An illustration of two children on a wooden boardwalk. A girl with long black hair, wearing a pink jacket and a black headband, is leaning over a boy. The boy is wearing a blue and yellow jacket and blue pants, and is holding a red rope that extends across the boardwalk. They are both looking down at the rope. The background shows a body of water and a forest of trees.

HAYWARD AREA SHORELINE PLANNING PROGRAM

•
A
SHARED
VISION

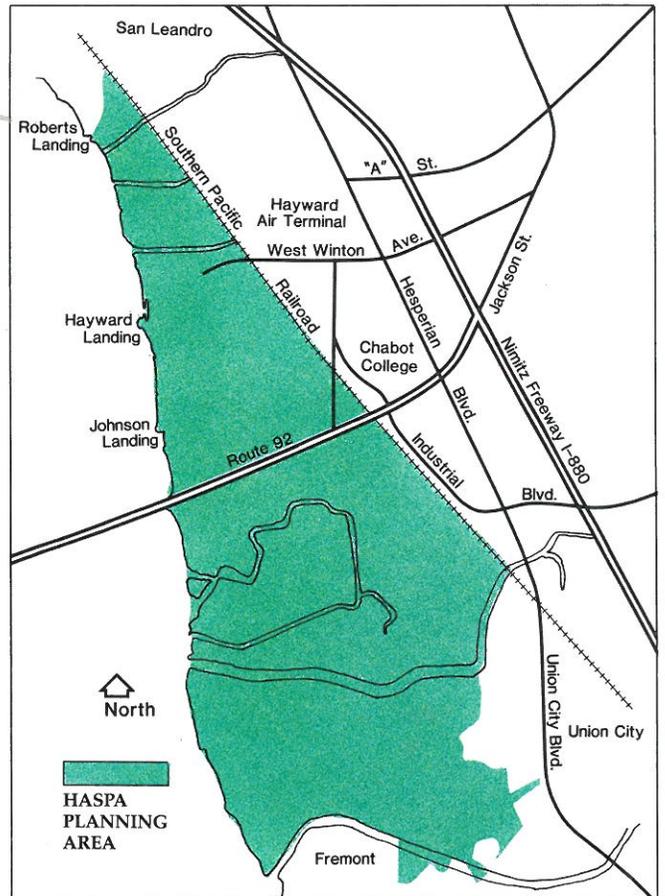
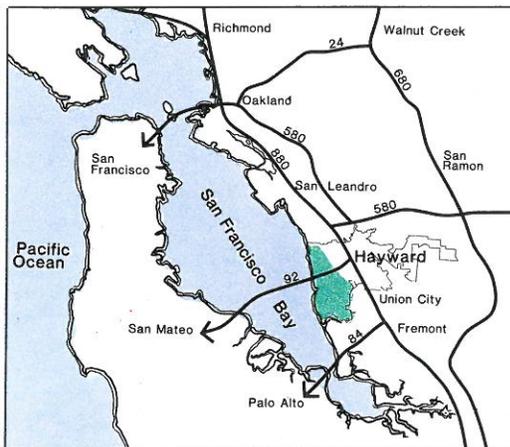
•
HASPA
HAYWARD AREA
SHORELINE
PLANNING AGENCY

City of Hayward
East Bay Regional Park District
Hayward Area Recreation & Park District
Hayward Unified School District
San Lorenzo Unified School District

1993



**HAYWARD
AREA
SHORELINE
PLANNING
AGENCY**
© 1994



*Drawings, Maps and Layout by
Marianna Richter*

Planning Area

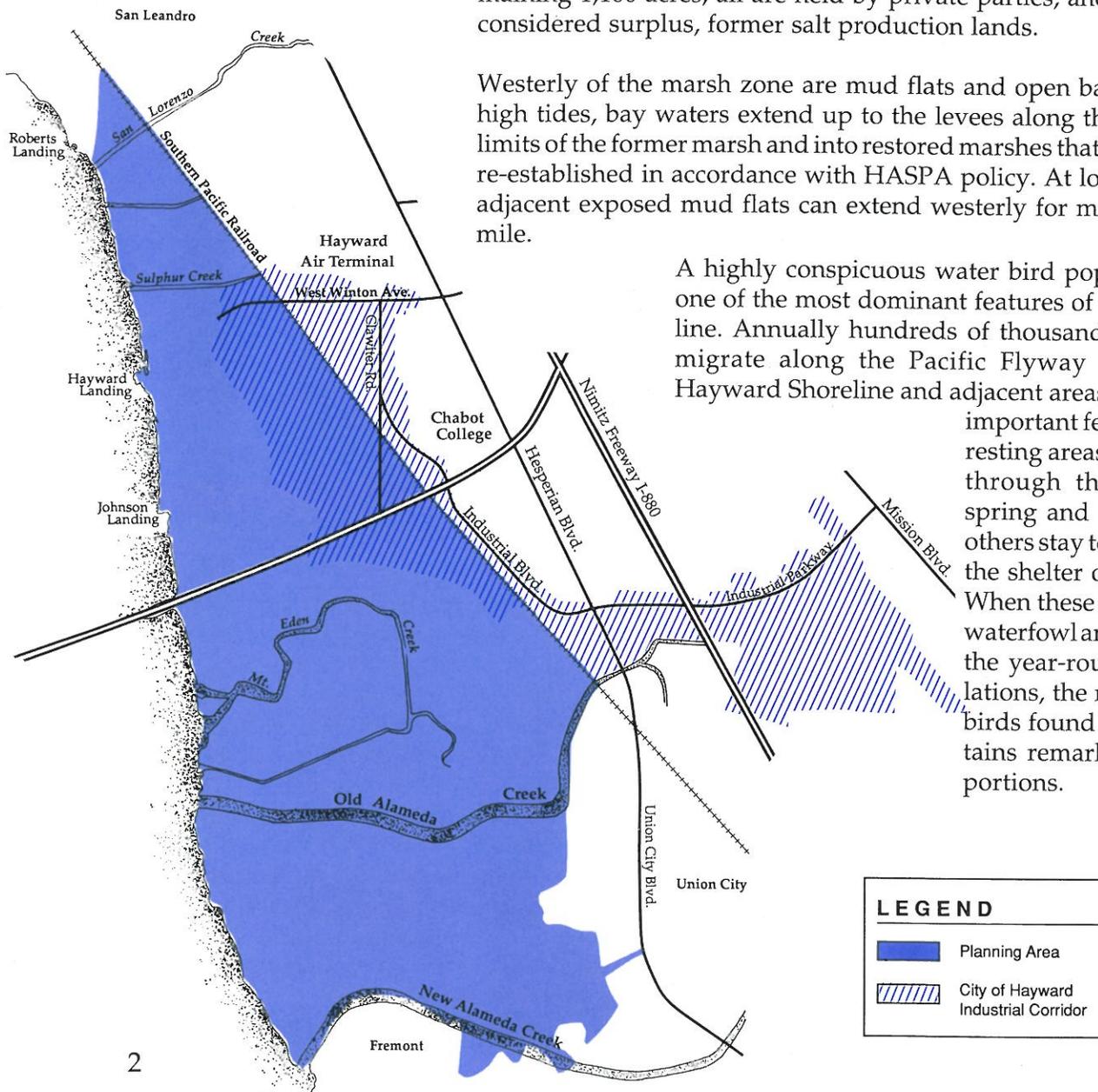
HASPA was established to prepare plans in an area bounded on the north by the City of San Leandro, on the east by the Southern Pacific railroad tracks and the City of Union City, on the south by the City of Fremont and on the west by the City of Hayward's most westerly limits.

Within the planning area variations in elevation are slight and the slope of the land very gradual. Easterly of and above the tidal marsh zone is a portion of Hayward's Industrial Corridor. While almost fully developed, opportunities still remain for additional growth.

Bayward of this urban development are some 8,500 acres of marshes, and former marshes. Of this total 5,100 acres are presently being used for salt production as saltwater evaporation ponds, and 2,300 acres have been acquired by public agencies for environmental enhancement, recreation and flood control purposes. Of the remaining 1,100 acres, all are held by private parties, and most are considered surplus, former salt production lands.

Westerly of the marsh zone are mud flats and open bay. During high tides, bay waters extend up to the levees along the western limits of the former marsh and into restored marshes that have been re-established in accordance with HASPA policy. At low tide the adjacent exposed mud flats can extend westerly for more than a mile.

A highly conspicuous water bird population is one of the most dominant features of the Shoreline. Annually hundreds of thousands of birds migrate along the Pacific Flyway using the Hayward Shoreline and adjacent areas as vitally important feeding and resting areas. Some fly through the area in spring and fall, while others stay to winter in the shelter of the Bay. When these migratory waterfowl are added to the year-round populations, the number of birds found locally attains remarkable proportions.



Introduction and Summary

The *Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency* (HASPA) was formed in 1970 to prepare plans and programs for Hayward's eight miles of San Francisco Bay Shoreline. To ensure the consistency of future shoreline activities, HASPA was established under the provisions of an intergovernmental, joint exercise of powers agreement. The agencies that are now signatories to this agreement and members of HASPA are East Bay Regional Park District, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, City of Hayward, Hayward Unified School District, and San Lorenzo Unified School District.

To provide HASPA with technical advice and policy guidance, a technical advisory committee and a citizens advisory committee were also formed.

It was based on the work of these committees that HASPA prepared its initial 1974 plan proposals and its subsequent 1976 program guide. During the ensuing years, the goals contained in these documents have been implemented by HASPA's member agencies and supporters. Accomplishments include:

- The acquisition of over 1,800 acres of shoreline property
- The enhancement of the environment on many of those sites
- The construction of a shoreline interpretive center
- The establishment of 8 miles of shoreline trails
- The institution of shoreline educational and research programs

This new guide has been prepared to further the purposes of HASPA's shared vision; to establish an environmental management program for the enhancement of the acquired shoreline properties; to acquire additional lands needed to satisfy refined program objectives; to address land use issues now germane in the 1990s; and to establish programs to enhance the knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of one of the state's greatest resources, San Francisco Bay.

This brochure is one of three reports that present HASPA's shoreline policies. It describes HASPA's objectives in six general areas of concern: Environmental Protection, Historical Preservation, Education and Research, Recreational Opportunities, Industrial Development and Circulation, and Land Management. A second, companion brochure, titled the *Hayward Shoreline Environmental Enhancement Program*, describes, on a site-by-site basis, HASPA's recommendations for implementing the general Environmental Protection policies contained in this report and the land acquisitions needed for that purpose. Amendments that may in the future be needed to implement HASPA policy on a site-specific basis will be reflected in the Environmental Enhancement Program. The third report is the Appendix which includes all written comments on the Shoreline Planning program received by HASPA.



California
Clapper Rail
Rallus longirostris
obsoletus

Program Purposes

The primary purpose of this program is to supplement and refine the shoreline objectives previously approved by HASPA so as to further the purpose of those original adoptions. To this end, the program adds specificity to those objectives and provides additional guidance concerning their implementation. Also the program recognizes various changes in conditions in the Shoreline Area that require or suggest certain additional adaptations of planning policy.

Since HASPA prepared its last program in 1976, recognition of the need to protect a broad range of wetland environments has increased significantly. Thus, while in 1976 HASPA emphasized the need to restore tidal marshes, protect freshwater habitats and retain on-going salt production, HASPA's present program also emphasizes the need to conserve seasonal wetlands and to provide special environmental enhancements for the preservation of endangered species.

Also, since HASPA prepared its last program, changes in the utilization of the shoreline have occurred that need to be addressed.

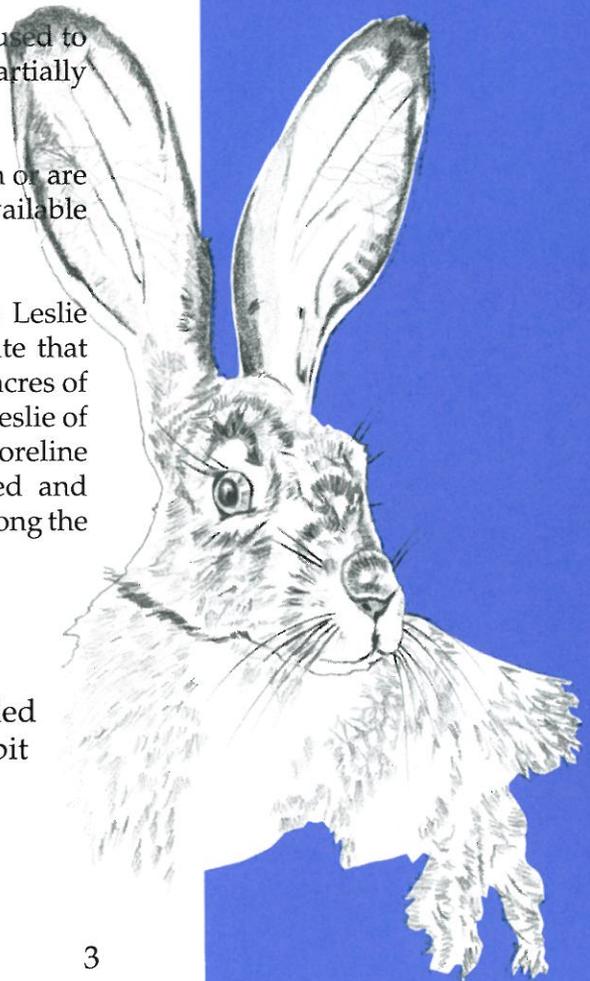
The Oliver Salt Works is no longer used to produce salt and could instead be used for park, education and environmental enhancement purposes.

Similarly, the City's former oxidation ponds are no longer used to routinely store or oxidize effluent and might likewise be partially restored as wildlife habitat.

The 220 acres of former solid waste disposal sites have been or are being closed and sealed and much of this area will be made available for park purposes.

In 1984, the California State Lands Commission and the Leslie (Cargill) Salt Company settled a long-standing title dispute that resulted in a conveyance to the State of approximately 225 acres of shoreline property (fee simple interest) and a quitclaim to Leslie of any State interests in all but 58 acres of Leslie's Hayward Shoreline properties. By this action the amount of publicly owned and protected properties was increased and future acquisition along the Hayward Shoreline simplified.

Black-tailed
Jack Rabbit



Habitat Values



Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse
Reithrodontomys raviventris

The Hayward Shoreline contains a highly diverse array of ecological areas that provide or could provide conditions for the survival and continuity of numerous species of plants and animals.

Mudflats and channel bottoms:

With the continual deposition of minerals and sediments, supplemented by degraded organic materials, these soft-bottom areas provide suitable habitat and an abundance of food for a vast array of invertebrates, fish and shorebirds that frequent the mudflats and channels.

Tidal marshes and ponds:

These areas provide some of the most productive habitats in the Bay region. Extending upward from the mudflats and tidal channels and sloughs, these marshes are dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia*) with a diversity of other plants interspersed at various tidal levels. The outer, lower tidal edges of the marshes frequently consist of cordgrass (*Spartina*) and the horse mussel (*Ischadium*), both important as food organisms and sediment stabilizers. The cordgrass and pickleweed marshes provide habitats for small aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, various species of birds and small mammals, while the marsh channels and edges serve as nursery grounds for shellfish and fish. These marshes provide a basis for many complex food webs that demonstrate their great value as an ecological habitat. They also provide habitat for rare and endangered species such as Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Clapper Rail and a subspecies of the Song Sparrow.

Saltwater evaporation ponds:

These ponds provide habitat for a variety of microorganisms, insects and crustaceans which in turn serve as foodstuff for small fish and waterfowl. The varying salinity of the ponds has a major influence on the type of organisms that live in these habitats. By absorbing and releasing heat energy more slowly than adjacent terrestrial areas, the ponds also help to moderate climatic conditions in the region. The extensive levee systems surrounding the ponds provide roosting and nesting areas for a variety of birds including the Least Tern (Endangered), Snowy Plover (a Species of Special Concern), and numerous waterfowl.

Perennial freshwater ponds:

These ponds, whose freshwater source may be natural drainage or pumped water (including treated sewage effluent), provide a scarce and essential source of this life-sustaining commodity for wildlife. As elsewhere in the Shoreline, this environment supports a broad range of animal types, however, it is the abundance of the waterfowl on these ponds that is most spectacular. Fringing vegetative species include sedges, bulrush, cattails and other low salt-tolerant species.

Diked vegetated wetlands:

These non-tidal wetlands provide habitat for a variety of aquatic birds and other marsh inhabitants. Typically these areas have highly saline soils and are dominated by pickleweed. With enhancement these areas can be reestablished as brackish or salt marshes, and provide ideal roosting and nesting sites for shorebirds and refuge for small mammals, including the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse.

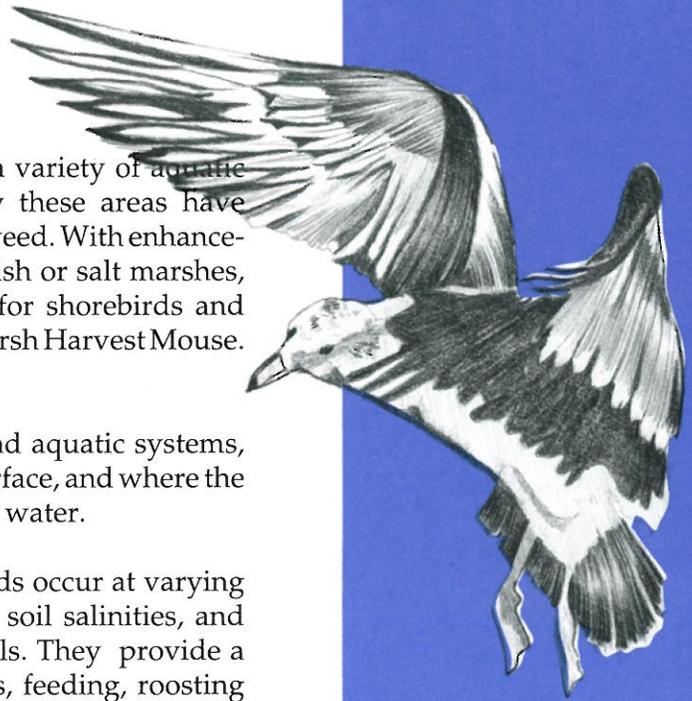
Seasonal wetlands:

Seasonal wetlands occur between terrestrial and aquatic systems, where the water table is usually at or near the surface, and where the land is at least periodically covered by shallow water.

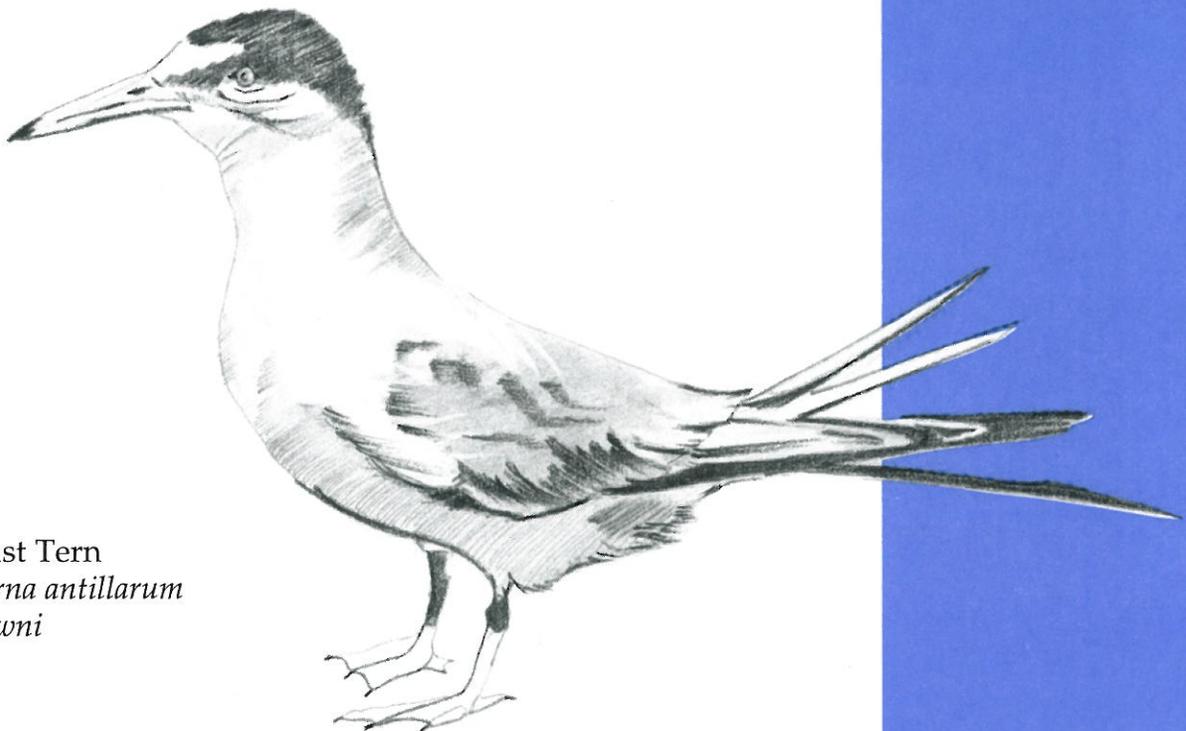
Along the Hayward Shoreline seasonal wetlands occur at varying elevations, involve a variety of soil types and soil salinities, and support a variety of resident plants and animals. They provide a habitat for aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, feeding, roosting and nesting birds, and an assortment of small mammals including the endangered Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse. They also provide important feeding and resting areas for the thousands of waterfowl that stop on the Hayward Shoreline during their migration along the Pacific Flyway.

Uplands:

Upland sites not only provide habitat for upland species, they also provide roosting and nesting sites for waterfowl, and refuge for small mammals. Uplands in the Hayward Shoreline include levees, man-made islands, farmlands and former solid waste disposal sites that can be sealed and revegetated as man-made habitat.



Immature
Western Gull
*Larus
occidentalis*



Least Tern
*Sterna antillarum
browni*

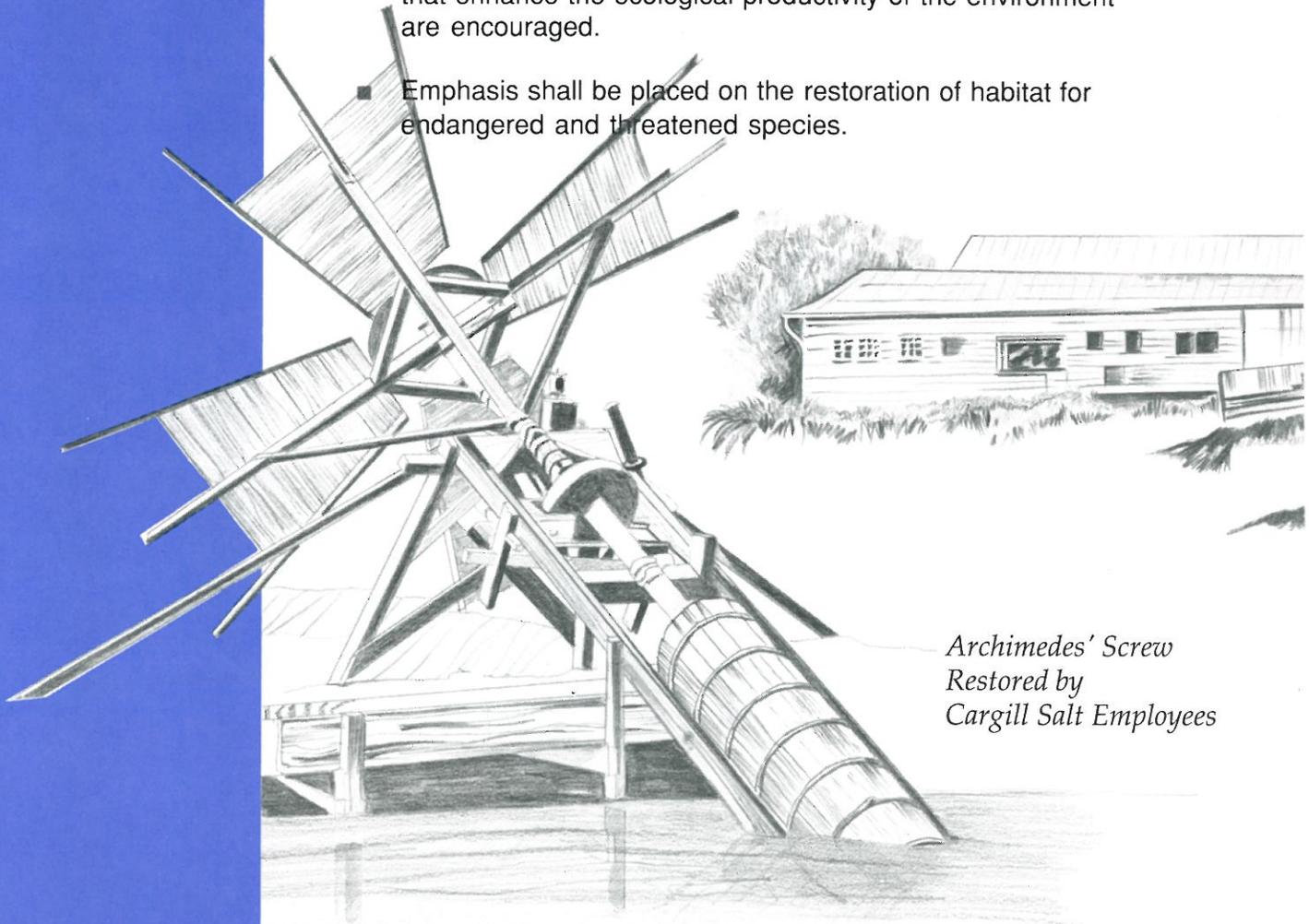
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES: *Protect Environmental Resources*

The site-specific companion document *Hayward Shoreline Environmental Enhancement Program* recommendations are intended to satisfy at least one of the following general objectives described in this section.

The protection and enhancement of diverse and highly productive shoreline environment is critical.

- Wetlands should be preserved.
- Development in wetlands will be discouraged and should not be allowed at all without appropriate mitigation and proof that alternative sites do not exist.
- Degraded wetlands should be restored.
- Physical improvements (hydrological, water quality, etc.) that enhance the ecological productivity of the environment are encouraged.
- Emphasis shall be placed on the restoration of habitat for endangered and threatened species.



*Archimedes' Screw
Restored by
Cargill Salt Employees*

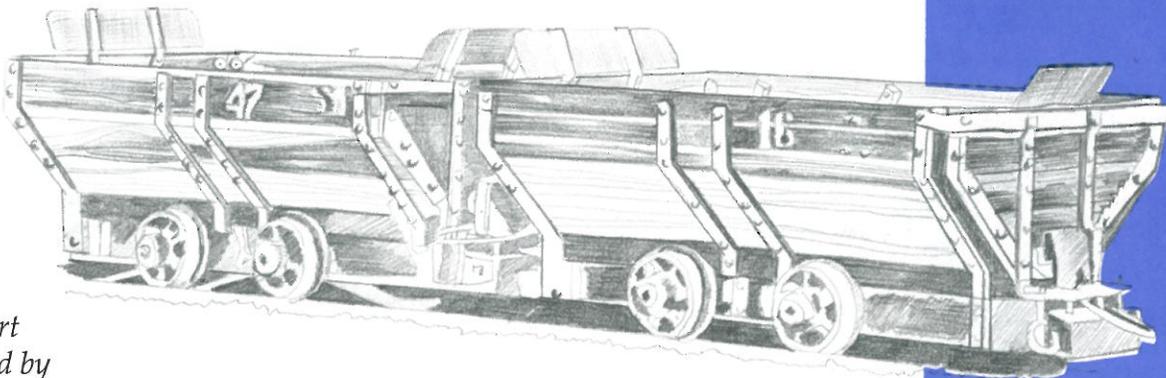
Knowledge of our heritage in the Shoreline will not only increase our appreciation of its importance in Hayward's history, but improve our understanding of its importance as a natural resource:

- Historical landings and their former uses in the regional transportation system should be identified and appropriate field markers placed.
- Biographical sketches of individuals and families that influenced Shoreline history should be prepared.
- A Shoreline museum should be established in which historical maps of the region could be displayed and in which technological devices involving such things as nineteenth century salt production and Trans-Bay commerce could be placed on exhibit.

OBJECTIVES:
*Preserve
Historical
Resources*



*Historic
Oliver Salt Works*

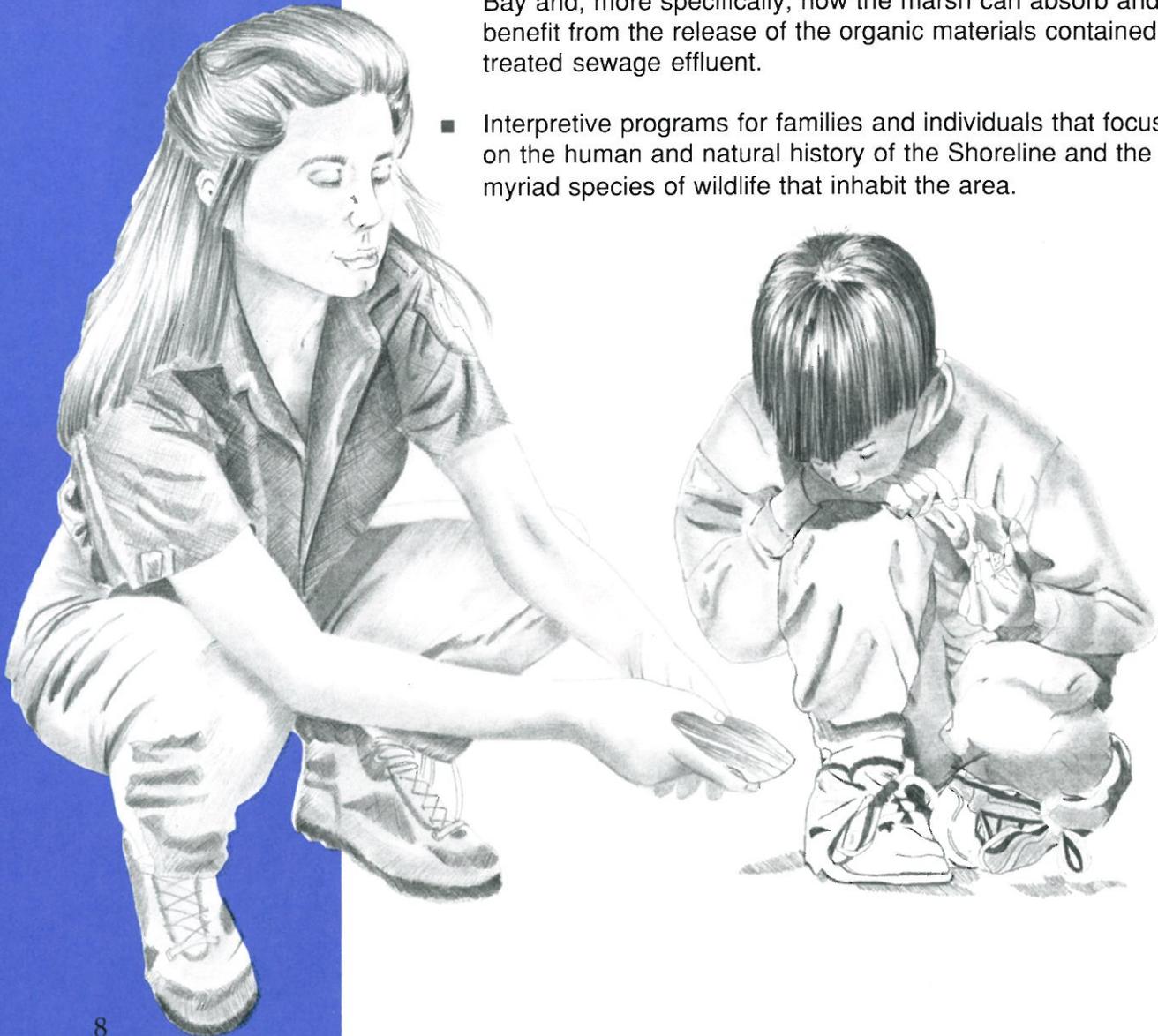


*Salt Cart
Restored by
Cargill Salt Employees*

OBJECTIVES:
*Promote
Education
and
Research*

The 2,000 plus acres of publicly owned and accessible bayfront wetlands and refugia offer outstanding educational and research opportunities. Programs underway or contemplated:

- The Hayward Area Recreation and Park District and local school district sponsored wetlands education programs that orient elementary and high school students to the flora and fauna of the Shoreline and the complicated relationships between those living organisms and the environment they share.
- University level education and research programs that expand our understanding of the complex ecological relationships in the Shoreline and the individual organisms that live in this environment.
- Studies of marsh environments that show among other things how the marsh assimilates organic material from the Bay and, more specifically, how the marsh can absorb and benefit from the release of the organic materials contained in treated sewage effluent.
- Interpretive programs for families and individuals that focus on the human and natural history of the Shoreline and the myriad species of wildlife that inhabit the area.



The Hayward Shoreline offers unparalleled opportunities for hikers, joggers, and bicyclists wanting to enjoy nature, scenic beauty and serenity. The following objectives are intended to enhance the amenities already present:

- Keep trails usable year round by surfacing with materials such as gravel.
- Encourage the provision of trail furnishings (such as benches and mile markers) for the enjoyment of trail users.
- Coordinate trail construction activities with the San Francisco Bay Trail Project, and if an opportunity arises relocate the on-street segments of that project (located south of SR 92) to a bayfront location.
- Provide enhanced means of access to the Shoreline for the disabled.
- Provide the general public with supervised tours of restricted but diverse and scenic areas.
- Consider the possible acquisition of privately owned upland areas for compatible recreational purposes that do not impact habitat values.
- Following closure, and as available, consider the partial use of former solid waste disposal sites for recreational opportunities that do not infringe on habitat values of the Shoreline and revegetate the remainder of these sites as upland habitats.

OBJECTIVES:
*Provide
Recreational
Opportunities*



Ground Squirrel

OBJECTIVES:
*Encourage
Industrial
Development
and
Traffic
Circulation
Improvements*

Regional transportation improvements are needed in the Hayward area not only for the convenience, enjoyment and economic well-being of the Hayward community, but also for the well-being of all of the communities in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Likewise, land use and circulation improvements in Hayward's Industrial Corridor provide essential tax revenues for the City and jobs for area residents. For these reasons HASPA will:

- Work with Caltrans to build improvements to Route 92 that minimize impacts on wetlands and help reduce traffic congestion on that highway.
- Promote industrial in-fill development in areas designated for industrial and public utilities on the exhibit at the end of this program.
- Work with the City to provide traffic circulation system improvements in upland areas that reduce congestion and improve air quality. Transportation improvements that impact wetlands should be discouraged.



The vitality of the Shoreline is dependent upon the quality of its short and long term maintenance. The following objectives/policies address current issues associated with the stewardship of the land:

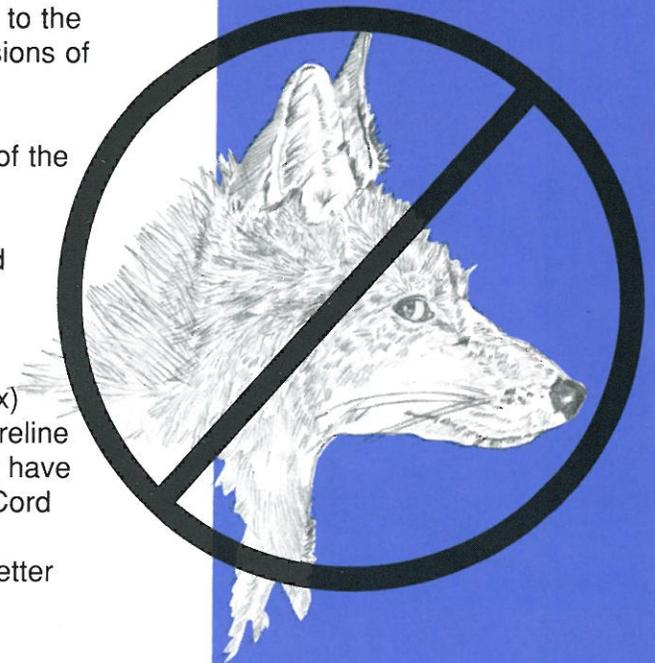
OBJECTIVES:
Support
Land
Management
Efforts

- Continue to support the work of the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District to institute vector control programs that are consistent with the environmental protection policies of this program.
- Consider alternative ways of controlling rapid Shoreline erosion (up to 3 feet per year) and incorporate erosion control considerations in future habitat enhancement programs.
- Entrust property management responsibilities for environmental units owned by more than one agency to the organization most capable of implementing the provisions of the Environmental Enhancement Program.

Areas north of Route 92 should be managed as part of the Hayward Regional Shoreline.

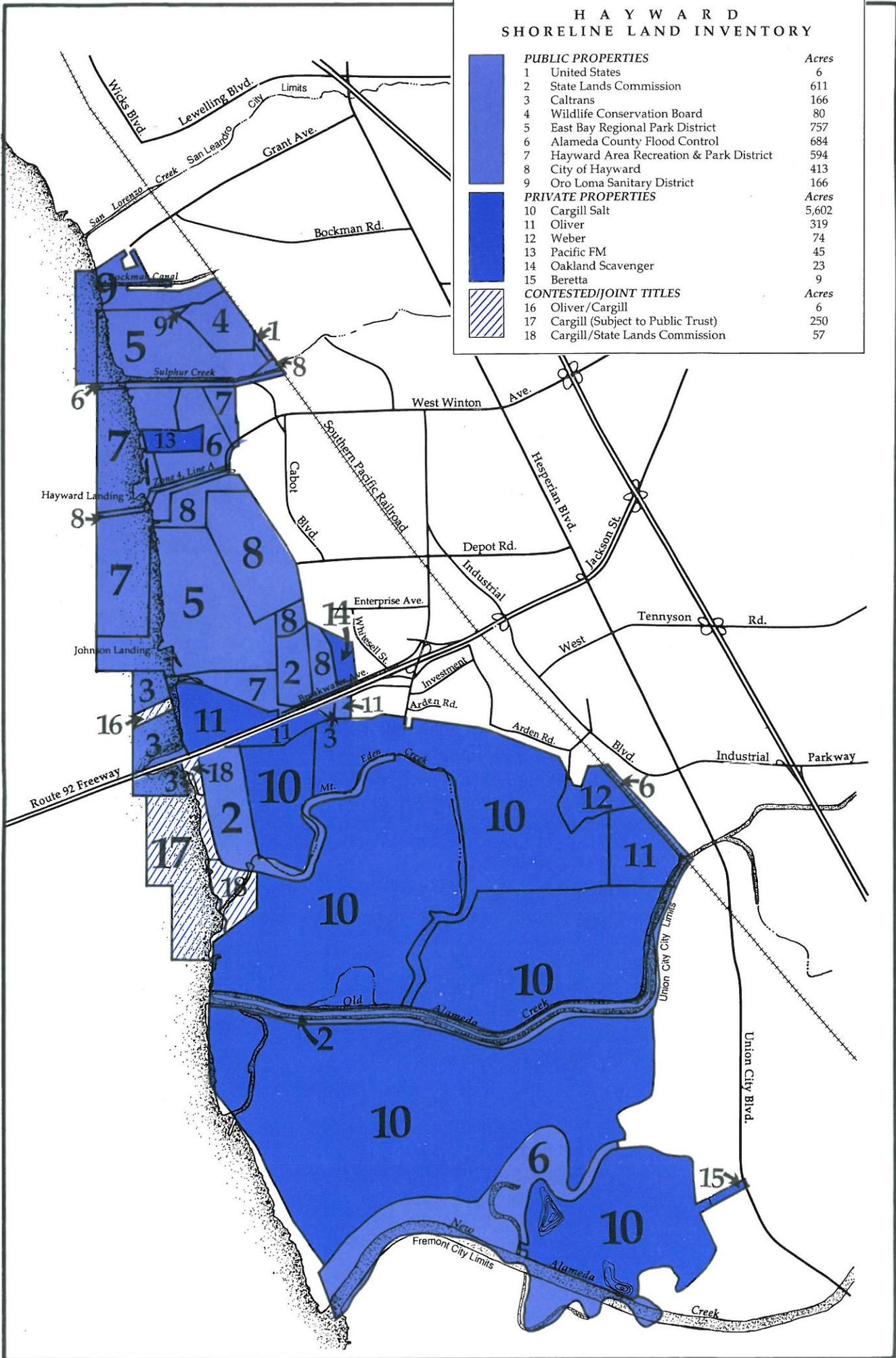
Areas south of Route 92 are included in the proposed expansion of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

- Alien species of plants and animals (e.g., the Red Fox) that will adversely influence native species in the Shoreline should be excluded from the area. Other species that have an uncertain influence on the ecology (e.g., Eastern Cord Grass, *Spartina alterniflora*) should be controlled and monitored until their effects on the environment are better understood.
- Best salt pond levee management practices should be encouraged to minimize impacts on adjacent marshlands.
- Flood control channels and levees should be managed to provide the best feasible habitat value consistent with the need for silt removal, erosion protection and other operations necessary to achieve and maintain community standards of flood protection.
- Areas devoted to silt disposal and recycling operations should be kept to the minimum necessary for maintenance of flood control channels, and capping and sealing of now defunct sanitary landfill sites; and should be managed to provide a maximum of habitat value and public access consistent with those operations and with public safety.



H A Y W A R D SHORELINE LAND INVENTORY

PUBLIC PROPERTIES		Acres
1	United States	6
2	State Lands Commission	611
3	Caltrans	166
4	Wildlife Conservation Board	80
5	East Bay Regional Park District	757
6	Alameda County Flood Control	684
7	Hayward Area Recreation & Park District	594
8	City of Hayward	413
9	Oro Loma Sanitary District	166
PRIVATE PROPERTIES		Acres
10	Cargill Salt	5,602
11	Oliver	319
12	Weber	74
13	Pacific FM	45
14	Oakland Scavenger	23
15	Beretta	9
CONTESTED/JOINT TITLES		Acres
16	Oliver/Cargill	6
17	Cargill (Subject to Public Trust)	250
18	Cargill/State Lands Commission	57



Program Implementation South of State Route 92

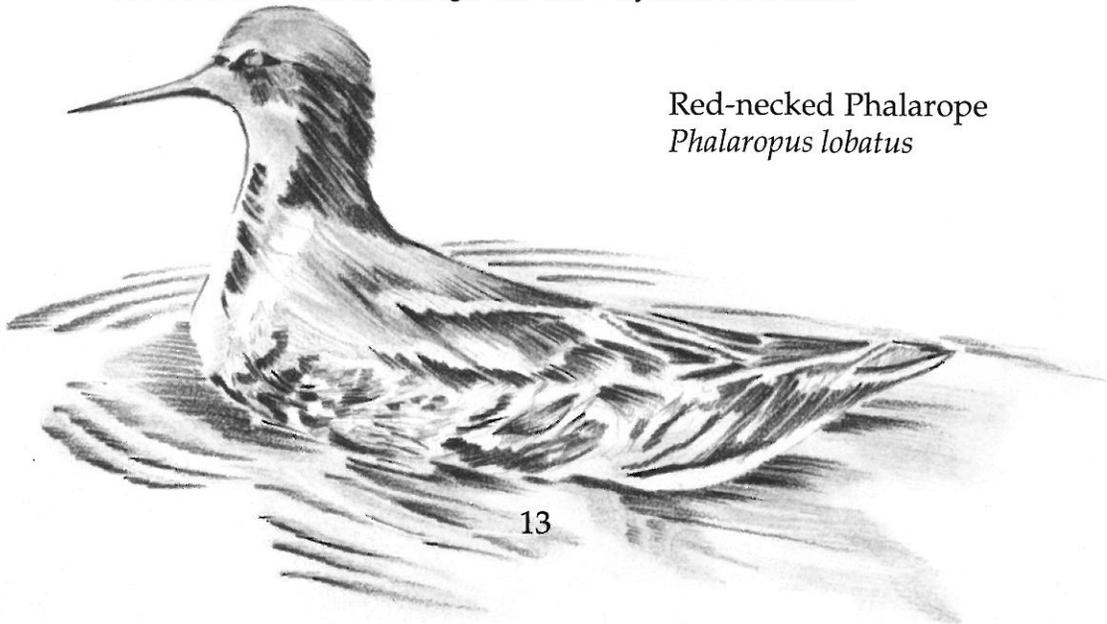
HASPA supports the protection of existing marshes and managed wetlands used for salt production purposes. HASPA also supports the acquisition and restoration of wetlands and adjacent, integral uplands and programs to fund those acquisitions and enhancements.

For these reasons HASPA endorses related federal and state grant programs that can be used to implement these objectives. For this reason also HASPA encourages creative efforts (such as public/private partnerships) that might likewise be used to fund these projects.

In October 1988 Public Law 100-556 authorized the expansion of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge from the original 23,000 acres approved in 1972 to 43,000 acres. By that action and a subsequent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service analysis, all of the Hayward Shoreline Study Area's privately held marsh lands, former marsh lands, and integral uplands were deemed eligible for inclusion in the Refuge. By this action also, all of the privately owned properties not reserved for industrial purposes, as depicted on the exhibit at the back of this program, were designated as being eligible for inclusion in the Refuge.

Specifically, all of the planning area lands held by Cargill (Leslie) Salt, Oliver, Weber and all properties subsequently acquired from Marathon were classified as being suitable for being part of the Refuge.

By Resolution 89-5, HASPA endorsed the proposed expansion of the National Wildlife Refuge into the Hayward Shoreline.



Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CREDITS:

HASPA is responsible for recommending plans and programs for the Hayward Shoreline. The role of the member agencies is to assist HASPA's preparation of those plans and programs and to work with other supporters to implement those proposals. HASPA's planning program is, thus, a cooperative effort, the goals and objectives of which could not have been realized had it not been for the hard work and dedicated service provided by its member agencies and friends. HASPA sincerely appreciates all of their efforts.

The Shoreline Land Inventory table on page 12 summarizes the land acquisitions completed to date and notes the agencies acquiring those properties. Without their support the Hayward Shoreline would not be the outstanding environmental reserve and recreation area that it has become over the past twenty-three years.

Significant facility construction and program contributions have also been made. In 1986, the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District (HARD) completed the Hayward Shoreline Interpretive Center that provides both educational and research facilities. Both member school districts did establish shoreline environmental education programs for grades K-12 and the California State University, Hayward, and Chabot College are utilizing the shoreline for ongoing educational and research programs.

To establish access to the lands and activities in the Hayward Shoreline and provide recreational activities as well, over eight miles of trails have been constructed in the shoreline park. Funding for those facilities has been provided by the member park districts and the California Coastal Conservancy. The Alameda County Flood Control District's cooperation and support has likewise been vital. Access over Flood Control District owned and maintained levees and silt storage facilities provide essential links in the regional trail system. Finally it is noted that four miles of on-street bike lanes have also been constructed by the City of Hayward to connect the park trails with, and render them a part of, the regional San Francisco Bay Trail System.

Funds for environmental enhancement programs have been provided by the member park agencies with generous contributions also derived from the California Coastal Conservancy and grants of State Park bond funds.

Funds for environmental enhancement programs have likewise been derived as mitigations that offset the adverse effects of both public and private projects. In 1978, Caltrans partially funded the first marsh restoration program in the Hayward Shoreline as mitigation for the reconstruction of the Dumbarton Bridge. The \$550,000, so provided, was augmented with an additional \$309,500 of State Park land funds and used to create a tidal marsh on the East Bay Regional Park District's site, named in honor of Dr. Howard Cogswell. The project involved the establishment of suitable drainage channels on the 200 acre site, the construction of 1,000 feet of pedestrian bridges over those waterways, and the improvement of 7,000 feet of trails in the area. Similarly in 1989, Schnitzer Steel entered into a joint program with the California Coastal Conservancy to enhance a reconstruction of Triangle Marsh at the western end of West Winton Avenue. This restoration was performed as mitigation for improvements on that company's dock facilities in Oakland.

While notable environmental enhancement efforts have occurred throughout the Hayward Shoreline, one additional program deserves special attention for its benefits to wildlife and because of its far-reaching potential for improving wastewater treatment technology.

In 1982, East Bay Regional Park District combined a \$546,890 grant from the California Coastal Conservancy with \$166,680 of State Park land funds (\$713,570 total) to create a 165 acre fresh and brackish water marsh on its property just north of the Interpretive Center site. As constructed, the marsh accepts treated effluent from the adjacent East Bay Dischargers' line and transfers this freshwater through a series of ponds that initially purify the discharge further and gradually mix the flow with saltwater from the Bay.

The fresh water satisfies a critical wildlife need for this scarce Shoreline commodity and organic material contained in the discharge provides a rich supply of nutrients for the bacteria, phytoplankton and zooplankton that form the beginning of the Bay's food chain. One of the highest concentrations of birds found anywhere in the Hayward Shoreline is found on these ponds.

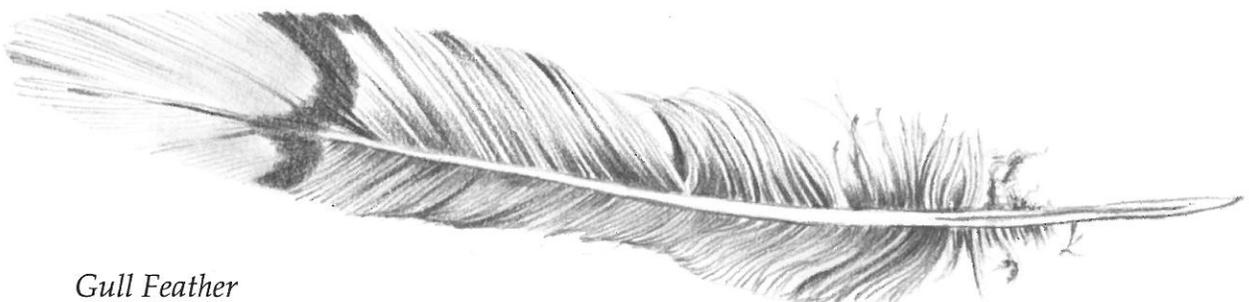
The Union Sanitary District, which provides the treated effluent, has committed over \$1 million towards the design and construction of improvements for reducing ammonia and enhancing vegetation and wildlife.

Private contributions to the Hayward shoreline have likewise been critical. In 1980 Leslie/Cargill Salt donated to HARD the 82 acre site on which that district later built its Shoreline Interpretive Center, and in March 1992, Pacific FM donated a public access easement across the 45 acre site on which that company maintains its radio transmission towers to the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District.

For administrative and maintenance activities, recognition and appreciation is conveyed to HARD for its willingness to fund the Interpretive Center Operation on a 362-day-per-year basis and for its willingness to co-sponsor the Wetlands Education and Interpretive Program. Appreciation is likewise expressed to the East Bay Regional Park District for its willingness to accept responsibility for stewardship services on all of the remaining publicly owned properties.

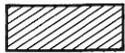
Appreciation is likewise expressed to the State Lands Commission for the hard work associated with the resolution of land title issues in the Shoreline. Without that work, land values could not have been established, and the acquisitions made by other agencies could not have been completed.

Finally, sincere appreciation is due for significant efforts of agency staff personnel serving on the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and to the dedicated citizen members of the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) for years of commitment to the enhancement and preservation of the Hayward Shoreline for this and future generations of Bay Area citizens.

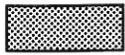


Gull Feather

**FORMER
WETLAND
DETERMINATIONS
PURSUANT
TO THE
CLEAN
WATER
ACT***

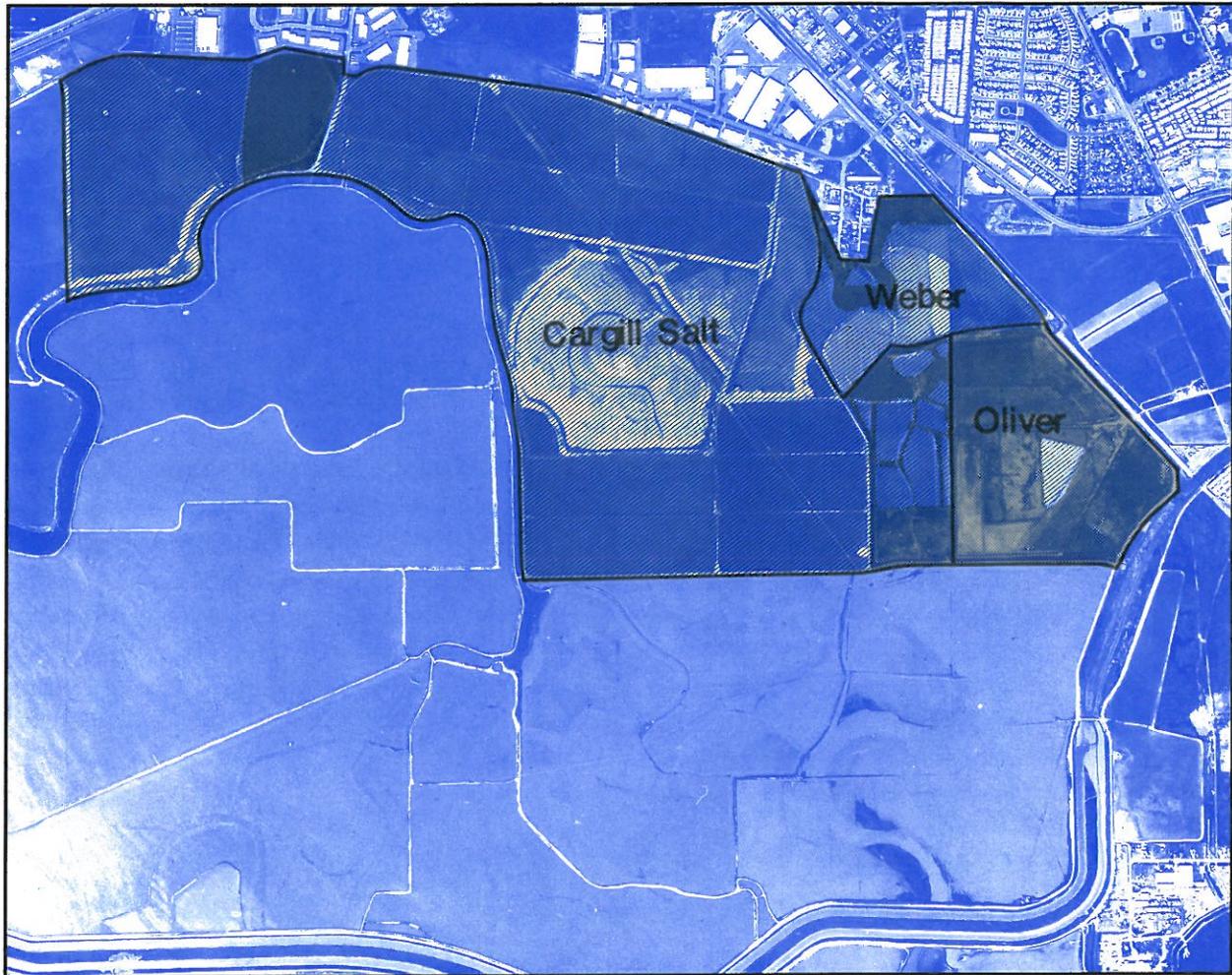


"Waters of the United States"



Areas
Determined
not to be
"Waters of the United States"

*All determinations are in excess of two years old, and are, for that reason, no longer considered valid for Corps of Engineers permitting purposes. This information is presented for land use planning purposes only.





Along the Hayward Shoreline you can see Egrets, Salt Marsh Song Sparrows, Long-Billed Dowitchers, Burrowing Owls, California Clapper Rails, Salt Marsh Harvest Mice, Mallards, Black-Necked Stilts, San Francisco Forktail Damselflies; but you have to look carefully because they are hidden in the Pickleweed, Dodder, Cordgrass, Jaumea, Grindelia, Fat Hen Salt Bush, Cattails, Marsh Rosemary, Sedges, Gum-plants, Brass Buttons and Alkali Heath. Hidden underneath the water are Mud Crabs and Starry Flounders.

HAYWARD SHORELINE PLANNING PROGRAM

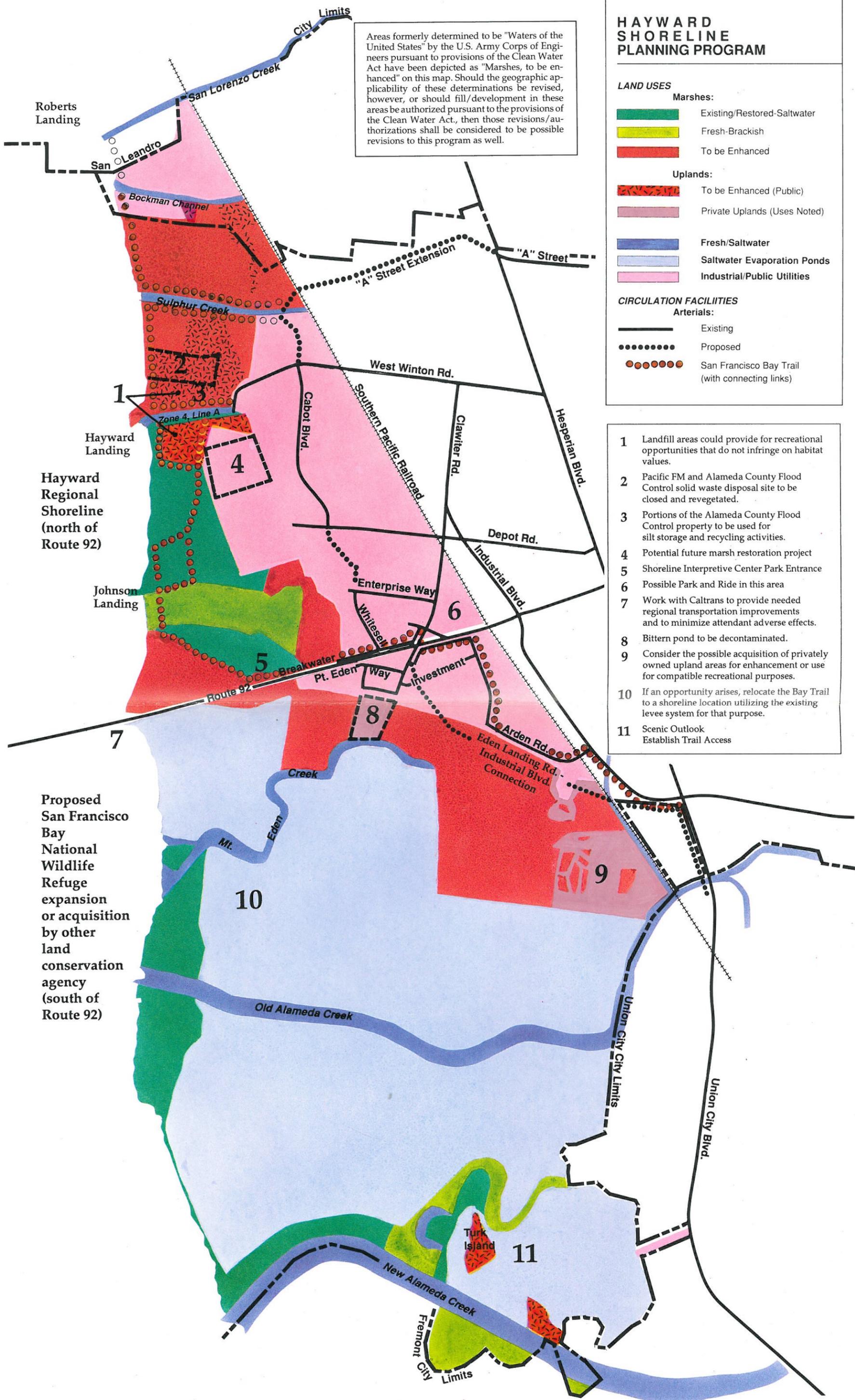
LAND USES

Marshes:	
	Existing/Restored-Saltwater
	Fresh-Brackish
	To be Enhanced
Uplands:	
	To be Enhanced (Public)
	Private Uplands (Uses Noted)
	Fresh/Saltwater
	Saltwater Evaporation Ponds
	Industrial/Public Utilities

CIRCULATION FACILITIES

Arterials:	
	Existing
	Proposed
	San Francisco Bay Trail (with connecting links)

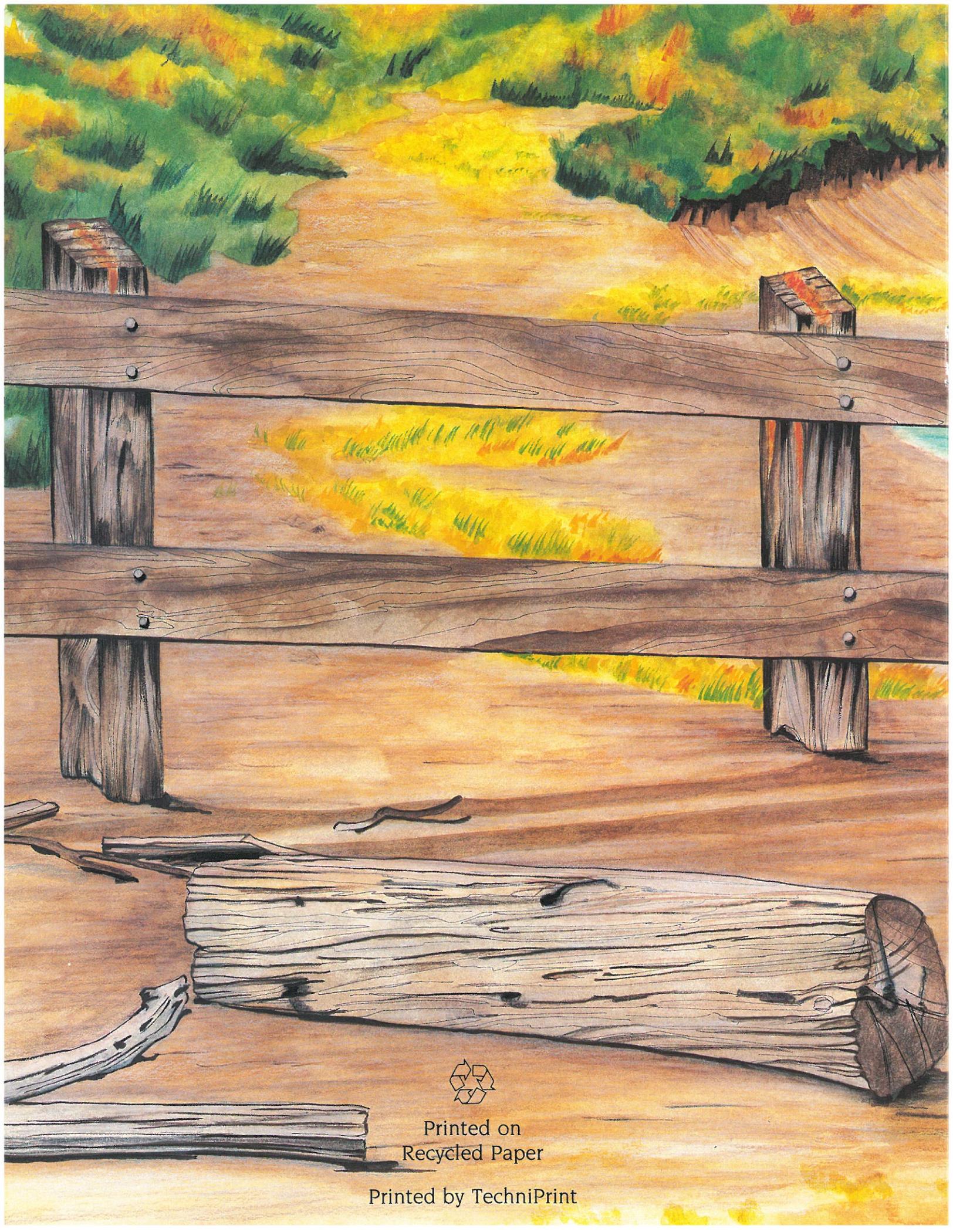
Areas formerly determined to be "Waters of the United States" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to provisions of the Clean Water Act have been depicted as "Marshes, to be enhanced" on this map. Should the geographic applicability of these determinations be revised, however, or should fill/development in these areas be authorized pursuant to the provisions of the Clean Water Act, then those revisions/authorizations shall be considered to be possible revisions to this program as well.



- 1 Landfill areas could provide for recreational opportunities that do not infringe on habitat values.
- 2 Pacific FM and Alameda County Flood Control solid waste disposal site to be closed and revegetated.
- 3 Portions of the Alameda County Flood Control property to be used for silt storage and recycling activities.
- 4 Potential future marsh restoration project
- 5 Shoreline Interpretive Center Park Entrance
- 6 Possible Park and Ride in this area
- 7 Work with Caltrans to provide needed regional transportation improvements and to minimize attendant adverse effects.
- 8 Bittern pond to be decontaminated.
- 9 Consider the possible acquisition of privately owned upland areas for enhancement or use for compatible recreational purposes.
- 10 If an opportunity arises, relocate the Bay Trail to a shoreline location utilizing the existing levee system for that purpose.
- 11 Scenic Outlook
Establish Trail Access

Hayward Regional Shoreline (north of Route 92)

Proposed San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge expansion or acquisition by other land conservation agency (south of Route 92)



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