Phleger Estate to GGNRA.

1992, August — NPS released *Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California: Special History Study, Presidio of San Francisco: An Outline of Its Evolution as a U.S. Army Post, 1847-1990* (Erwin N. Thompson and Sally B. Woodbridge).

1993 — NPS released *Draft General Management Plan Amendment, Presidio of San Francisco: Presidio Building Leasing and Financing Implementation Strategy: A Supplement to the Draft General Management Plan Amendment, Presidio of San Francisco.*

1993, March — Army relinquished management of Presidio Forest, Lobos Creek Valley, and Coastal Bluffs to Park Service.

1993, April — Presidio became home to U.S. headquarters for Mikhail Gorbachev's Gorbachev Foundation.

1993, July 9 — GGNRA released *Alcatraz Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment,* prepared by LSA Associates, Inc.

1993, September — NPS assumed complete control of Crissy Field.

1993, October — NPS released *Creating a Park for the 21st Century: From Military Post to National Park: Draft General Management Plan amendment, Presidio of San Francisco.*

1993, October — Update of Presidio National Historic Landmark is approved.

1994 — NPS released *Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Collection Management Plan.*

1994, March — NPS assumed control of Presidio housing.

1994, July — NPS released *Final General Management Plan Amendment, Environmental Impact Statement, Presidio of San Francisco.*

1994, July — NPS released *Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate National Recreation Area: Comments and Responses, Final General*

Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

1994, September 30 — U.S. Army transferred all remaining parts of the Presidio to the Park Service.

1995, May — NPS released *A Good Life: Dairy Farming in the Olema Valley: A History of the Dairy and Beef Ranches of the Olema Valley and Lagunitas Canyon, Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore* (D.S. Livingston), a historic resource study.

1996, June — Jones & Stokes Associates published *Environmental Assessment for Crissy Field Plan* for NPS.

1996 — GGNRA and GGNPA began work on restoration and interpretation of Crissy Field, one of the largest restoration projects ever undertaken by the Park Service.

1997, July — GGNPA guides began leading tours of Alcatraz.

2000 — More than $31 million raised for restoration of Crissy Field.

2000, April — Conference, led by Park Service, Presidio Trust, and GGNPA, discussed Presidio interpretation.

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