

APPENDIX A

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

Table A-1
Monthly Temperature and Precipitation for Wheeler California

Measurement		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Temperature ¹	Highest	65	68	75	75	87	84	80	75	88	80	80	71	88
	Mean Max.	53.8	55.1	56	58.1	61.7	63.9	64.9	64.3	66	62.2	58.9	55.8	60.1
	Mean	47.3	48	48.5	50.7	54.1	56.6	57.6	57.3	58.4	55.2	52.1	49.4	53
	Mean Min.	40.8	40.9	41	43.3	46.4	49.3	50.2	50.3	50.7	48.1	45.3	42.9	45.8
	Lowest	25	28	31	32	35	40	44	42	42	36	32	30	25
Precipitation ²	Total	12.83	7.65	5.32	3.56	1.52	1.31	0.02	0.28	0.28	4.16	6.35	9.47	53.05
	Snow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ 8 years of record adjusted to long-term values

² 9 years of record adjusted to long-term values

Source: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Resource Inventory 1989

Table A-2 Monthly Temperature, Precipitation, Relative Humidity, and Wind for Fort Bragg, California														
Measurement		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Temperature ¹ (degrees Fahrenheit)	Highest	76	78	77	78	90	86	77	79	87	84	82	81	90
	Mean Max.	56.2	56.9	57.6	59.5	61.5	63.6	63.8	64.3	65.5	63.5	60.4	57.9	60.9
	Mean	47.9	48.8	49.9	51.6	53.9	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.3	55.4	52	49.7	53
	Mean Min.	39.6	40.6	41.2	43.7	46.3	48.9	49.3	49.3	49	47.2	43.5	41.4	45
	Lowest	24	28	29	32	34	39	41	40	38	32	29	27	24
Precipitation ²	Total	7.46	6.11	5.04	2.77	1.55	0.66	0.06	0.13	0.39	2.78	4.35	7.04	38.34
	Snow		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	% of time ³	19.5	17.9	9.9	10.5	8	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.0	8.8	14	20.2	9.4
Fog	% of time ³	1.4	0.3	1.2	2.2	3	4.4	17.8	12.9	11.6	8.1	4.8	3.7	6
Relative Humidity (%)	Mean ⁴	76	81	78	81	86	87	87	82	79	82	80	73	81
Wind (% frequency)	Exceeding 20 mph	5.4	8.1	7.1	5.6	3.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.4	3.6
	Exceeding 32 mph	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
¹ 26 years of record ² 30 years of record ³ 64 months of record ⁴ 3 years of record Source: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Resource Inventory 1989														

APPENDIX B

SOIL INFORMATION

Table B-1
Soil Units of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Soil Unit	Acres of Park	% of Park	% slope	Location within Park	Elevation (feet)	Vegetation	Composition	Use	NRCS Capability Subclass
120 Dehaven-Hotel	717	10.6	50-75	Southern half	10-800	Redwood and Douglas fir	45% Dehaven gravelly loam, 35% Hotel very gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VII S (4) nonirrigated
121 Dehaven-Hotel	494	7.3	75-99	Hills of southern half	10-800	Redwood and Douglas fir	40% Dehaven gravelly loam, 40% Hotel very gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VII S (4) nonirrigated
130 Ornbaun-Zeni loam	362	5.4	9-30	Ridges and tow slopes of hills and mountains	200-2,000	Douglas fir and redwood	45% Ornbaun loam, 40% Zeni loam	Timber production and watershed	IVe-1 (4) nonirrigated
131 Ornbaun-Zeni loams	333	4.9	30-50	Hills and mountains	200-2,000	Douglas fir and redwood	45% Ornbaun loam, 40% Zeni loam	Timber production and watershed	Vle (4) nonirrigated
170 Carlain loam	6	0.1	2-9	River terrace of Indian Creek; NE corner of park	50-600	Redwood, Douglas fir, tanoak	—	Timber production, wildlife habitat, recreation	IIIe-0 (4) nonirrigated

Table B-1
Soil Units of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Soil Unit	Acres of Park	% of Park	% slope	Location within Park	Elevation (feet)	Vegetation	Composition	Use	NRCS Capability Subclass
180 Cadabonne-Wholly loams	155	2.3	9-30	Hills and mountains	700-4,000	Douglas fir and tanoak	45% Casabonne loam, 30% Wholly loam	Timber production and watershed	IVc-1 (5) nonirrigated
181 Casabonne-Wholly complex	281	4.2	30-50	Hills and mountains	700-4,000	Douglas fir and tanoak	55% Casabonne gravelly loam, deep well drained, sandstone derived, moderate permeability 30% Wohly loam, moderately deep and well drained, sandstone derived, moderate permeability	Timber production and watershed	VIe (5) nonirrigated
182 Casabonne-Wholly-Pardaloe complex	109	1.6	50-75	Hills and mountains in northern half	700-4,000	Douglas fir and tanoak	35% Casabonne gravelly loam; 35% Wohly loam; 15% Pardaloe very gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VIle (5) nonirrigated

Table B-1
Soil Units of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Soil Unit	Acres of Park	% of Park	% slope	Location within Park	Elevation (feet)	Vegetation	Composition	Use	NRCS Capability Subclass
221 Cottoneva loam	52	0.8	0-2	Floodplains of largest watershed basins	0-200	Red alder willow, perennial grasses	—	Firewood production, pasture, wildlife habitat	IVw-2 (4) nonirrigated
351 Yellowhound-Kibesillah-Ornbaun complex	57	0.8	30-50	Mountains	200-2,000	Douglas fir, redwood, tanoak	40% Yellowhound gravelly loam; 30% Kibesillah very gravelly loam; 15% Ornbaun loam	Timber production and watershed	VIS (4) nonirrigated
352 Yellowhound-Kibesillah complex	562	8.3	50-75	Hills and mountains	200-2,000	Douglas fir, redwood, tanoak	45% Yellowhound gravelly loam; 35% Kibesillah very gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VII s (4) nonirrigated
353 Kibesillah-Yellowhound complex	172	2.5	75-99	Hills and mountains	200-2,000	Douglas fir, redwood, tanoak	40% Kibesillah very gravelly loam; 35% Yellowhound gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VIIIw (4) nonirrigated
360 Coastal Beaches	52	0.8	—	—	—	No vegetation	Sandy, gravelly, cobbly coastal shores	Recreation and aesthetics	VIIIw (4) nonirrigated

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Soil Units of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Soil Unit	Acres of Park	% of Park	% slope	Location within Park	Elevation (feet)	Vegetation	Composition	Use	NRCS Capability Subclass
370 Rock outcrop	562	8.3	75-99	Steep escarpments immediately adjacent to ocean	Sea level - 900	Brush and scattered trees	50% rock outcrop; 35% ustorthents	—	—
410 Abalobadiah-Bruhel-Viscaino loams	1,372	20.3	50-75	Coastal hills and mountains	50-1,300	Grasses, forbs, and brush	40% Abalobadiah 25% Bruhel loam; 35% Viscaino	Livestock grazing and wildlife habitat	VIIe (4) nonirrigated
411 Bruhel-Abaloadiah	75	1.1	9-30	Hills and mountains of northern half	50-1,300	Grasses and forbs, or brush	40% Bruhel loam; 30% Abalobadiah loam; 20% Viscaino loam	Livestock grazing and wildlife habitat	IVe-1 (4) nonirrigated
412 Abalobadiah-Bruhel-Viscaino loams	63	0.9	30-50	Hills and mountains of northern half	50-1,300	Grasses and forbs or brush	35% Abalobadiah loam; 30% Bruhel loam; 25% Viscaino loam	Livestock grazing and wildlife habitat	—
420 Branscomb-Usal complex	1,079	16	50-75	Hills in northern half	10-800	Redwood and Douglas fir	50% Branscomb very gravelly loam; 30% Usal Gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	VII2 (4) nonirrigated

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Soil Units of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Soil Unit	Acres of Park	% of Park	% slope	Location within Park	Elevation (feet)	Vegetation	Composition	Use	NRCS Capability Subclass
421 Usal-Branscomb complex	195	2.9	75-99	Hills of northern half	10-800	Redwood and Douglas fir	60% Usal gravelly loam; 25% Branscomb very gravelly loam	Timber production and watershed	Vlle (4) nonirrigated
430 Bruhel Variant	57	0.8	2-9	Small flat terraces immediately above coastal escarpments in northern half	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Natural Resource Conservation Service website 2003

Table B-2 NRCS Soil Capability Class Descriptions	
NRCS Capability Classes	Soil Limitations
I	Few limitations that limit use
II	Moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices
III	Severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
IV	Very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both
V	Not likely to erode, but have limitations, impractical to remove, that limit use.
VI	Severe limitations, unsuitable for cultivation
VII	Very severe limitations, unsuitable for cultivation
VIII	Limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production.
* Source: NRCS Soil Survey for Mendocino County, California, Western part 2001	

Table B-3 NRCS Soil Capability Subclass Characteristics	
NRCS Soil Capability Subclass	Soil Characteristic
e	Risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained
w	Water in or on the soil interfaces with plant growth or cultivation
s	Limited due to shallow depth, drought, stony composition
c	Chief limitation is climate, too cold or too dry
* Source: NRCS Soil Survey for Mendocino County, California, Western part 2001	

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS
AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Many biological resources in California are protected by Federal and State laws and regulations. During the project planning and pre-implementation process, surveys and other assessments may be needed to determine site sensitivities and compliance measures to minimize environmental impacts or effects on protected resources. Key environmental regulatory requirements and permits applicable to implementation of the General Plan are discussed below.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have authority over projects that may result in take of a federally listed species. Under the ESA, the definition of "take" is to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." USFWS has also interpreted the definition of "harm" to include significant habitat modification that could result in take. If a project has a reasonable likelihood that it would result in take of a federally listed species, either one of two take approvals is required: an incidental take permit, under Section 10(a) of the ESA (if no other federal action is involved), or a federal interagency consultation and Biological Opinion, under Section 7 of the ESA (if another federal approval is needed).

The recreation facilities improvements and recreation activities discussed in this report have the potential to affect federally listed threatened or endangered, and candidate or proposed species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), first enacted in 1918, implements a series of treaties that provide international migratory bird protection, and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The MBTA states it shall be unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, "to pursue, take, or kill...any migratory bird, or any part, nest or egg of any such bird, included in the terms of conventions" with certain other countries (16 U.S. Code [USC] 703). The current list of species protected by the MBTA contains several hundred species and essentially includes all native birds. Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code provides for adoption of the MBTA's provisions. Although neither the MBTA nor this state code offers statutory or regulatory mechanisms for obtaining an incidental take permit for the loss of nongame migratory birds, a Section 10(a) permit issued under the ESA may constitute a special purpose

permit for the take of a listed species that is also covered by the MBTA. Sometimes CDFG and USFWS seek measures that demonstrate avoidance of loss of MBTA-covered species. USFWS and CDFG have discretion whether or not to pursue an MBTA action, if some migratory birds would be lost, but have decided not to pursue action when agencies demonstrate that all reasonable loss avoidance measures have been incorporated into a project.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT

All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA). The MMPA established a moratorium, with certain exceptions, on the taking of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas, and on the importing of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the United States. Under the MMPA, the Secretary of Commerce is responsible for the conservation and management of pinnipeds (other than walruses) and cetaceans. The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for walruses, sea and marine otters, polar bears, manatees and dugongs. The Secretary of Commerce delegated MMPA authority to NMFS.

The term "take" is statutorily defined to mean "to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill any marine mammal." All activities that have the potential to disturb a marine mammal in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns are prohibited under this act. Under the 1994 amendments, the Congress statutorily defined and divided the term "harassment" into two levels. Harassment is defined as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which:

- < Level A) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild; or
- < Level B) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption or behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Certain provisions apply to allow take of marine mammals for scientific research, enhancement, and public display purposes, including educational and commercial photography purposes. The MMPA also allows the take of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations, under a regime that includes preparation of stock assessments for all marine mammal stocks in waters under U.S. jurisdiction, development and implementation of take reduction plans for stocks that may be reduced or are being maintained below their optimum sustainable population levels due to interactions with commercial fisheries, and studies of pinniped-fishery interactions.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a requirement to obtain a permit from USACE prior to initiating any activity that involves any discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States,” including wetlands. Waters of the United States include navigable waters of the United States, interstate waters, all other waters where the use or degradation or destruction of the waters could affect interstate or foreign commerce, tributaries to any of these waters, and wetlands that meet any of these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters or their tributaries. Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Jurisdictional wetlands must meet three wetland delineation criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil types, and wetland hydrology. Many surface waters and wetlands in California meet the criteria for waters of the United States, including intermittent streams and seasonal lakes and wetlands.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates and issues permits for activities that involve the discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States. In addition, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, USACE issues permits for structures and/or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States. Fills of less than ½ acre of non-tidal waters of the United States for residential, commercial, or institutional development projects can generally be authorized under the USACE’s nationwide permit (NWP) program, provided the project satisfies the terms and conditions of the particular NWP. Fills that do not qualify for a NWP require a Letter of Permission of an individual permit.

STATE

California Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code, an incidental take permit from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is required for projects that could result in the take of a state-listed Threatened or Endangered species. Under CESA, “take” is defined as an activity that would directly or indirectly kill an individual of a species, but the definition does not include “harm” or “harass,” as the federal act does. As a result, the threshold for a take under the CESA is higher than that under the ESA.

Native Plant Protection Act

The formal recognition of rare and endangered plant species in California began in 1977 with the passage of the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). The NPPA directs the California Department of Fish and Game to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect, and enhance rare and endangered plants in this state." The NPPA gave the California Fish and Game Commission the power to designate native plants as endangered or rare, and to require permits for collecting, transporting, or selling such plants.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists

The CNPS Inventory (CNPS 2002) includes five lists for categorizing plant species of concern, which are summarized below. The plants listed on CNPS Lists 1A, 1B and 2 are considered rare, endangered, and threatened plants pursuant to section 15370 of CEQA. The plants on these three lists meet the definitions under the NPPA and/or CESA of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. Therefore, full consideration of these species is mandatory during the preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. Unlike List 3 and 4 species, these species normally receive mitigation. CNPS strongly recommends the evaluation of List 3 and 4 species in environmental documents relating to CEQA.

- < List 1A – Plants presumed extinct in California;
- < List 1B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- < List 2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere;
- < List 3 – Plants about which we need more information – a review list
- < List 4 – Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) specifies that any applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct any activity, including but not limited to the construction or operation of facilities that may result in any discharge into navigable waters, shall provide the federal licensing or permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge originates or will originate, or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the navigable water at the point where the discharge originates or will originate, that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act. Succinctly, this means that in California, the Regional Board must certify that the project will comply with water quality

standards (defined below). In some instances, the need for certification may be waived if the action is shown to have minimal water quality effects.

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code – Protection of Raptors

Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (i.e., species in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes), including their nests or eggs. Violations include destruction of active raptor nests as a result of tree removal and disturbance to nesting pairs by nearby human activity that causes nest abandonment and reproductive failure.

Section 4700 of the California Fish and Game Code

Section 4700 of the Fish and Game Code states that “fully protected mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed at any time.” The code outlines that there are no provisions to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected mammal. However, the Fish and Game commission may authorize the collecting of those species for necessary scientific research. Legally imported fully protected mammals or parts thereof may be possessed under a permit issued by the Department of Fish and Game.

The following are fully protected mammals: Morro Bay kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys heermanni morroensis*), Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), except Nelson bighorn sheep (subspecies *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), Northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*), Ring-tailed cat (genus *Bassariscus*), Pacific right whale (*Eubalaena sieboldi*), salt-marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*), Southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*), and Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).

Section 1606 of the California Fish and Game Code – Streambed Alteration Agreement

All diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream or lake in California that supports wildlife resources and/or riparian vegetation are subject to regulation by CDFG, pursuant to §1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Under §1602 it is unlawful for any person to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream or lake designated by CDFG, or use any material from the streambeds, without first notifying CDFG of such activity. Authorization from CDFG would be in the form of a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Section 5520–5522 of the California Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code §5520–5522 defines a moratorium on taking, possessing, or landing of abalone for commercial or recreational purposes in ocean waters of the state south of the San Francisco Bay, prohibits commercial fisheries in other districts where the population is of concern, and establishes the procedure for developing a comprehensive abalone recovery and management plan (ARMP). The ARMP is required to include information about: (1) the biology, habitat requirements, and threats to abalone; (2) a summary of the interim and long-term recovery goals; (3) alternatives for allocating harvest between sport and commercial divers; (4) an estimate of the time and costs required to meet the interim and long-term recovery goals for the species, including an implementation strategy; (5) an estimate of the time necessary to meet the interim recovery goals and triggers for review and amendment of strategy; and (6) a description of objective measurable criteria by which to determine whether the goals and objectives of the recovery strategy are being met and procedures for recognition of successful recovery.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT

The California Coastal Act (CCA) (California Public Resources Code §30000 et seq.) was enacted in 1976 to provide long-term resource protection and public access of California's coastline. Article 4 of the CCA requires the maintenance, enhancement, and restoration, if feasible, of marine resources for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes. Specifically, it affords special protection for species of biological significance. It also requires maintenance of water quality and biological productivity within the coastal zone in order to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and to protect human health.

The CCA is implemented locally through local coastal plans. Within the Sonoma Coast SB, the Department is responsible for complying with the Sonoma County Local Coastal Plan (LCP). The Sonoma County LCP contains 80 management recommendations that apply to each of the environmental resources in the coastal zone (e.g., dunes and coastal strands, wetlands, tideflats, anadromous fish streams, marine mammal haul-out grounds).

APPENDIX D

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED DURING BOTANICAL SURVEYS
AT SINKYONE WILDERNESS STATE PARK

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
Tree Layer		
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	Aceraceae
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	Betulaceae
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	Ericaceae
<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> var. <i>chrysophylla</i>	Giant chinquapin	Fagaceae
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> var. <i>densiflorus</i>	Tanbark oak	Fagaceae
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> *	Apple	Rosaceae
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Wax myrtle	Myricaceae
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	Pinaceae
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	Taxodiaceae
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay-laurel	Lauraceae
Shrub Layer		
<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Hairy manzanita	Ericaceae
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote bush	Asteraceae
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Mountain grape	Berberidaceae
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Oregon grape	Berberidaceae
<i>Ceanothus incanus</i>	Coast whitethorn	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blue blossom	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Tobacco brush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California hazelnut	Betulaceae
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> *	Scotch broom	Fabaceae
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> *	French broom	Fabaceae
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Coast silk-tassel	Garryaceae
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Ericaceae
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy	Araliaceae
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray	Rosaceae
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i>	Hairy honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Coast twinberry	Caprifoliaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky monkey-flower	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark	Rosaceae
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California coffeeberry	Rhamnaceae
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	California rose-bay	Ericaceae
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var <i>glutinosum</i>	Red flowering currant	Grossulariaceae
<i>Ribes</i> sp.	Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus discolor</i> *	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	White-stemmed raspberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Shining willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix scouleri</i>	Scouler willow	Salicaceae
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison-oak	Anacardiaceae
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	Ericaceae
Herb Layer		
<i>Abronia latifolia</i>	Yellow sand verbena	Nyctaginaceae
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Asteraceae
<i>Achlys triphylla</i> ssp. <i>triphylla</i>	Deer foot	Berberidaceae
<i>Achnatherum</i> sp.	Needlegrass	Poaceae
<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	Trail plant	Asteraceae
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Five-finger fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	Maidenhair fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Aira caryophylla</i> *	Silver European hairgrass	Poaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Allium</i> sp.	Onion	Liliaceae
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	Beach bur	Asteraceae
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	Scarlet pimpernel	Primulaceae
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting	Asteraceae
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	Sweet vernal grass	Poaceae
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western columbine	Ranunculaceae
<i>Aralia californica</i>	Spikenard	Araliaceae
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild ginger	Aristolochiaceae
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Avena barbata</i> *	Slender wild oat	Poaceae
<i>Bellis perennis</i> *	English daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Dwarf Oregon-grape	Berberidaceae
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer fern	Blechnaceae
<i>Briza maxima</i> *	Rattlesnake grass	Poaceae
<i>Briza minor</i> *	Little quaking grass	Poaceae
<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Harvest brodiaea	Liliaceae
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	Soft chess	Poaceae
<i>Cakile maritima</i> *	Sea rocket	Brassicaceae
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Calypso orchid	Orchidaceae
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i>	Western morning-glory	Convolvulaceae
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>purpurata</i>	Bush morning-glory	Convolvulaceae
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Beach morning-glory	Convolvulaceae
<i>Cardamine californica</i>	California toothwort	Brassicaceae
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Western bittercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	Henderson's sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>affinis</i>	Coast Indian paintbrush	Scrophulariaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	Mouse-eared chickweed	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> *	Pineapple weed	Asteraceae
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Little prince's pine	Ericaceae
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soap plant	Liliaceae
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> *	Canada thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Bull thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>sonomensis</i>	Clarkia	Onagraceae
<i>Clarkia</i> sp.	Clarkia	Onagraceae
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	Portulacaceae
<i>Claytonia siberica</i>	Siberian candyflower	Portulacaceae
<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	Bead lily	Liliaceae
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Variableleaf collomia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	Poison hemlock	Apiaceae
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	Field bindweed	Convolvulaceae
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> *	Canadian horseweed	Asteraceae
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	Spotted coral-root	Orchidaceae
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> *	Andean pampas grass	Poaceae
<i>Crassula connata</i>	Pygmy weed	Crassulaceae
<i>Crepis</i> sp.	Hawksbeard	Asteraceae
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass	Poaceae
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Hound's tongue	Boraginaceae
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> *	Hedgehog dogtail grass	Poaceae
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Orchard grass	Poaceae
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass	Poaceae
<i>Daucus carota</i> *	Wild carrot	Apiaceae
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific bleeding hearts	Papaveraceae
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue-dicks	Liliaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> *	Purple foxglove	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Disporum hookeri</i>	Fairy bells	Liliaceae
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dudleya farinosa</i>	Sea-lettuce	Crassulaceae
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye	Poaceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> ssp. <i>braunii</i>	Giant horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Erechtites minima</i> *	Toothed coast fireweed	Asteraceae
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	Storkbill filaree	Geraniaceae
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Redstem filaree	Geraniaceae
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Annual fireweed	Onagraceae
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Papaveraceae
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California fescue	Poaceae
<i>Filago gallica</i> *	Narrow-leaved filago	Asteraceae
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wood strawberry	Rosaceae
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Checker lily	Liliaceae
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel	Apiaceae
<i>Galium aparine</i> *	Common bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium californicum</i>	California bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>porrigens</i>	Climbing bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> *	Cut-leaved geranium	Geraniaceae
<i>Geranium molle</i> *	Dovefoot geranium	Geraniaceae
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *	Ground ivy	Lamiaceae
<i>Glyceria</i> sp.	Mannagrass	Poaceae
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed	Asteraceae
<i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i>	Cudweed	Asteraceae
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Rattlesnake plantain	Orchidaceae
<i>Grindelia</i> sp.	Gumplant	Asteraceae
<i>Hemitomes congestum</i>	Gnome plant	Ericaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow parsnip	Apiaceae
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Small-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White hawkweed	Asteraceae
<i>Hierochloe occidentalis</i>	Vanilla grass	Poaceae
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	Common velvet grass	Poaceae
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	Pacific waterleaf	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> *	Klamath weed	Hypericaceae
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Hairy cat's ear	Asteraceae
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas iris	Iridaceae
<i>Iris purdyi</i>	Purdy's iris	Iridaceae
<i>Iris tenuissima</i> ssp. <i>tenuissima</i>	Slender-tubed iris	Iridaceae
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Lathyrus lanszwertii</i>	Lanszwert's pea	Fabaceae
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i>	Pacific pea	Fabaceae
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> *	Lesser hawkbit	Asteraceae
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> *	Ox-eye daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	Redwood lily	Liliaceae
<i>Linanthus bicolor</i>	Linanthus	Polemoniaceae
<i>Linum bienne</i> *	Western blue flax	Linaceae
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> *	Italian ryegrass	Poaceae
<i>Lotus micranthus</i>	Rose-flowered lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus purshianus</i>	Spanish lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus wrangelianus</i>	Calf lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	Silver lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> x <i>rivularis</i>	Yellow bush lupine hybrid	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Riverbank lupine	Fabaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Luzula comosa</i>	Common wood rush	Juncaceae
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small-flowered wood rush	Juncaceae
<i>Madia glomerata</i>	Mountain tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Madia</i> sp.	Tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Marah oreganus</i>	Coast manroot	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> *	Black medic	Fabaceae
<i>Melica torreyana</i>	Torrey melic	Poaceae
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> *	Pennyroyal	Lamiaceae
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Common monkey flower	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	Leafy-stemmed mitrewort	Saxifragaceae
<i>Mitella ovalis</i>	Saucer mitrewort	Saxifragaceae
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i> *	Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass	Poaceae
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i>	Small-flowered nemophila	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	Mountain sweet-cicely	Apiaceae
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	Creeping wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Redwood sorrel	Oxalidaceae
<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>	Indian warrior	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	Coffee fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Goldback fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	Western coltsfoot	Asteraceae
<i>Phacelia bolanderi</i>	Bolander's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> var. <i>virgata</i>	Varied-leaf phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Phlox gracilis</i> *	Slender phlox	Polemoniaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Popcorn flower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *	Cut-leaf plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English plantain	Plantaginaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Plantago major</i> *	Common plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Poa annua</i> *	Annual bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>pratensis</i> *	Kentucky bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	Polypodiaceae
<i>Polypodium scolieri</i>	Leather fern	Polypodiaceae
<i>Polygala californica</i>	California milkwort	Polygalaceae
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	Rosaceae
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> *	Self-heal	Lamiaceae
<i>Psilocarphus</i> sp.	Woolly marbles	Asteraceae
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Western bracken fern	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Pyrola picta</i> (f. <i>aphylla</i>)	Leafless wintergreen	Ericaceae
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> *	Pricklefruit buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	Wild radish	Brassicaceae
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> *	Sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> *	Bitter dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	Willow dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific snakeroot	Apiaceae
<i>Sarcodes sanguinea</i>	Snow plant	Ericaceae
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba buena	Lamiaceae
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> *	Venus' needle	Apiaceae
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-flowered bulrush	Cyperaceae
<i>Scoliopus bigelovii</i>	Adder's tongue	Liliaceae
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Scutellaria</i> sp.	Skullcap	Lamiaceae
<i>Selaginella wallacei</i>	Spike-moss	Selaginellaceae
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> *	Field madder	Rubiaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	Maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae
<i>Silene californica</i>	California Indian pink	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silene gallica</i> *	Common catchfly	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed grass	Iridaceae
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Branched solomon's seal	Liliaceae
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Nightshade	Solanaceae
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Prickly sow thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common sow thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Spergularia rubra</i> *	Purple sandspurry	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i>	Hedge nettle	Lamiaceae
<i>Stachys albens</i>	White hedge nettle	Lamiaceae
<i>Stellaria crispera</i>	Ruffled starwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	Common dandelion	Asteraceae
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringe cups	Saxifragaceae
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Pig-a-back plant	Saxifragaceae
<i>Torilis nodosa</i> *	Hedge parsley	Apiaceae
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Pacific star flower	Primulaceae
<i>Trifolium albopurpureum</i>	Indian clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium dubium</i> *	Shamrock clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i>	Coast clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western trillium	Liliaceae
<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	Wild hyacinth	Liliaceae
<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear	Liliaceae
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	Stinging nettle	Urticaceae
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Inside-out flower	Berberidaceae
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	Woolly mullein	Scrophulariaceae

**Plant Species Observed During Botanical Surveys
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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western vervain	Verbenaceae
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> *	Water speedwell	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American speedwell	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	Purslane speedwell	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Speedwell	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Vicia sativa</i> *	Narrow-leaved vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> *	Slender vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Smooth violet	Violaceae
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen violet	Violaceae
<i>Vulpia microstachys</i>	One-sided fescue	Poaceae
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> *	Rattail fescue	Poaceae
<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	Sweet modesty	Philadelphaceae
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Giant chain fern	Blechnaceae
<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>	Bear-grass	Liliaceae
<i>Yabea microcarpa</i> *	Hedge-parsley	Apiaceae

* Non-native species
Source: EDAW 2002, 2003

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
PINK SAND-VERBENA <i>Abronia umbellata</i> <i>ssp. breviflora</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes	Extant in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin counties and Oregon; extirpated in Sonoma County	June-October	Medium
HUMBOLDT MILK-VETCH <i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	--	CE	1B	Disturbed openings in broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Humboldt and Mendocino counties	June-Sept.	High
SMALL GROUND CONE <i>Boschniakia hookeri</i>	--	--	2	North Coast coniferous forest, open hardwood forests, coastal shrublands	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin counties; Oregon, Washington and elsewhere. Parasitic on <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> and <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	April-July	Medium
THURBER'S REED GRASS <i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i>	--	--	2	Mesic sites in coastal scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps	Del Norte, Humboldt [?], Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma counties, Washington; widespread outside	May-July	High

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
					California		
LEAFY REED GRASS <i>Calamagrostis foliosa</i>	--	CR	4	Coastal bluff scrub, North Coast coniferous forest; rocky sites	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties	May-Sept.	Present
COASTAL BLUFF MORNING-GLORY <i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub	Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma counties	May-August	Medium
SWAMP HAREBELL <i>Campanula californica</i>	--	--	1B	Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps, mesic sites in closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and North Coast coniferous forest	Extant in Mendocino, Marin, and Sonoma counties; extirpated in Santa Cruz County	June-October	High
NORTHERN CLUSTERED SEDGE <i>Carex arcta</i>	--	--	2	Bogs and fens, mesic North Coast coniferous forest	Del Norte, Humboldt, possibly Mendocino, Mariposa, Tulare counties; Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and elsewhere	June-August	Medium

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
LYNGBYE'S SEDGE <i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	--	--	2	Brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin counties, Oregon; widespread outside of California	May-August	Low
MEADOW SEDGE <i>Carex praticola</i>	--	--	2	Meadows and seeps, coastal prairie	Del Norte, Humboldt, Madera, Mono, Tuolumne counties; Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and elsewhere	May-July	Medium
DECEIVING SEDGE <i>Carex saliniformis</i>	--	--	1B	Mesic sites in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows, coastal salt marshes and swamps	Extant in Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma counties; extirpated in Santa Cruz County	June	High
GREEN SEDGE <i>Carex viridula</i> var. <i>viridula</i>	--	--	2	Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps, mesic sites in North Coast coniferous forest	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties; widespread outside of California	June-Sept.	Low
OREGON COAST INDIAN	--	--	2	Coastal bluff scrub,	Del Norte,	June	Present

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
PAINTBRUSH <i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>litoralis</i>				coastal dunes, coastal scrub; sandy substrates	Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon		
MENDOCINO COAST INDIAN PAINTBRUSH <i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub	Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon	April- August	Present
HOWELL'S SPINEFLOWER <i>Chorizanthe howellii</i>	FE	CT	1B	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; sandy substrates	Mendocino County; known from only seven occurrences near Ten Mile River dunes north of Fort Bragg	May-July	Medium (near coast only)
WHITNEY'S FAREWELL-TO- SPRING <i>Clarkia amoena</i> ssp. <i>whitneyi</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub	Humboldt , Mendocino counties	June- August	Medium (near coast only)
ROUND-HEADED CHINESE HOUSES <i>Collinsia corymbosa</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes	Extant in Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin [?] and Sonoma counties; extirpated in San Francisco County	April- June	Low

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
STREAMSIDE DAISY <i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	--	--	3	Rocky, mesic sites in cismontane woodland, North Coast Coniferous forest, broadleaved upland forest	Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma counties	June-Sept.	Medium
MENZIES' WALLFLOWER <i>Erysimum menziesii</i> <i>ssp. menziesii</i>	FE	CE	1B	Coastal dunes	Mendocino, Monterey counties	March-June	Low
COAST FAWN LILY <i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	--	--	2	Bogs and fens, broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; mesic sites, stream banks	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, Sonoma counties; Oregon, Washington; other states	March-June	High
PACIFIC GILIA <i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon	May-August	Medium
DARK-EYED GILIA <i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes	Extant in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma counties and Oregon;	April-July	Low

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
					extirpated in San Francisco County		
AMERICAN MANNA GRASS <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	--	--	2	Bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, swamps, springs, streambanks, lake margins, wet forest openings	Humboldt, Mendocino, Mono, Placer counties; and elsewhere	June-August	Medium
SHORT-LEAVED EVAX <i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	--	--	2	Coastal dunes and sandy sites in coastal bluff scrub	Extant in Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, Sonoma counties; Presumed extirpated in San Francisco County; Oregon	March-June	Medium
POINT REYES HORKELIA <i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; sandy substrates	Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Mateo counties	May-Sept.	Medium (near coast only)
HAIR-LEAVED RUSH <i>Juncus supiniformis</i>	--	--	2	Bogs, fens, freshwater marshes and swamps near the coast	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon and elsewhere	April-June	Low
MARSH PEA	--	--	2	Bogs and fens,	Del Norte, Humboldt	March-	High

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>				coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; mesic sites	counties; Oregon; Washington; widespread outside of California	August	
COAST LILY <i>Lilium maritimum</i>	--	--	1B	Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest	Extant in Mendocino, Marin, San Francisco [?], and Sonoma counties; extirpated in San Mateo County	May-July	High
REDWOOD LILY <i>Lilium rubescens</i>	--	--	4	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; sometimes on serpentinite	Extant in Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, and Trinity counties; extirpated in Santa Cruz County	June-August	Present
RUNNING-PINE	-	-	2	Marshes and swamps,	Humboldt,	Fertile	Low

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>				mesic sites in North Coast coniferous forest	Mendocino counties; Idaho; Oregon; Washington; widespread outside of California	July-August	
LEAFY-STEMMED MITREWORT <i>Mitella caulescens</i>	--	--	2	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, North Coast coniferous forest; mesic sites	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, Tehama counties; Idaho, Oregon; widespread outside of California	May-July	Present
ROBUST MONARDELLA <i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>globosa</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland	Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, San Mateo counties	June-July	Medium
HOWELL'S MONTIA <i>Montia howellii</i>	--	--	2	Meadows, North Coast coniferous forest, vernal pools; vernal mesic sites	Del Norte [?], Humboldt, Trinity counties; Oregon; Washington; other states	March-May	High
NORTH COAST PHACELIA <i>Phacelia insularis</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, sandy	Mendocino, Marin counties	March-May	Medium (near coast)

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
<i>var. continentis</i>				substrates			only)
NORTH COAST SEMAPHORE GRASS <i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i>	--	CT	1B	Open, mesic areas in broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest, meadows and seeps	Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma counties	April-June	Medium
NODDING SEMAPHORE GRASS <i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	--	--	4	Mesic sites in lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, meadows and seeps	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin counties; Oregon, Washington and elsewhere	May-August	Medium
CALIFORNIA PINEFOOT <i>Pityopus californicus</i>	--	--	4	Broadleaved upland forest, montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Del Norte, Fresno, Humboldt, Mendocino, Mariposa, Marin [?], Napa, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tulare counties; Oregon; Washington	May-August	Present

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
GREAT BURNET <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	--	--	2	Often serpentinite in bogs and fens, broadleaved upland forest, meadows, seeps, marshes, swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon, Washington and elsewhere	July-October	Low
SEACOAST RAGWORT <i>Senecio bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	--	--	2	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino counties; Oregon, Washington	June-July	Medium
WHITE BEAKED-RUSH <i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	--	--	2	Bogs and fens, meadows, freshwater marshes and swamps	Del Norte [?], Inyo [?], Lassen, Mendocino, Mariposa [?], Nevada [?], Plumas, Sonoma, Trinity counties; Idaho; Oregon; Washington; widespread outside of California	July-August	High
MAPLE-LEAVED	--	--	1B	Broadleaved upland	Extant in Del Norte,	April-	Present

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
CHECKERBLOOM <i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>				forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest; often in disturbed areas	Humboldt, Mendocino, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma counties; extirpated in Oregon	August	
SISKIYOU CHECKERBLOOM <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, North Coast coniferous forest	Del Norte and Humboldt counties; Oregon	May-June	High
PURPLE-STEMMED CHECKERBLOOM <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	--	--	1B	Coastal prairie, broadleaved upland forest	Mendocino, Marin, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties	May-June	Medium
<i>Triquetrella californica</i> (no common name)	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub	Contra Costa, Mendocino, San Diego, San Francisco counties; Oregon	N/A	Medium (near coast only)

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
LONG-BEARD LICHEN <i>Usnea longissima</i>	--	SP	*	Coastal montane coniferous forest; mesic sites	Northern California (Del Norte, Humboldt, Sonoma counties) to Alaska; Scandinavia; Eastern Europe	N/A	Present
OVAL-LEAVED VIBURNUM <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	--	--	2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest	Contra Costa, Fresno, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma counties; Oregon; Washington	May-June	Low-Medium
<p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Listing Categories: FC Federal Candidate FE Federal Endangered</p> <p>California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) State Listing Categories: CE California Endangered CT California Threatened CR California Rare SP Included on Special Plants List but no official listing status (DFG 2002)</p> <p>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Listing Categories: 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2 Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere 4 Plants of limited distribution—a watch list * Included on California Lichen Society's Red List; California Lichen Society recommends a CNPS listing of 1B.</p>							

Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park							
Species	Listing Status			Habitat	Distribution	Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	USFWS	DFG	CNPS				
Potential for Occurrence based on CNDDDB records, field surveys (EDAW 2002, Bowcutt 1987, 1994-1996), and personal communications (Casaday 2003, Gedik 2002, Golec 2003 and LaBanca 2003, Harris, pers. comm. 2003a, Underwood 2002). Source: EDAW 2003							

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
Invertebrates				
LOTIS BLUE BUTTERFLY <i>Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis</i>	FE	--	Coastal bogs with coast hosackia (<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>).	Probably extinct. Only one population known from Pine Grove, near Casper in southern Mendocino County. Not observed since 1983 (UC Berkeley 1997).
Fish				
COHO SALMON (Central California Coast ESU) <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FT	--	Naturally spawning populations in streams between Punta Gorda, Humboldt County and San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	Likely to occur in some coastal streams within Park. Known to occur in vicinity, including Eubanks, Big Finley and Yew creeks.
COHO SALMON (Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal ESU) <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FT	--	Naturally spawning populations in streams between Cape Blanco and Punta Gorda, Humboldt County	Known to occur in the Mattole and Eel River Watersheds.
STEELHEAD (Northern California) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	--	Coastal basins from the Redwood Creek south to Gualala River.	Known to occur in coastal streams within Park, including Whale Gulch, Bear Harbor, Jackass, and Usal creeks.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
CHINOOK SALMON (Coastal ESU) <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT	--	Naturally spawned coastal spring & fall chinook salmon between Redwood Creek in Humboldt County and the Russian River in Sonoma County Prefers larger coastal streams.	Potential to occur in larger rivers within Park.
TIDEWATER GOBY <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE	CSC	Endemic to California coastline in lagoons and the lower reaches of coastal streams in brackish areas.	Unknown, but potentially suitable habitat may occur in coastal streams that form lagoons within the Park, such as at the Usal Creek mouth

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
Amphibians and Reptiles				
SOUTHERN TORRENT (=SEEP) SALAMANDER <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	FSC	CSC	Cold, well-shaded permanent streams and seeps in a variety of coastal and montane forests. Also occurs in ephemeral streams, seeps, and springs. During low water flow, follows the water into subsurface areas.	Likely to occur within the Park. Known to occur in the vicinity of the south fork of the Eel River, south of Indian Creek, and in Soldier Creek, near the confluence with Usal Creek
TAILED FROG <i>Ascaphus truei</i>	FSC	CSC	Perennial montane streams with cold water (below 15°C) for tadpole development.	Likely to occur within Park. Known to occur in the vicinity (Little Fork drainage, Buckhorn and Hardy creeks, Slaughterhouse and Kimball Gulches).
NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG <i>Rana aurora aurora</i>	FSC	CSC	Permanent or temporary water bordered by dense grassy or shrubby vegetation.	Likely to occur within suitable habitat in Park. This subspecies may intergrade with the California red-legged frog subspecies (<i>R. a. draytonii</i>) along the north coast.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG <i>Rana boylei</i>	FSC	CSC	Generally restricted to shallow, flowing streams with some cobble-sized substrate.	Likely to occur within Park. Known to occur in the vicinity, including Mattole and South Fork of the Eel rivers.
NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE <i>Emy marmorata</i>	FSC	CSC	Ponds, marshes, streams, and irrigation ditches.	Likely to occur within Park. Known from the Mattole River.
Birds				
CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN <i>Pelicanus occidentalis californicus</i>	FE	--	Coastal and estuarine waters; roosts on protected islets, sea stacks, sandbars and piers; nests in southern California and Mexico.	Non-breeding individuals occur within Park. Roosting and loafing sites found along coastline.
COOPER'S HAWK <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--	CSC	Nests in oak woodlands, other mixed evergreen forest, or coniferous forest. Forages in a variety of habitats- from open areas to dense forests.	May occur in Park. Uncommon resident, breeds sparingly throughout northwestern California.
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FSC	CSC	Nests in dense coniferous, conifer-hardwood forests with large trees. Uses a variety of seral stages and habitat types for foraging.	May occur in Park. Rare resident and breeder in northwestern California. Known to nest in vicinity.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--	CSC	Nests in coniferous or mixed forests, usually selecting a conifer for the nest tree. Forages in a wide variety of coniferous, mixed, or deciduous woodlands.	May occur in Park. Uncommon summer resident and breeder; common migrant and winter visitor in northwestern California.
GOLDEN EAGLE <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--	CP, CSC	Rolling foothills and mountain areas. Nests on cliffs and in large trees.	Known to occur and breed in the Mattole. Potential habitat along coastal prairies in Park.
NORTHERN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--	CSC	Grasslands, marshes, and agricultural fields.	May occur in Park. Uncommon breeder and summer resident; common migrant and winter visitor in northwestern California.
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--	CSC	Ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, larger streams. Nests on top of large trees or snags, rocky outcrops or man-made platforms within 15 miles of good fish-producing bodies of water.	Known to nest and forage in Park, including at Usal Creek estuary. Common summer resident and breeder; rare in winter in northwestern California.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
MERLIN <i>Falco columbarius</i>	--	CSC	In winter, open lowlands along the coast, especially near concentrations of shorebirds. Does not breed in California.	Likely to occur in the Park. Rare to uncommon migrant and winter visitor in northwestern California.
AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FSC	CE	Cliffs or rocky outcrops for nesting. In Humboldt County has been recently documented to nest in large old-growth trees. Forages over a variety of habitats but mostly prefers aquatic associated areas where abundant aerial prey is present.	May occur in the Park. Rare local breeder and summer resident; uncommon migrant and winter visitor in northwestern California.
WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT	CSC	Sandy beaches, gravel bars in large rivers, shores of large alkali lakes; nests and forages on open, sandy, gravelly or friable soils with scattered debris and scarce vegetation.	Unlikely to occur in the Park; however District considers Usal beach to be low quality habitat. Nearest suitable nesting habitat is lower Mattole River (LeValley, pers. comm. 2003, USFWS 2001). The Park coast is not designated as critical habitat (USFWS 1999).

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
MARBLED MURRELET <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT	CE	Old forest stands for nesting within 50 miles of foraging habitat; near-shore marine habitats for foraging.	May occur in Park. Locally common resident and breeder in northwestern California. Known to occur in the vicinity.
RHINOCEROS AUKLET <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	--	CSC	Nests in burrows on undisturbed offshore islands and probably in cliff caves on the mainland; forages in marine habitats.	May occur, but no known breeding locations in Park. Common resident and locally common breeder in northwestern California. Known to nest off of Crescent City.
TUFTED PUFFIN <i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	--	CSC	Nests along the coasts on islands, islets or rarely mainland cliffs; require sod or earth for burrowing on island cliffs or grassy island slopes; forages in marine habitat.	May occur, but no known breeding locations in Park. Locally rare to uncommon summer resident and breeder in northwestern California. Known to nest off of Trinidad and Crescent City.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	CSC	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees; occasionally in younger forests; high multistory canopy dominated by big trees with cavities or broken tops; forests with woody debris and space under canopy.	Known to nest within the Park. Known to nest in vicinity, including Hales Grove, Mistake Point, Piercy and Bear Harbor and many other quads adjacent to Park.
VAUX'S SWIFT <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	FSC	CSC	Hollow redwood trees or stumps for nest cavity.	May occur in Park. Reported as common summer resident and breeder in northwestern California.
BLACK SWIFT <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	FSC	CSC	Nests in moist locations on cliffs or in crevices, usually in small colonies.	May occur in Park. Most reports in northwestern California are from coast or first ridgetop inland in spring and fall.
WILLOW FLYCATCHER <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	--	CE	Willow thickets and wet meadows	Recent breeding records from Humboldt County. Potential habitat in willow scrub riparian areas within Park.
PURPLE MARTIN <i>Progne subis</i>	--	CSC	Nests in riparian and other lowland habitats where large snags with cavities are present.	May nest within Park. Uncommon summer resident and breeder in northwestern California.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
YELLOW WARBLER <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	--	CSC	Riparian woodland, montane chaparral, and open mixed coniferous habitats.	Likely to occur in Park. Locally common summer resident and breeder in northwestern California, but does not seem to nest in apparently suitable habitat within 1-2 miles of coastal strip.
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT <i>Icteria virens</i>	--	CSC	Well-developed riparian areas from the inner edges of the coastal plain throughout inland river valleys.	May occur in the Park. Locally uncommon to common summer resident and breeder in northwestern California.
Mammals				
TOWNSEND'S WESTERN BIG-EARED BAT <i>Plecotus townsendii townsendii</i>		CSC	Associated with a wide variety of habitats from coastal forests to arid grasslands. Roosts in caves, buildings, & old-growth trees with large basal hollows.	Wide ranging species know to breed in old-growth redwoods with basal hollows in Humboldt County. May occur within Park.
RED TREE VOLE <i>Arborimus pomo</i>	FSC	CSC	Coastal fog belt in Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer forests. Almost exclusively arboreal.	Likely to occur within the Park. Known from several locations adjacent to Park.

**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur
at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park**

Species	Listing Status		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in Study Area
	Fed.	State		
HUMBOLDT MARTEN <i>Martes americana humboltensis</i>	--	CSC	Late-seral coniferous forests, with closed canopies, large trees, and abundant standing and down woody material.	Sub-species/coastal population presumed extinct until individuals detected in northern Humboldt County. Historic records from the Mattole.
PACIFIC FISHER <i>Martes pennanti pacificus</i>	--	CSC	Coniferous and deciduous-riparian forests with large areas of mature, dense forest stands with snags and high canopy closure	Historic records from the Mattole. Species may have occurred in other portions of the Park as well. No recent confirmed documentations in Mattole; however was recently detected on private timberlands north of Jackson Demonstration State Forest.
STELLER (NORTHERN) SEA-LION <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	FT		Chiefly marine along Pacific Coast to Santa Rosa Island, CA.	Known to occur rarely within the Park.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Listing Categories:

- FE Federal Endangered
- FPD Federal Proposed De-listed
- FSC Federal Species of Concern - Species of concern to the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office (no formal protection)
- FT Federal Threatened

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) State Listing Categories:

- CE California Endangered
- CSC California Species of Concern
- CP California Protected

Source: EDAW 2003

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX E REFERENCES

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APPENDIX F

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

NORTH COAST DISTRICT
 350 'E' Street, Fourth Floor
 P.O. BOX 4946
 EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501
 (707) 443-1623



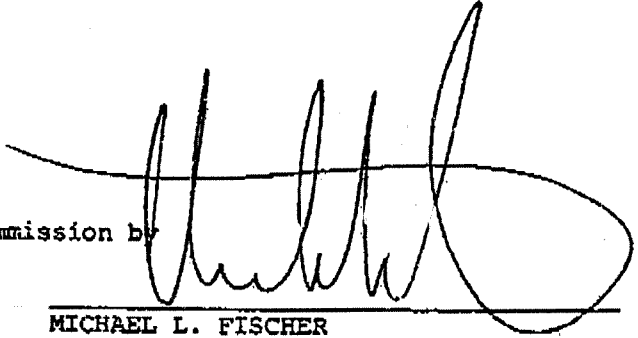
COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

No. 1-84-219Page 1 of 2

on May 9, 1985, the California Coastal Commission granted to
California Department of Parks and Recreation
 this permit for the development described below, subject to the attached
 Standard and Special conditions.

Construction of a 15 mile hiking trail, four hike-in campsites at Jackass Creek, two campsites at Little Jackass Creek and two campsites at Anderson Gulch, and trailhead facilities, approximately 50 campsites, potable water, septic disposal system, and employee trailer pad at Usal Creek/Hotel Gulch.

Issued on behalf of the California Coastal Commission by


 MICHAEL L. FISCHER
 Executive Director
 and

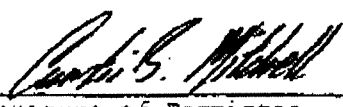
RICHARD G. RAYBURN
 NORTH COAST DISTRICT, Director

by Linda Evans 7/12/85
 Linda Evans
 Planner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The undersigned permittee acknowledges receipt of this permit and agrees to abide by all terms and conditions thereof.

7/19/85
 Date


 Signature of Permittee

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT NO. 1-84-219

Page 2 of 2

STANDARD CONDITIONS:

1. Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgement. The permit is not valid and construction shall not commence until a copy of the permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of the terms and conditions, is returned to the Commission office.
2. Expiration. If construction has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Construction shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. Compliance. All construction must occur in strict compliance with the proposal as set forth in the application for permit, subject to any special conditions set forth below. Any deviation from the approved plans must be reviewed and approved by the staff and may require Commission approval.
4. Interpretation. Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
5. Inspections. The Commission staff shall be allowed to inspect the site and the development during construction, subject to 24-hour advance notice.
6. Assignment. The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
7. Terms and Conditions Run with the Land. These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

- 1) Prior to the transmittal of this permit, the applicant shall submit a landscaping plan, subject to the review and approval of the Executive Director. Landscaping plan shall illustrate native shrubs to be planted surrounding the employee trailer pad. Plantings shall be installed and maintained in a healthy condition consistent with the approved landscaping plans.
- 2) Off-road vehicles are prohibited from entering into the park, however, vehicles entering purely for loading and unloading for fishing purposes are allowed under proper supervision.

State of California, Geo: Deukmejian, Governor

California Coastal Commission
NORTH COAST DISTRICT
350 "E" St., 4th Floor
Eureka, California 95501
(707) 443-1623

FILE: April 16, 1985
19th DAY: June 4, 1985
180th Day: October 13, 1985
Staff: Linda G. Evans/jp
Staff Report: April 23, 198
Hearing Date: May 8-10, 1985
BO
FC DD

COASTAL PERMIT: REGULAR CALENDAR

STAFF REPORT AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

I. APPLICATION NO. 1-84-219

APPLICANT: California Department of Parks & Recreation

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION: Usal Trail (Sinkyone Wilderness State Park south to Usal Creek.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construction of a 15 mile hiking trail, & hike-in campsites at Jackass Creek, 2 campsites at Little Jackass Creek and 2 campsites at Anderson Gulch, and trailhead facilities, approximately 50 campsites, potable water, septic disposal system, and employee trailer pad at Usal Creek/Hotel Gulch.

LOT AREA	<u>1340 acre corridor</u>	ZONING	<u>PF</u>
BLDG. COVERAGE	<u>100 square feet</u>	(LCP) PLAN DESIGNATION	<u>RL/FL</u>
PAVEMENT COVERAGE	<u>NA</u>	PROJECT DENSITY	<u>NA</u>
LANDSCAPE COVERAGE	<u>NA</u>	HEIGHT ABV. FIN. GRADE	<u>NA</u>

LOCAL APPROVALS RECEIVED: Exempt

SUBSTANTIVE FILE DOCUMENTS: _____

SYNOPSIS

Staff recommends approval with conditions to provide landscaping plans surrounding an employee residence adjacent to trailhead/recreational facilities. The proposed development includes construction of a 15 mile trail, en-route hike-in campsites, compost toilets and parking and vehicle camping at Usal Creek. The project will enhance recreational and access opportunities in the "Lost Coast" area of northern Mendocino County.

III. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff Recommends that the Commission adopt the following resolution

A. Approval with Conditions

The Commission hereby grants a permit for the proposed development, subject to the conditions below, on the grounds that, as conditioned, the development will be in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act of 1976, will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, and will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act.

B. Special Condition

1. Prior to the transmittal of this permit, the applicant shall submit a landscaping plan, subject to the review and approval of the Executive Director. Landscaping plan shall illustrate native shrubs to be planted surrounding the employee trailer pad. Plantings shall be installed and maintained in a healthy condition consistent with the approved landscaping plans.
2. Off road vehicles are prohibited from entering into the park, however vehicles entering purely for loading and unloading for fishing purposes are allowed under proper supervision.

IV. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS:

The Commission hereby finds and declares as follows:

A. Project Description and Location: As a result of enabling legislation, the California Department of Parks and Recreation is leasing a 1340 acre corridor from the Georgia Pacific Corporation for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining a continuous trail and associated recreational improvements along the coast. The proposed trail will connect with Sinkyone Wilderness State park on the north at Needle Rock and will extend 15 miles south to Usal Creek. Grades up to 15% may be necessary along the trail alignment. Cut and fill is to be minimized and performed with hand tools. Trail related structures include six plank bridges, ranging in length from 10 feet to 24 feet for gully and drainage crossings, and two plank walks of 25 feet each for seasonal water crossing.

Campsite improvements are planned in two phases of development. The first phase is proposed to be implemented this year. The second phase will be evaluated as determined by public demand and level of use, and as determined after the General Plan for this park unit has been completed. Campsites as proposed in the plans are anticipated to accommodate up to 8 campers per site. The first phase of campsite improvements consists of walk-in camps including 4 campsites and 2 self-composting restroom facilities at Jackass Creek, 2 campsites and 1 restroom at Little Jackass Creek and 2 campsites and 1 restroom at Anderson Gulch for a total of 8 campsites and 4 restrooms. Additional improvements in the first phase will be concentrated at Usal Creek/Hotel Gulch as follows: Trailhead and unpaved parking for 20 cars, walk-in campsites for 5 sites, and one 20-person group campsite, 8 campsites that are vehicle accessible, two overflow vehicle camping areas to accommodate up to 50 additional campsites, six restrooms, water well with a hand pump, and parking for day use; other improvements are related to the ranger residence, including a trailer pad (gravel base), septic tank and leachfield, water well storage tank, and propane tanks for heating, lighting and cooking.

The second phase of improvements, after undergoing an evaluation period through the General Plan process, consists of up to: Six additional campsites at Little Jackass Creek, and 1 additional campsite at Anderson Gulch.

After completion of both phases, the trail improvements will include 15 hike-in campsites along the trail, 25 walk-in campsites at the Usal Creek trailhead and approximately 50 vehicle accessible campsites at Usal Creek/Hotel Gulch.

The trail corridor is planned by State Parks to be operated on a permit basis until staff are assigned to the area after January 1, 1986.

The proposed trail corridor is located on 1340 acres of forested and steep western slopes at the southern extent of the "Lost Coast" on the northern Mendocino County coastline. Access to the trail corridor is available from Usal Road, a county road. The proposed trail connects with an existing five mile trail located to the north at Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

B. Public Access: Sections 30210-30214 of the Coastal Act require the provision of maximum public access to and along the coast in conjunction with new development. The proposed development will improve and provide opportunities for public access along a 15 mile corridor that is currently not accessible. Provisions are made for trailhead facilities at Usal Creek including parking, walk-in camps and vehicle camps. Vehicles are to be limited to roads, vehicle camps and the beach. The remainder of the trail corridor is walk-in accessible. An existing corral at Little Jackass Creek will remain in place and will be available for equestrian trail users. The project as proposed is consistent with public access policies of the Coastal Act.

C. Recreation: Sections 30: Coastal Act require that recreational opportunities be provided in planning development through reserving ocean front lands and uplands that are appropriately situated and able to accommodate recreational improvements. The proposed development will provide recreational opportunities such as hiking, backpacking, and fishing, along a 15 mile trail corridor. As such, the development is consistent with the recreational policies of the Coastal Act.

The Commission is very concerned that off road vehicle (ORV) use at Usal Beach will severely degrade recreational opportunities and damage beach and adjacent native vegetation. In order to approve the project and protect public recreational opportunities and environmentally sensitive beach and adjacent habitats, as required by Section 30240, the Commission must condition the project so that ORV use is excluded. At the same time the Commission notes through public testimony that the Usal Beach area has been used extensively by fishermen. Such use requires vehicular access to the shoreline to load and offload fish. The condition restricting ORV use, provides for such fishing activities to continue.

D. Visual Resources: Section 30251 of the Coastal Act requires the protection of visual resources to and along scenic coastal areas. The proposed development includes an employee trailer pad with an unspecified mobile home to later be supplied by the employee. Since the proposed employee residence site is to be located adjacent to the trailhead and recreation use area, a condition of approval requires the submittal of a landscaping plan using native shrubs to be planted around the employee trailer site to provide visual compatibility of the development with the surrounding area. As conditioned, the development is consistent with Section 30251 of the Coastal Act.

E. California Environmental Quality Act: The development will not have a significant adverse environmental impact within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act for the reasons stated above.

F. Local Coastal Program: The Mendocino County draft Land Use Plan designates the land that includes the trail corridor as Range Lands (RL) and Forest Lands (FL). Recreational improvements are listed as conditional uses in each of these proposed designations.

Specific requirements and terms of the lease will allow the Lessor to continue use of private roads within the leased area.

The lease states in part that:

5. Motorized Vehicles: There shall be no use of motorized vehicles or across the trail, except for the following:

STAFF REPORT: Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation
1-84-219

(a) The Lessor may use motorized vehicles in connection with timber operations or land management activities conducted by the Lessor where the trail is on existing logging roads at Dark Gulch, Northport Gulch and Jackass Creek.

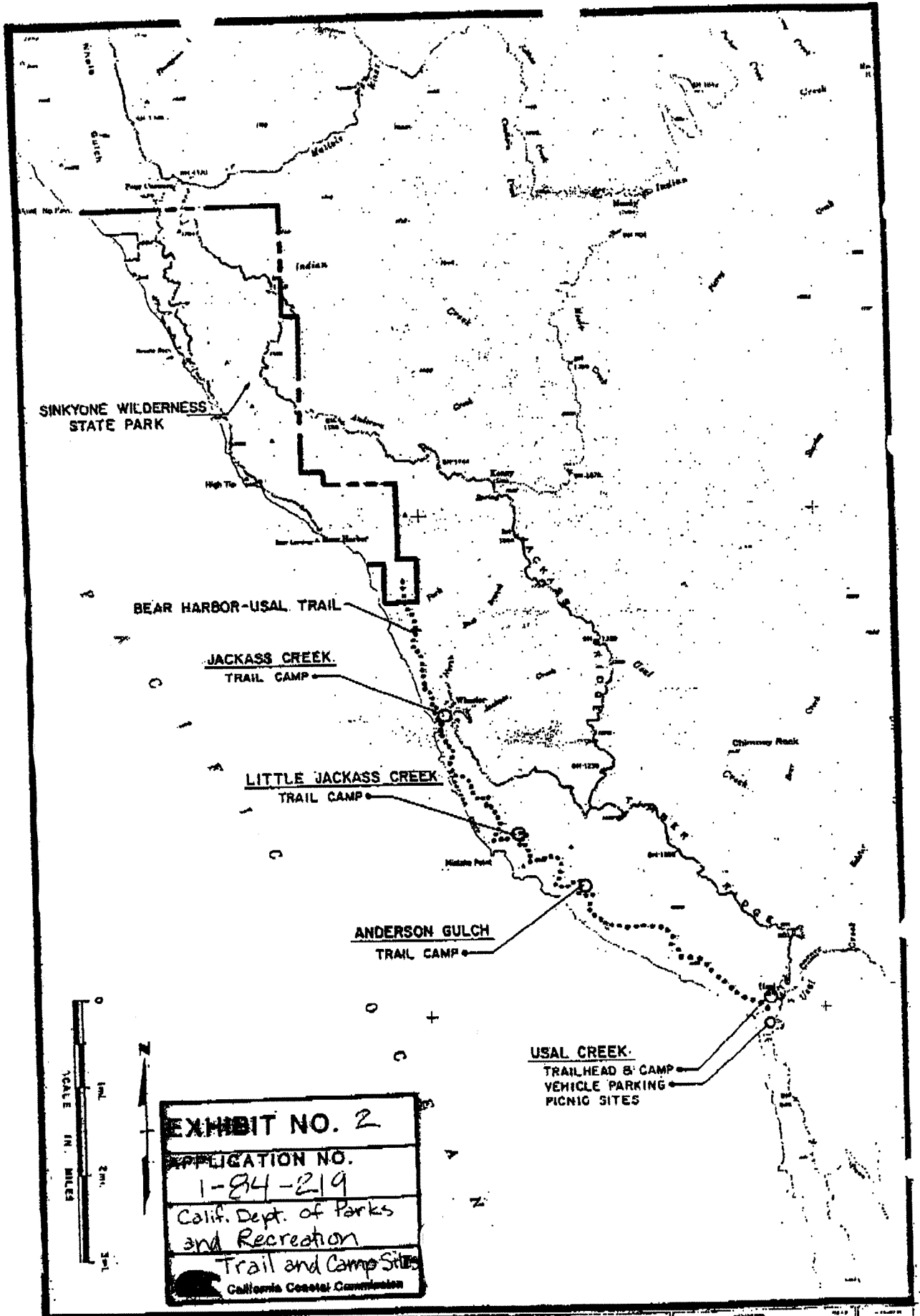
(b) In the event of an emergency, Department of Parks and Recreation personnel may use motorized vehicles if necessary to assist in the preservation of public health and safety, and in the course of construction, reconstruction, replacement, repair or maintenance of recreational developments.

(c) In the event that a salvage operation is approved pursuant to Section 6 of this lease.

6. Timber Harvesting: No timber harvesting or new road construction shall take place on the property, except for the salvage of dead, dying, damaged or infested timber in commercial timber stands that results from wildfire, substantial windfall or epidemics of insects and disease

The Commission finds that the project as conditioned is consistent with the draft Mendocino LCP.

0263A



1-84-219 CSB/1 DATE	SINKYONE WILDERNESS SP TRAIL, TRAIL CAMPS, PARKING	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 2024	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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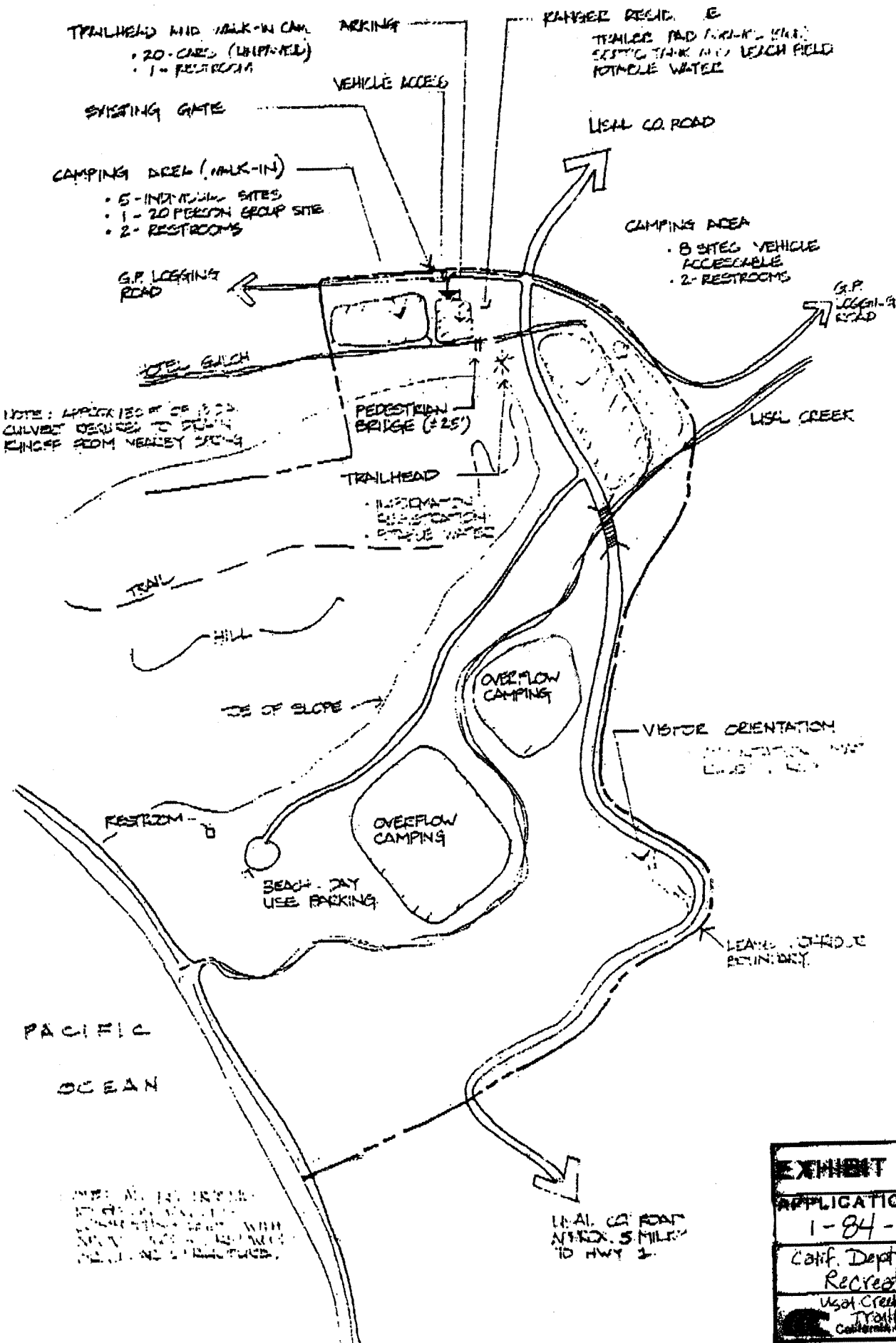


EXHIBIT NO. 3
APPLICATION NO. 1-84-219
Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation Usat Creek Camping and Trailhead California Coastal Commission

Memorandum

Date : July 1, 1985

To : Richard Rayburn, District Director
California Coastal Commission
North Coast District
P. O. Box 4946
Eureka, CA 95501

From : Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Region Headquarters

Subject: Sinkyone State Park to Usal Trail Project

Attached for your review and approval is a landscaping plan for the employee trailer pad at Usal Creek. This plan is transmitted as per the special conditions on permit application # 1-84-219 for the subject project.

If you have any questions regarding this plan, please contact me or Gary Shannon of my staff at (ATSS) 8-590-2331.

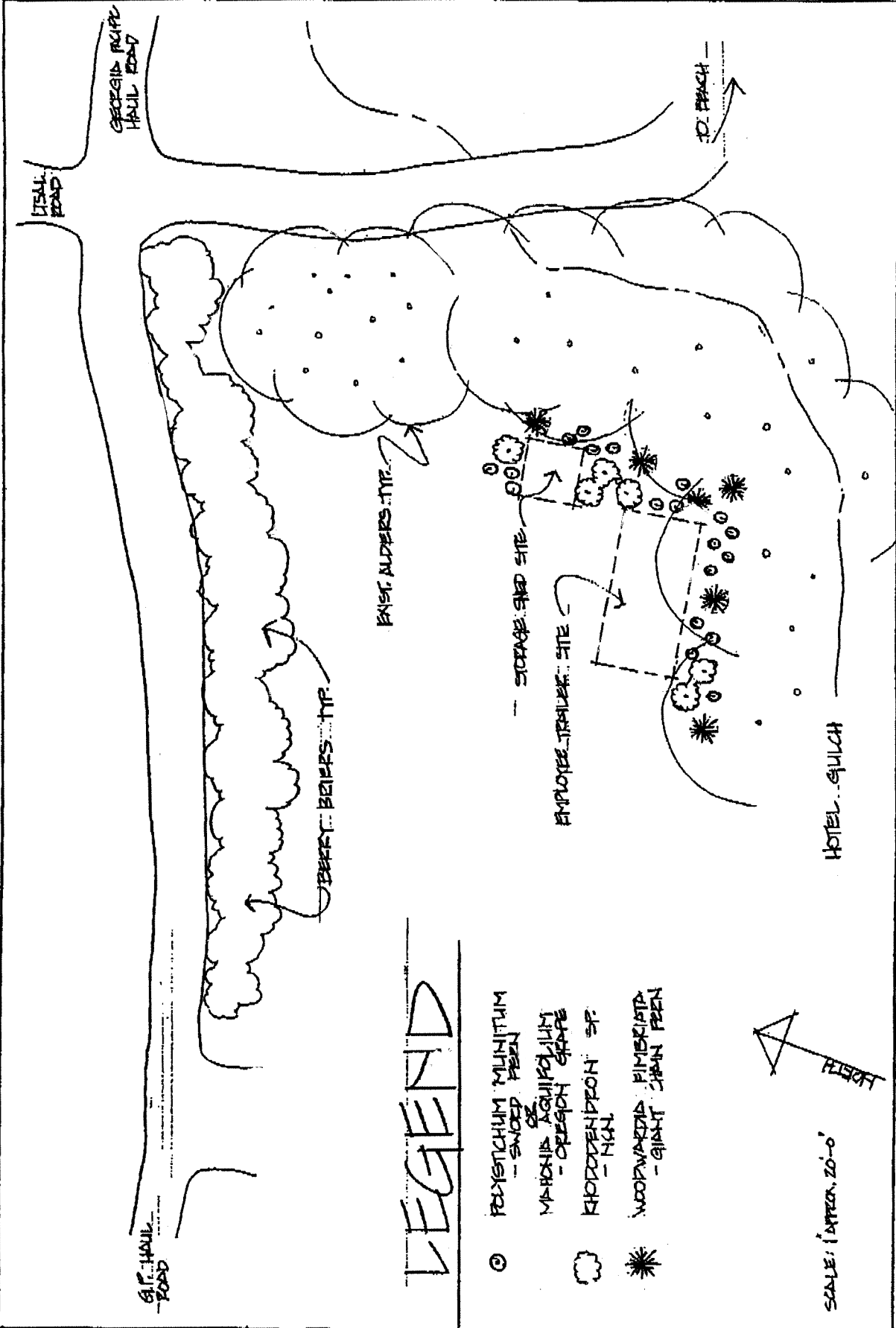
Curtis B. Mitchell
for
Curtis B. Mitchell
Regional Director

Attachment

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION	
NORTH COAST	
1-84-219	(Permit No.)
APPROVED PLAN	
<i>JSE</i>	7/11/85
_____ An. by	_____ Date
_____ Executive Director	

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1985

CALIFORNIA
COASTAL COMMISSION
NORTH COAST DISTRICT



APPENDIX G

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODES
PERTAINING TO CLASSIFICATION & STATE
WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

CALIFORNIA CODES, PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTIONS 5002.45, 5019.50-5093.40

5002.45.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, upon completion of the land transfer authorized in Section 6 of Chapter 1234 of the Statutes of 1980, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing general plan, as the case may be, for the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. The plan shall also include the leased property described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 6 of that chapter.
- (b) The general plan shall be as provided in Section 5002.2 and shall also include all of the following:
- (1) Provision for a system of recreational trails connected one to another and to other recreational trails in the region.
 - (2) Provision for a system of nonmotorized transportation, at least for those unable to hike long distances because of age or disability. The department may contract for a privately owned and operated system of horse-drawn carriages to be operated at no cost to the state in order to provide this nonmotorized transportation.
 - (3) Provision for parking of motor vehicles at Usal and Low Gap or elsewhere at the perimeter of or near the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. This may include patrolled parking areas on the perimeter of or near the park or parking lots in nearby communities with shuttle buses to the wilderness area, or both; in any case, the department may charge fees not to exceed its actual costs.
 - (4) Provision for sportfishing. In addition, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commission may consider and authorize as a part of the plan continuation of and regulation of hunting on the limited basis traditional to the area, to the extent it does not endanger human health or safety.
 - (5) Provision for the continuation and renewal of road easements which existed on January 1, 1980, across the park, to the extent that the roads are necessary to provide access to neighboring property.
 - (6) Provision for the maintenance and use of the existing structure known as Needle Rock House as a visitor-serving or interpretive facility or another use compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.
 - (7) Provision for any restrictions on the use of existing county roads within the park, which restrictions may be necessary to protect human health or safety, natural resources, or wilderness values of the park; and provision for posting of signs on those roads to notify persons of road conditions.
- (c) The department, in preparing or revising the general plan, shall hold at least one public hearing in each of Mendocino and Humboldt Counties.

- (d) The State Park and Recreation Commission shall conduct at least one public hearing at a location within a 100-mile radius of the park to consider approval of the department's general plan. Notice of the hearing, the availability of copies of the department's general plan, and the conduct of the hearing shall be in accordance with Section 5002.3.
- (e) The State Park and Recreation Commission shall evaluate the compatibility of continued use of existing roads with the proposed uses of the park in the general plan adopted by the commission pursuant to this section. However, no county road shall be closed except with the concurrence of the board of supervisors of the county in which it is located.

5019.50. All units that are or shall become a part of the state park system, except those units or parts of units designated by the Legislature as wilderness areas pursuant to Chapter 1.3 (commencing with Section 5093.30), or where subject to any other provision of law, including Section 5019.80 and Article 1 (commencing with Section 36600) of Chapter 7 of Division 27, shall be classified by the State Park and Recreation Commission into one of the categories specified in this article. Classification of state marine (estuarine) reserves, state marine (estuarine) parks, and state marine (estuarine) conservation areas, requires the concurrence of the Fish and Game Commission for restrictions to be placed upon the use of living marine resources.

5019.53. State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other similar values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of ecological regions of California, such as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.

Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping,

picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as those improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements that do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.

State parks may be established in the terrestrial or nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environments of the state.

5019.56. State recreation units consist of areas selected, developed, and operated to provide outdoor recreational opportunities. The units shall be designated by the commission by naming, in accordance with Article 1 (commencing with Section 5001) and this article relating to classification.

In the planning of improvements to be undertaken within state recreation units, consideration shall be given to compatibility of design with the surrounding scenic and environmental characteristics.

State recreation units may be established in the terrestrial or nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environments of the state and shall be further classified as one of the following types:

- (a) State recreation areas, consisting of areas selected and developed to provide multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs. The areas shall be selected for their having terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact and for their proximity to large population centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources such as manmade or natural bodies of water. Areas containing ecological, geological, scenic, or cultural resources of significant value shall be preserved within state wildernesses, state reserves, state parks, or natural or cultural preserves, or, for those areas situated seaward of the mean high tide line, shall be designated state marine (estuarine) reserves, state marine (estuarine) parks, state marine (estuarine) conservation areas, or state marine (estuarine) cultural preservation areas.

Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities, including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, boating, waterskiing, diving, winter sports, fishing, and hunting.

Improvements to provide for urban or indoor formalized recreational activities shall not be undertaken within state recreation areas.

- (b) Underwater recreation areas, consisting of areas in the nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environment selected and developed to provide surface and subsurface water-oriented recreational opportunities, while preserving basic resource values for present and future generations.
- (c) State beaches, consisting of areas with frontage on the ocean, or bays designed to provide swimming, boating, fishing, and other beach-oriented recreational activities. Coastal areas containing ecological, geological, scenic, or cultural resources of significant value shall be preserved within state wildernesses, state reserves, state parks, or natural or cultural preserves, or, for those areas situated seaward of the mean high tide line, shall be designated state marine (estuarine) reserves, state marine (estuarine) parks, state marine (estuarine) conservation areas, or state marine (estuarine) cultural preservation areas.
- (d) Wayside campgrounds, consisting of relatively small areas suitable for overnight camping and offering convenient access to major highways.

5019.59. Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of nonmarine areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. The areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

5019.62. State seashores consist of relatively spacious coastline areas with frontage on the ocean, or on bays open to the ocean, including water areas landward of the mean high tide line and seasonally connected to the ocean, possessing outstanding scenic or natural character and significant recreational, historical, archaeological, or geological values.

The purpose of state seashores shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, ecological, and recreational values of the California coastline as an ecological region and to make possible the enjoyment of coastline and related recreational activities which are consistent with the preservation of the principal values and which contribute to the public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of those values.

Improvements undertaken within state seashores shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment, recreation, and education in a manner consistent with the perpetuation of their natural, scenic, cultural, ecological, and recreational value. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, ecological, or recreational values of the seashore, or which are attractions in themselves, shall not be undertaken.

5019.65. State reserves consist of areas embracing outstanding natural or scenic characteristics of statewide significance. The purpose of a state reserve is to preserve its native ecological associations, unique faunal or floral characteristics, geological features, and scenic qualities in a condition of undisturbed integrity. Resource manipulation shall be restricted to the minimum required to negate the deleterious influence of man.

Improvements undertaken shall be for the purpose of making the areas available, on a day use basis, for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of their natural features. Living and nonliving resources contained within state reserves shall not be disturbed or removed for other than scientific or management purposes.

State reserves may be established in the terrestrial or nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environments of the state.

5019.68. State wildernesses, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, are hereby recognized as areas where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man and where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A state wilderness is further defined to mean an area of relatively undeveloped state-owned or leased land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near-natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other than semi-improved campgrounds, or structures which existed at the time of classification of the area as a state wilderness and which the State Park and Recreation Commission has determined may be maintained and used in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment, or primitive latrines, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions, and which:

- (a) Appears generally to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.
- (b) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
- (c) Consists of at least 5,000 acres of land, either by itself or in combination with contiguous areas possessing wilderness characteristics, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
- (d) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

State wildernesses may be established within the boundaries of other state park system units.

5019.71. Natural preserves consist of distinct nonmarine areas of outstanding natural or scientific significance established within the boundaries of other state park system units. The purpose of natural preserves shall be to preserve such features as rare or endangered plant and animal species and their supporting ecosystems, representative examples of plant or animal communities existing in California prior to the impact of civilization, geological features illustrative of geological processes, significant fossil occurrences or geological features of cultural or economic interest, or topographic features illustrative of representative or unique biogeographical patterns. Areas set aside as natural preserves shall be of sufficient size to allow, where possible, the natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, and to provide, in all cases, a practicable management unit. Habitat manipulation shall be permitted only in those areas found by scientific analysis to require manipulation to preserve the species or associations that constitute the basis for the establishment of the natural preserve.

5019.74. Cultural preserves consist of distinct nonmarine areas of outstanding cultural interest established within the boundaries of other state park system units for the purpose of protecting such features as sites, buildings, or zones which represent significant places or events in the flow of human experience in California. Areas set aside as cultural preserves shall be large enough to provide for the effective protection of the prime cultural resources from potentially damaging influences, and to permit the effective management and interpretation of the resources. Within cultural preserves, complete integrity of the cultural resources shall be sought, and no structures or improvements that conflict with that integrity shall be permitted.

5019.80.

(a) The Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 36600) of Division 27) establishes a uniform classification system for state marine managed areas and is incorporated herein by reference. Any proposals for marine managed areas made after January 1, 2002, shall follow the guidelines set forth in that act. Pursuant to Section 36750, existing marine areas within units of the state park system that have not been reclassified in accordance with the Marine Life Protection Act (Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 2850) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code) on January 1, 2002, shall be reclassified by the State Interagency Coordinating Committee into one of the following classifications:

- (1) State marine (estuarine) reserve.
- (2) State marine (estuarine) park.
- (3) State marine (estuarine) conservation area.
- (4) State marine (estuarine) cultural preservation area.
- (5) State marine (estuarine) recreational management area.

(b) The process for establishing, deleting, or modifying state marine (estuarine) reserves, state marine (estuarine) parks, state marine (estuarine) conservation areas, state marine (estuarine) cultural preservation areas, and state marine (estuarine) recreational management areas shall be established pursuant to that act. The restrictions and allowable uses applicable to those areas are as set forth in that act.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTIONS 5093.30–5093.40

5093.30. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the California Wilderness Act.

5093.31. In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas on state-owned lands within California, leaving no areas designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of California to secure for present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.

5093.32. As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Roadless area" means a reasonably compact area of undeveloped land which possesses the general characteristics of a wilderness, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 5093.33, and within which there is no improved road that is suitable for public travel by motorized vehicles intended primarily for highway use.
- (b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Resources Agency.
- (c) "System" means the California wilderness preservation system.
- (d) "Wilderness areas" means component areas of the system as described in Section 5093.33.

5093.33.

- (a) There is hereby established a California wilderness preservation system to be composed of state-owned areas designated by the Legislature as "wilderness areas" and units of the state park system classified as "state wildernesses" by the State Park and Recreation Commission pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50) of Chapter 1, and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, provide for the protection of such areas, preserve their wilderness character, and provide for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. No state-owned areas shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this chapter or by subsequent legislative enactment.
- (b) Notwithstanding the inclusion of an area within the system, a wilderness area shall continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction thereover immediately prior to its inclusion in the system. The secretary shall adopt guidelines for the management of wilderness areas. Each state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over a wilderness area shall adopt regulations for the management of such areas consistent with the guidelines adopted by the secretary and the objectives of this chapter. Such regulations shall include provisions to protect endangered or rare native plant and animal species.
- (c) A wilderness area, in contrast to those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A wilderness area is further defined to mean

an area of relatively undeveloped state-owned land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other than semi-improved campgrounds and primitive latrines, and which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

- (1) Appears generally to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.
- (2) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
- (3) Has at least 5,000 acres of land, either by itself or in combination with contiguous areas possessing wilderness characteristics, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
- (4) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

5093.34.

(a) The following areas are hereby designated as components of the system:

- (1) Santa Rosa Mountains State Wilderness, consisting of that portion of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in San Diego County within the area encompassed by Townships 9 and 10 South and Ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, except that the State Park and Recreation Commission shall establish the precise boundary.
- (2) Mount San Jacinto State Wilderness in Mount San Jacinto State Park in Riverside County consisting of approximately 9,800 acres and including all of Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, Township 4 South, Range 3 East, and all of Section 6, Township 5 South, Range 3 East, except the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, and SE 1/4 SE 1/4, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.
- (3) The land in the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park after the exchanges of land provided for in Section 6 of the act amending this section at the 1979–80 Regular Session of the Legislature, effective upon approval of a general plan for the area by the State Park and Recreation Commission, as required by Section 5002.45.

(b) The following state school lands, currently under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission, shall become components of the system on January 1, 1977, unless exchanged with the federal government for other lands pursuant to existing law prior to that date:

- (1) Approximately 640 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness, consisting of Section 16, Township 19 South, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.
- (2) Approximately 40 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness, consisting of the NE 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 36, Township 19 South, Range 3 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.
- (3) Approximately 80 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness, consisting of the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 36, Township 19 South, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.
- (4) Approximately 40 acres in Santa Barbara County within the San Rafael Wilderness, consisting of the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 16, Township 7 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.
- (5) Approximately 80 acres in Siskiyou County within the Marble Mountain Wilderness, consisting of the E 1/2 and the NW 1/4 of Section 16, Township 41 North, Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.
- (6) Approximately 640 acres in Tehama County within the Yolla Bolla Middle Eel Wilderness, consisting of Section 36, Township 27 North, Range 10 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Nothing herein shall preclude the State Lands Commission from effecting exchanges of any such land described in subdivision (b) with the federal government on or after January 1, 1977, for the purpose of including the exchanged land in the national wilderness preservation system. Upon completion of any such exchange, any such land described in subdivision (b) shall no longer be part of the system.

5093.35.

- (a) On or before January 1, 1978, the secretary, in cooperation with each department within the Resources Agency, shall review state-owned roadless areas under his jurisdiction as of January 1, 1975, including, but not limited to, lands within the state park system, state forests, and fish and game refuges, reserves, sanctuaries, and other areas designated for the

protection of wildlife, but not including tide and submerged lands lying below the mean high tide line, and shall report to the Legislature his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for preservation as state wilderness.

(b) On or before January 1, 1976, the State Lands Commission shall review state-owned roadless areas under its jurisdiction which have been identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to Section 6370.2, and shall report to the Legislature its recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for preservation as wilderness.

(c) Additional reviews and reports as to suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness shall be made by the secretary and the State Lands Commission for the following areas:

(1) State-owned roadless areas under their respective jurisdictions and within or contiguous to federal wilderness areas designated by the Congress after January 1, 1975, within one year after such designation.

(2) State-owned roadless areas under their respective jurisdictions which are acquired after January 1, 1975, within three years of such acquisition.

(d) The secretary and the State Lands Commission, prior to submitting any recommendations with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as a wilderness area, shall:

(1) Give such public notice of the proposed action as deemed appropriate, including publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each county within which the affected area is located, and mailed to every person who has filed a request for notice of hearing. If the notice of hearing is published in a weekly newspaper, it must appear therein on at least two different days of publication, and, if in a newspaper published more often, there must be at least five days from the first to the last day of publication, both days included. The content of the notice of hearing shall substantially comply with the requirements of Section 11424 of the Government Code.

(2) Hold a public hearing or hearings in the City of San Diego, City of Los Angeles, City and County of San Francisco, or City of Sacramento, whichever is closest to the area affected, not less than 30 days, nor more than 60 days, after the last date of publication of the notice.

The hearing shall be conducted in the manner specified in Section 11425 of the Government Code.

- (3) Advise, at least 30 days before the date of a hearing, the board of supervisors of each county in which the lands are located, and federal, state, and local agencies concerned, and invite such officials and agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or within a specified period thereafter.
- (e) Any view submitted under the provisions of subdivision (d) with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the Legislature with respect to such area.
- (f) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area designated by the Legislature shall be recommended to the Legislature by the secretary or the State Lands Commission after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subdivision (d).
- (g) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of any state agency with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas.
- (h) Privately owned areas within or contiguous to state-owned areas shall not preclude the review of the state-owned areas as provided in this section.

5093.36.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each state agency with jurisdiction over any area designated as a wilderness area shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the wilderness area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.
- (b) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, and subject to private rights existing as of January 1, 1975, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area and, except as necessary in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the wilderness area, there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing or hovering of aircraft, no flying of aircraft lower than 2,000 feet above the ground, no other form of

mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any wilderness area.

(c) The following special provisions are hereby made:

- (1) Within wilderness areas, such measures may be taken as may be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may deem desirable.
- (2) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any activity by any public agency within a wilderness area, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, which the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness area have determined will be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.
- (3) The state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over wilderness areas may authorize the collection of hydrometeorological data and the conduct of weather modification activities, including both atmospheric and surface activities and environmental research, which are within, over, or may affect wilderness areas and for such purposes may permit access, installation, and use of equipment which is specifically justified and unobtrusively located. Maximum practical application of miniaturization, telemetry, and camouflage shall be employed in conducting weather modification activities. In granting permission for the conduct of data collection and weather modification activities, the appropriate state agency may prescribe such operating and monitoring conditions as it deems necessary to minimize or avoid long-term and intensive local impact on the wilderness character of the wilderness areas affected.
- (4) Within wilderness areas, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to January 1, 1975, may be permitted to be continued by the present lessee or permittee subject to limitation by such terms and regulations as are deemed necessary by the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas.
- (5) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the aerial stocking of fish or to the conduct of aerial surveys of wildlife species.

5093.37.

- (a) In any case where privately owned land is completely surrounded by wilderness areas, the private owner may acquire from the state a reasonable means of ingress and egress across wilderness areas from highways and roads to such land and from such land to highways and roads.
- (b) Application from such a private owner for ingress and egress shall be made to the administering state agency. When application for ingress and egress is received, the administering state agency shall determine whether any reasonable access exists outside the boundaries of the wilderness area or could be economically constructed.
- (c) Where reasonable access does not exist or cannot be economically constructed outside the boundaries of the wilderness area, the administering state agency shall grant a permit for right-of-way across the wilderness area over such route, and subject to such conditions and construction and maintenance specifications, as the administering state agency may determine will cause minimum alteration to the physical features of the wilderness area and minimum interference with the use of the wilderness area by the public.
- (d) The permittee shall, at his own expense, construct and maintain the means of ingress and egress in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the permit, noncompliance with which in any part shall be due cause for revocation of the permit.
- (e) The administering state agency may require a permittee to allow the use of such means of ingress and egress by other applicants whose lands are similarly situated. The administering state agency shall grant a permit for such use under terms and conditions imposed upon existing users, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for construction and maintenance of the road, by the applicant to the existing permittee.
- (f) Subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this chapter as a wilderness area.
- (g) The state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may accept gifts or bequests of land within or contiguous to wilderness areas. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this

chapter, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

5093.38. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibility of the state with regard to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing may be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable state or federal laws and regulations.

5093.39. The secretary shall, no later than December 1, 1975, and on or before December 1st of each year thereafter, report to the Governor and to the Legislature on the status of the system, including a list and descriptions of the wilderness areas within the system, guidelines, and regulations in effect, and recommendations for additions to the system.

5093.40. If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

APPENDIX H

**NOP, PUBLIC COMMENTS, AND
PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARIES**



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Notice of Preparation

- To:** State Clearinghouse, Responsible and Trustee Agencies, Interested Individuals
- Subject:** Notice of Preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan
- Lead Agency:** California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814
Contact: Wayne Woodroof
- Consultant:** EDAW, Inc.
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Contact: Curtis Alling, Petra Unger

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), as the Lead Agency, will prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan. We would like to know the views of interested individuals, organizations and agencies as to the scope and content of the information to be included and analyzed in the EIR. Agencies should comment on the elements of the potential effects on any resources that are relevant to their statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.

The project description, location, and potential environmental effects of the proposed project (to the extent known) are included in this Notice of Preparation (NOP).

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response should be sent at the earliest possible date, **but not later than 30 days** after issuance of this notice, which establishes the final deadline as **March 24, 2003**.

Please send your written response to Wayne Woodroof, Statewide General Plan Coordinator, California Department of Park and Recreation, at the address shown above. Responses should include the name of a contact person at your agency.

A planning workshop and EIR scoping meeting has been scheduled to give the public an opportunity to comment on the scope, focus, and content of the Sinkyone Wilderness State

Park General Plan and EIR. The meeting will be held from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm on March 19, 2003 at the Veterans Memorial Building at 483 Conger Street, Garberville, CA.

PROJECT TITLE

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan

PROJECT LOCATION

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park is located on the north coast of California in the northwest corner of Mendocino County and the southwest corner of Humboldt County (Exhibit 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

DPR's General Plan Unit, in conjunction with its North Coast Redwood District office, is in the process of developing a General Plan for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park ("Park") in accordance with Public Resources Code §5002.2 referencing General Plan guidelines and §21000 et seq. concerning the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the General Plan is to guide future use activities and management objectives at the Park. The concept of carrying capacity will be integrated into the general planning process and EIR to evaluate the level of visitor use in relationship to its potential effects on natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreational resources, overall visitor experience, and potential designation of large parts of the park as state wilderness.

The Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan study area covers approximately 6,800 acres and is composed of four distinct parcels including the main parcel, Shadowbrook parcels 1 and 2, and the Council Madrone Parcel. The park is part of California's "Lost Coast" and is bordered by the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) King Range National Conservation Area to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the West, unincorporated areas of Mendocino County to the south, and lands owned by private parties and the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council to the east.

The Park is characterized by steep slopes that are heavily wooded with Douglas fir forest on the east side and tanbark oak woodland on the west side. Coastal terraces are covered with coastal prairie and coastal scrub. The Park also contains several groves of old growth redwood. Sandy beaches and steep rocky headlands form the western boundary. The park provides various recreational opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, mountain biking, camping, and beachcombing.

Preparation of the General Plan is in its early stages, so ultimate land use and resource management provisions have not yet been determined. DPR is currently in the process of evaluating existing resources and management opportunities and constraints at the Park that will aid in the development of the General Plan, with plan provisions to minimize any potential environmental impact. Known resources within the Park include:

- Numerous perennial creeks that drain directly into the ocean and associated riparian woodlands;

- Old growth redwood groves;
- Special-status species including plant species and anadromous fish;
- Culturally significant areas (e.g., old homestead, Wheeler town site, historic logging and shipping sites, Sinkyone Indian village sites and seasonal encampments, Council Madrone site); and
- Important recreational areas (e.g., Lost Coast trail, several hike-in and drive-in campsites, Bear Harbor and Usal Beaches).

Issues that will be considered as part of the General Plan process include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Protection and long-term management of sensitive natural, cultural, and aesthetic resources;
- Potential impact to threatened and endangered species and sensitive natural habitats;
- Invasive species management and restoration of natural ecosystems;
- Expansion of recreational opportunities;
- Erosion control and slope stability issues;
- Water quality issues;
- Land management in cooperation with adjacent landowners including private landowners, the BLM and InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council, Sanctuary Forest, the Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative;
- Dedication of large portions of the park as state wilderness areas;
- Interpretive services at the park;
- Specific management of lands in the upper Mattole Watershed;

POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Although ultimate land use and resources management provisions of the General Plan have not yet been determined, generally expected types of environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the General Plan can be identified. The General Plan will seek to minimize any potential effects through the plan alternative development process. Based on the known resource characteristics of the Park and generally anticipated Park needs and uses, potential environmental effects that will be addressed in the General Plan and EIR, include:

- Potential conflicts between sensitive biological and cultural resources and facility needs;
- Potential use conflicts resulting from dedication of large portions of the park as wilderness;

- Potential traffic effect resulting from proposed road closures;
- Erosion/water quality impacts along the park's many drainages.

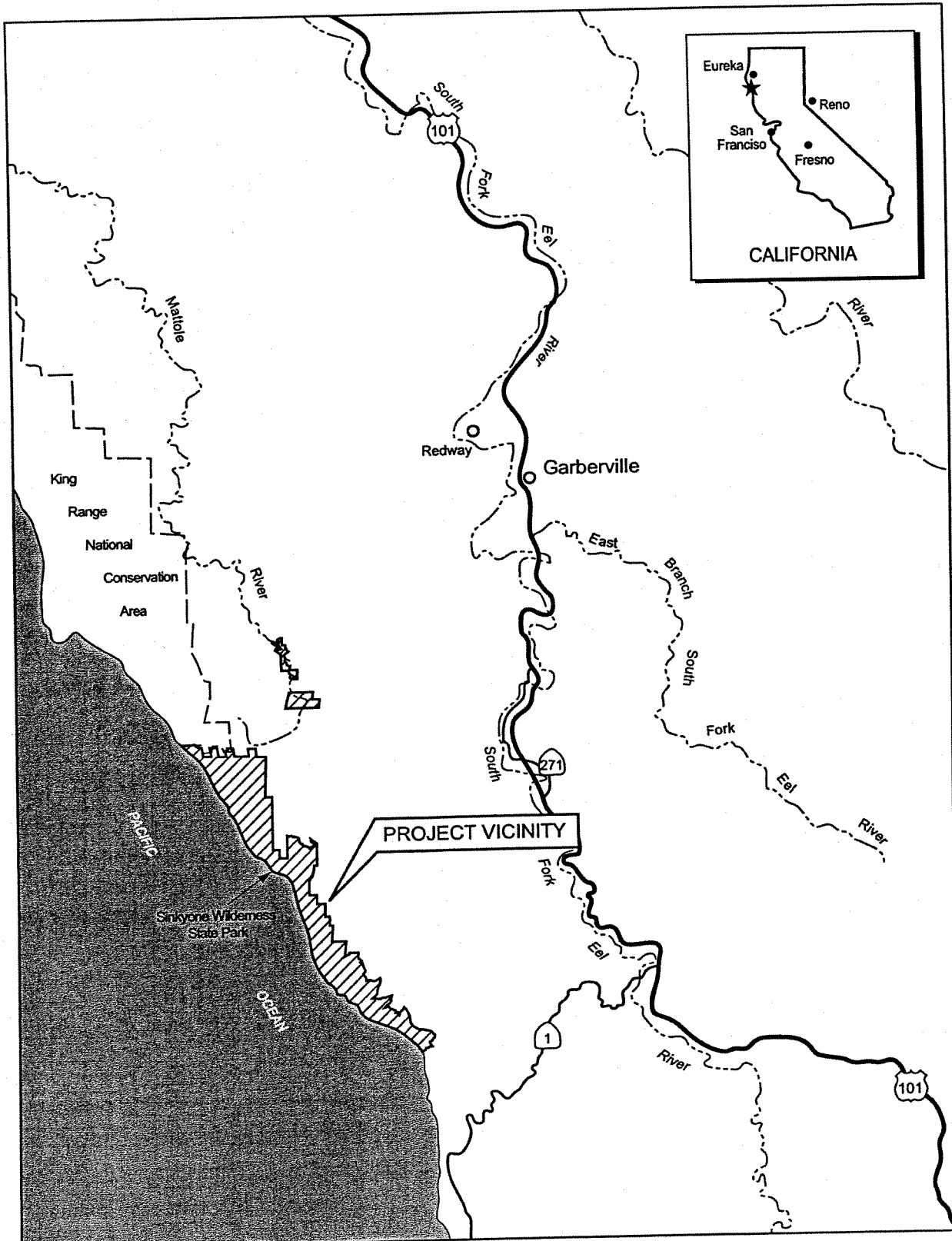
Because recreational use levels at the Park are not expected to change substantially as a result of the General Plan, no significant transportation improvements and/or impacts are anticipated. If the potential to take threatened and endangered species is identified, the EIR will describe future State and Federal consultation and permit requirements that will be necessary for facility development and the types of typically mitigation expected.

INTENDED USES OF THE EIR

DPR and the Parks and Recreation Commission will use the EIR component of the General Plan to consider the environmental effects, mitigation measures, and alternatives, when reviewing the proposed General Plan for approval. The EIR will serve as the State's CEQA compliance document for adoption of the General Plan. It will also serve as the programmatic environmental document that may be referenced in implementing future actions included in the General Plan. Subsequent project-level activities identified in the General Plan will be examined in light of the program EIR to determine whether and additional environmental document must be prepared prior to project approval and implementation (State CEQA Guidelines §15168 (c)). Responsible agencies may also use the EIR for subsequent discretionary action, as needed.

By: Wayne O. Woodroof
Signature: Wayne O. Woodroof
Title: Manager, Statewide General Plan Program
Date: February 21, 2003

Attachment: Exhibit I: Regional Location of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park



Source: EDAW, 2003

Regional Location of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

EXHIBIT 1



em o r a n d u m

Mr. Wayne Woodroof, Manager
Statewide General Plan Program
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capital Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via fax (916) 445-9100

Date: March 4, 2003

m: Robert W. Floerke, Regional Manager 
Department of Fish and Game - Central Coast Region, Post Office Box 47, Yountville, California 94599

Subject: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan, Notice of
Preparation, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, SCH 2003022115

Department of Fish and Game (DFG) personnel have reviewed the California Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) Notice of Preparation (NOP) for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park (Park) General Plan.

DPR is proposing to prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan (General Plan). The purpose of the General Plan is to guide future development activities and management objectives at the Park. The EIR will incorporate a carrying capacity analysis integrated into the general planning process to evaluate the level of visitor use in relationship to its potential effect on cultural, recreational, aesthetic, and natural resources.

The Park area encompasses about 6,800 acres in four distinct parcels. The NOP recognizes major portions of the Park with steep slopes containing Douglas-fir forest on the eastern slopes and tanbark woodland on the western slopes. The Park also contains several groves of old-growth redwoods. Numerous perennial woodland creeks support anadromous fish and flow westward, draining into the coastal terraces and ocean. The Park's coastal western terraces are a mosaic pattern of coastal grasslands, coastal scrub, and woodland communities.

The Park is located predominately in the northwest portion of Mendocino County with a smaller southwest portion in Humboldt County. The Park is bordered by the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) King Range National Conservation Area to the north, unincorporated areas of Mendocino County to the south, Pacific Ocean to the west, and lands owned by private parties and the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council to the east.

DFG recommends that the Planning departments for Mendocino and Humboldt counties, BLM, and the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council be made aware of this General Plan and EIR process. We also recommend that DPR notify the National Marine Fisheries Service because of the Park's crucial locality for supporting local rare and sensitive anadromous fish. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be notified of DPR's planning consideration particularly in regard to northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis*) and marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*).

The NOP states that the EIR would present potential conflicts between facility development and sensitive wildlife species and natural communities. DFG is also aware of DPR's brochure, "Natural Resource Management in California State Parks" (2002), which states "the goal of State Parks resource management program is to protect, restore, and maintain the natural resources in the State Park System." Through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, DFG will work with DPR to allow feasible alternative analysis for DPR proposed projects in order to provide avoidance and, if necessary, adequate mitigation whenever appropriate.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15125(a), state that knowledge of the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region. The local and regional setting should be evaluated in regard to species distribution and potential impacts. The zoning of areas for development projects or other uses that are nearby or adjacent to natural areas may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be included in the CEQA document.

A complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area, with particular emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, and locally unique species and sensitive habitats, should be provided for future site specific projects in the Park. Rare, threatened, and endangered species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (see CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380). The assessment should identify any rare plants and natural communities, following DFG's "Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities" (Revised May 8, 2000). The Guidelines are available at www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/guideplt.pdf.

A complete assessment of sensitive fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species should be conducted. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, should be completed. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with DFG, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. DFG's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) in Sacramento should be contacted at (916) 324-3812 to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitats, including Significant Natural Areas.

A thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources should be provided. DPR project impacts should also be analyzed relative to their effects on off-site habitats. Specifically, this should include nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, and riparian ecosystems. Impacts to and maintenance of wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitat in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated.

DPR projects should be designed or redesigned to avoid any significant impacts to special status species or habitats. If avoidance is not possible, measures to minimize impacts need to be developed. These may include seasonal restrictions or certain relocation efforts approved by DFG. Additionally, if avoidance is not possible, mitigation measures to rectify the impacts need to be developed and required. These measures may

involve revegetation with native species, on-site or off-site habitat restoration, or the creation of replacement habitat features or structures. Significant species impacts that cannot be avoided may also require compensation measures such as permanent on-site or off-site habitat conservation.

A cumulative effects analysis should be developed as described under CEQA Guidelines, Section 15130. DPR's general and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.

A range of alternatives should be analyzed to ensure that alternatives to the proposed DPR projects are fully considered and evaluated. A range of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive resources should be included. Specific alternative locations should be evaluated in areas with lower resource sensitivity where appropriate.

A California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Permit must be obtained if the project has the potential to result in "take" of species of plants or animals listed under CESA, either during construction or over the life of the project. CESA Permits are issued to conserve, protect, enhance, and restore State listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats. Early consultation is encouraged as significant modification to a project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Issuance of a CESA Permit is subject to CEQA documentation; therefore, the CEQA document must specify impacts, mitigation measures, and a mitigation monitoring and reporting program.

DFG opposes the elimination of watercourses and/or their channelization or conversion to subsurface drains. All wetlands and watercourses, whether intermittent or perennial, should be retained and provided with substantial setbacks which preserve the riparian and aquatic values and maintain their value to on-site and off-site wildlife populations. For any activity that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (which may include associated riparian resources) of a stream, or use material from a streambed, DFG may require a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA), pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code, with DPR. Issuances of SAAs are subject to CEQA. DFG, as a responsible

agency under CEQA, will consider the local jurisdiction's (lead agency) CEQA document for the project. The CEQA document should fully identify the potential impacts to the lake, stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance or mitigation, as well as any necessary monitoring and reporting commitments for completion of the agreement.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the NOP and look forward to being involved in the General Plan process. If you have any comments regarding our memorandum, please contact Liam Davis, Environmental Scientist, at (707) 944-5529; or Scott Wilson, Habitat Conservation Supervisor, at (707) 944-5584.

cc: See next page

cc: Ray Hall, Director
Mendocino County
Planning and Building Services
Room 1400
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Humboldt County
Planning Division
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U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Branch
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Cathleen Hudson
Regional Water Quality Control Board
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Santa Rosa, CA 95403

National Marine Fisheries Services
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Bureau of Land Management
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Ukiah, CA 95482

Curtis Alling and Petra Unger
EDAW, Inc.
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Wayne Woodruff

7

March 4, 2003

cc: Philip Crimmins, Project Analyst
State Clearinghouse
Post Office Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

California Wilderness Coalition

The Voice for Wild California

2655 Portage Bay East Suite 5
Davis, California 95616
(530) 758-0380

April 4, 2003

Steve Horvitz
Sector Superintendent
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

RE: Scope of General Management Plan for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

Dear Mr. Horvitz,

On behalf of the nearly 3,500 individual members and more than 200 businesses and conservation organizations that make up the California Wilderness Coalition (CWC) I submit these comments regarding the upcoming planning effort for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

Our membership seeks to protect and restore California's wild lands and wildlife. We believe that the extraordinary places, ecosystems, and wildlife of our Golden State as well as our membership's ability to play a role in the management of these resources are crucially important. We appreciate the opportunity to share our views regarding the future of such a marvelous place as the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

This isolated wilderness offers the inspiring beauty of the Lost Coast, with isolated beaches, crashing waves, sheer cliffs, and a rock laden tidal zone. The terrain inland features, steep trails, redwood groves, dramatic coastal drainages, open grasslands, and an abundance of wildlife.

Few places remain in California where there is an opportunity to experience truly wild coastline. The unique natural diversity of this 7,367 acre park is among the most impressive on the entire Pacific coast and the long term protection of 17 miles of rugged, wild coastline are ensured due to the foresight of those who officially protected it.

We have often found it ironic that the only officially protected and designated piece of public property in the state that has the term wilderness in its title does not actually contain any officially designated wilderness. We would like to see that change.

The members of the California Wilderness Coalition call for the designation of the Sinkyone State Wilderness.

The California Wilderness Act states:

In order to assure that an increasing population...does not occupy and modify all areas on state-owned lands...leaving no areas designated for preservation...in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of California to secure for present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. (Public Resources Code 5093.31)

In order to ensure the long-term protection of the Sinkyone wilderness we believe that the State Park must use this General Plan process to secure wilderness designation for all portions of the park that meet the following parameters:

A wilderness... is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A wilderness area is further defined to mean an area of relatively undeveloped state-owned land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other than semi-improved campgrounds and primitive latrines, and which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

- (1) Appears generally to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.*
- (2) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.*
- (3) Has at least 5,000 acres of land, either by itself or in combination with contiguous areas possessing wilderness characteristics, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.*
- (4) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. (Public Resources Code 5093.33 ©)*

The California Wilderness Act also states at 5093.34(a)(3) that:

The land in the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park after exchanges of land provided for in Section 6 of the act amending this section at the at the 1979-80 Regular Session of the Legislature, effective upon approval of a general plan for the area by the State Park and Recreation Commission, as required by Section 5002.45.

We interpret this to mean that the state of California is obligated to designate all potential areas of the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park as wilderness once a general plan for the park is completed. We have been unable ascertain whether or not there has ever been a management plan for the park, but we do expect the park to make a recommendation

during this general plan process for all suitable areas within the park to become official state wilderness.

We believe that the vast majority of the lands within the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park meet all of the above guidelines and requirements and should be inventoried during this planning process and formally recommended for wilderness designation by the planning team. The portions of the park that are currently roadless and possess the general characteristics of wilderness and that serve as the potential and proposed Sinkyone State Wilderness are:

The area encompassed by the entire eastern boundary of the park from the Hotel Gulch trailhead north to the boundary created by Usal Road, following Usal Road to the northern edge of the park at Four Corners continuing on the east of Orchard Camp road and including all portions of the park south of Orchard Camp to the southern boundary at Usal Road.

Currently there is only one user compatibility issue related to this proposed wilderness area. Mountain bikes are permitted on the six mile stretch of the Hotel Gulch horse trail. In order to ensure that the resources of the park are fully protected and soil erosion and compaction issues are not exacerbated in the future by mountain bikes on this trail, the entire trail should revert to being a hiking, and horseback riding trail within the designated wilderness. Mountain biking and other forms of mechanized transportation should only be allowed on Usal Road and the road to Orchard Camp.

The entirety of this proposed wilderness does indeed offer a true wilderness experience to its visitors and should be protected as such in perpetuity. Few places in the state offer such dynamic and awe-inspiring experiences. This remote wild place should be protected as such and managed in a way that protects all of the resources in the park.

Preserving the majority of the park as a wilderness area will provide vital long-term protection for the abundance of wildlife species that call it home. It will also ensure that the essential habitat for threatened and endangered species is kept in a true state of ecological integrity, protect the Native American cultural resources within the park, and keep the rugged, untrammled nature of this unique place in its current state forever.

We appreciate the opportunity to share our thoughts regarding the future management of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park and look forward to playing a continued role in this important planning process. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Jason B. Swartz
Policy Analyst

InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council

Position on

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park

General Plan Issues

April 14, 2003

InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council is a non-profit consortium of 11 North Coast Indian tribes that owns and manages the 3,845-acre InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness, located east of and adjacent to the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council (the Council) has adopted the following positions on issues that should be addressed within the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan process.

1. Wilderness Status
2. Indian Cultural Uses
3. Watershed Rehabilitation
4. Wildlife Management
5. Dog Restrictions
6. Fire and Vegetation Management
7. Vehicular Restrictions
8. Overnight Camping and Campfires and On-site Rangers
9. Equine Access
10. Lost Coast Trail Connectors
11. Four Corners Property

1. Wilderness Status

The Council supports the fullest possible application of the California Wilderness Act (and any applicable amendments) to the Sinkyone State Wilderness General Plan. California Public Resources Code 5093.33 (c) of the California Wilderness Act states: "A wilderness area, in contrast to those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A wilderness area is further defined to mean an area of relatively undeveloped state-owned land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other than semi-improved campgrounds and primitive latrines, and which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions..."

Overall, better and more signage listing restrictions is needed throughout the Sinkyone Wilderness.

2. Indian Cultural Uses

The Council wishes to develop and administer a traditional resource management program for local Indian peoples' use of cultural resources within the Sinkyone State Wilderness. The program would allow the Council to build structures made with traditional local materials and traditional local methods of construction. The structures would be used for cultural events and would help promote recognition of local Indian historical and cultural values within the Sinkyone State Wilderness. The Council, with State Parks' approval, would develop the management and use guidelines for the program and its facilities.

3. Watershed Rehabilitation

The Council supports Parks' project to remove old logging roads in the Sinkyone State Wilderness. The project focuses on removing miles of old logging roads that now deliver substantial nonpoint source sedimentation to Sinkyone coastal streams. It will reduce sediment deliveries, re-establish native vegetation, improve downstream water quality and fish habitat, and restore wilderness values and visual aesthetics. The Council is involved in all stages of the project, with tribal members receiving training in watershed assessments, heavy equipment operation, cultural resource monitoring, and post-project monitoring.

The Council's support of this project is premised upon Parks' agreement to fulfill general environmental and specific cultural resource protection approaches and measures during the project, and Parks' requirement to comply with the Council's property rights as the adjacent landowner affected by the project. The Council advocates that if any trash (i.e., metal items left from past logging operations and other non-biodegradable trash) encountered during the project not be buried, but instead hauled out of the Wilderness and disposed of appropriately. This practice should apply to other trash encountered during other activities and projects.

4. Wildlife Management

California Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) needs to develop bear and elk management policies to protect these species from habituation and impacts from Wilderness visitors. For bear habitat, this would include installation of bear-proof food storage and trash storage containers in car campgrounds at Usal, and the requirement for Lost Coast Trail overnight campers to use bear-proof food storage containers. Parks needs to adopt and post more specific regulations relating to bear and elk habitat. Parks should consider utilizing the King Range's and other applicable bear policies as a basis for developing a Sinkyone Wilderness bear policy.

Controls for exotic and feral animal species (wild pigs, opossums, etc.) should be addressed.

5. Dog Restrictions

Parks needs to adopt stricter dog access policy so that dogs do not threaten wildlife and wilderness values at Sinkyone. Dogs must be disallowed on all trails (including the Hotel Gulch and Wheeler routes), on all beaches, and in all areas of the backcountry wilderness. Dogs can harm and kill wildlife such as deer, birds, and small mammals as well as young seals, mountain lions, and bears. Some of these animals will also harm dogs. Dogs also can and often do become lost and die in wilderness areas. Dogs must be restricted to Usal car campgrounds and vehicles and the Usal Road, and must be leashed at all times.

6. Fire and Vegetation Management

Parks needs to work cooperatively with the Council, the Whale Gulch community, and other neighboring landowners to develop a fire management plan for the Sinkyone Wilderness. Prescriptive burning and emergency firefighting would be components of a Sinkyone Wilderness Fire Management Plan.

Parks also needs to develop a program for eradication of all exotic plant species in the Wilderness. The Council advocates removal of all Eucalyptus groves, English Ivy, and other exotic species. Herbicides shall not be allowed for this effort. The exotic plants eradication program would utilize state employees and local volunteers and would identify exotic species, their locations and concentrations, and the best methods and times for removal.

7. Vehicular Restrictions

Usal Area—Vehicular access to Usal Beach should be eliminated. It poses serious hazards to estuarine and beach wildlife, the quality of stream and ocean water, public safety. It also infringes on the quiet enjoyment of a wilderness setting. Access to Usal Creek and Usal Beach should be prohibited for all mechanized forms of transport including cars, SUVs, trucks, quads, motorcycles, and bicycles. Vehicular access down the Usal Beach road should end at approximately two hundred yards back from the beach itself (at the current junction to the Usal Creek area campsites).

Hotel Gulch and Wheeler Routes—Currently these routes are old logging haul roads and are part of the Lost Coast Trail system. Both routes are used only by the Council and State Parks for vehicular access for management and restoration access on their properties.

The Council supports in principle the conversion of these roads to hiking-equestrian trails. The Hotel Gulch route divides the south portion of the Council's InterTribal Wilderness property from the Sinkyone State Wilderness. The first ½ mile of the Wheeler route is on InterTribal land. Bicycles must be prohibited on all segments of these routes. At present, Parks allows bicycles on the Hotel Gulch route and the first 1½ miles of the Wheeler route, after its junction with the Hotel Gulch route. While conversion of these routes may make the Council's and the State's properties a little more challenging to manage, both believe the benefits to both wildlife and human visitors far outweigh any disadvantages. Outhouses are needed at least at two locations along the State Park side of the Hotel Gulch route. Parks must also block the "off-road" vehicle shortcuts between the Hotel Gulch campsites and the Hotel Gulch route.

Bear Harbor Road—The Council agrees in principle with a road-to-trail conversion of the segment of road from the Needle rock Visitors Center to Orchard Camp. Reasons for support of this conversions include: threats from vehicles to resident elk herds, fire hazards associated with vehicular access, inability to monitor quantity of vehicles entering this segment and whether they will stay on the road, need to return this coastal stretch to a true wilderness setting. According to State Parks, Mendocino County has officially abandoned the segment of road from the second gate (0.5 miles south of Needle Rock) to its terminus at Orchard Camp near Bear Harbor. The section of the road between this second gate and the Needle Rock Visitors Center (1st gate) has not been maintained by the County for many years, although it has not been officially abandoned.

Parks should work with Mendocino County Department of Transportation to upgrade the section of County Road between Four Corners and the Needle Rock Visitors Center. Parks should also work with the County, the Council, and neighboring landowners to address a multi-year approach to upgrading the entire 27-mile Usal Road.

While it is true that all of the above three areas proposed for vehicular restrictions would make access to the Wilderness more challenging, the benefits to the land would be great. To fully protect Sinkyone's resources and wilderness values, some personal comforts will have to be sacrificed.

8. Overnight Camping and Campfires and On-site Rangers

No overnight camping or campfires on Usal beach or at any other location within the Wilderness where designated developed car campsites and the low-impact backcountry campsites are not present. To protect Sinkyone's ecology, firewood gathering should be prohibited. The bringing in of firewood should also be prohibited to help prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death Syndrome.

Sites for developed and for backcountry camping need to be re-defined, and in some cases eliminated, by Parks. This is especially true for the Usal Creek area campsites. A strict policy of "pack it in-pack it out" must apply to all day users and overnight users of backcountry areas.

The use of generators or chainsaws shall be prohibited within the Sinkyone State Wilderness, unless for emergency or interim restoration work by Parks.

To combat increasing vandalism to the campsites, facilities, and natural resources around Usal, the Council supports the construction of a low-impact two-bedroom cabin within the Usal Camp area to house on-site caretakers or Parks' rangers. The cabin would also provide an outlet for the rent and sale of bear-proof storage containers to overnight hikers, and the sale of firewood for Usal campsites.

9. Equine Access

Equine (and llama) access, if restricted to designated trails (with possible seasonal restrictions) is compatible with wilderness recreational uses. Equine access should continue to be prohibited on the section of the Lost Coast Trail between Usal and Wheeler. The Hotel Gulch route should continue to allow equine access, as should the Wheeler route—regardless of whether these routes are treated with road-to-trail conversions. The segment of the Lost coast Trail between Wheeler and the north end of the Sinkyone Wilderness near Whale Gulch should continue to be open to equine access. Within this segment, improvements need to be made at several stream crossings and slip-out crossings so that their capacity can be upgraded to accommodate horses. Capacity for horse camping at the campgrounds between Wheeler and Jones Beach needs to be better defined, with possible facility (hitch post, etc.) upgrades and seasonal limitations.

10. Lost Coast Trail Connectors

The Council supports re-design and re-alignment of the Low Gap Connector Trail that links Usal Road to Needle Rock on the Lost Coast Trail.

11. Four Corners Property

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council proposes to acquire the 160-acre Four Corners property. The Council's goal is to preserve and protect the Four Corners property by returning it to local Indian ownership, management, and stewardship.

The Council's ownership, management, and stewardship of the property would contribute significantly to national, regional, and local efforts by Indian tribes to re-establish traditional stewardship within their historic homelands. Permanent protections for wildlife and other cultural-natural resources within the property would be established. Local Indian stewardship, resource restoration and conservation, public recreational activities, and an education program would be initiated by the Council and sustained with support from Indian and non-Indian organizations and individuals.

There is widespread support for this idea from local tribes, neighboring landowners; local environmental organizations; local, state, and federal agencies; and regional and statewide organizations.

Save-the-Redwoods League

114 Sansome Street, Room 1200, San Francisco, California 94104-3823
Telephone (415) 362-2352 • Facsimile (415) 362-7017
Email: redwoods@savetheredwoods.org • www.savetheredwoods.org

April 15, 2003



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Mr. Steve Horvitz
Sector Superintendent
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Fax: (707) 946-2326.

Dear Steve:

SINKYONE WILDERNESS STATE PARK GENERAL PLAN.

The League is pleased to provide input to the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan. Since 1918, the League has led the movement to preserve California's redwood forests for future generations of plants, animals and people. Since 1975, the League has assisted in the purchase of over 1,500 acres within Sinkyone Wilderness State Park and adjacent public lands. The League has been associated with the park since its establishment in the 1970's. The League's third Executive Director, Mr. John B. Dewitt, had a close affinity with the Park and its environs. Following his untimely death his favorite picture graced the cover of the League's Bulletin: Mr. Dewitt among the Sinkyone redwoods.

The League's comments are organized according to the outline of the questionnaire.

A NEW VISION FOR SINKYONE WILDERNESS STATE PARK

What do you value most about Sinkyone Wilderness State Park?

What changes would you like to see?

What is your vision for the future of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park? What would you like it to look like in 20 to 30 years?

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park occupies a special ecological niche in California's redwood parks. The park is at the boundary between the central and northern region of the redwoods (Noss, 2000). Due to a combination of local geology, soils, topography, and climate there is a gap

OBJECTIVES

Prevent loss of destruction representative of our principal forests.
Cooperate with the California State Commission on National Park Service. Her attention to establishing redwood and other parks and preserves.
Promote the growth of private forests.
Foster and encourage a better and general understanding of the value of natural resources of special and other objects of scientific interest to present and future generations.
Support conservation and economic development of our forests.

in redwood distribution between Sinkyone Wilderness State Park and the redwood forests further north and east along the shores of the Eel River. The park is a rich assortment of redwood forest, other coastal coniferous forests, meadows, and other habitats. This rich ecological tapestry contributes to the plant and animal diversity found in the region.

The park extends beyond the coastal environment to include the headwaters of the Mattole River; one of California's more remote and free-flowing rivers and home to threatened coho salmon and steelhead trout. Sadly, the park-owned Council Madrone, a world record setting tree in the Mattole valley, succumbed to old age several years ago.

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park is also one of the few places to experience the majesty of the redwood forest away from major highways. The wilderness experience, enhanced by the proximity of the expansive Pacific, is unique among California's redwood parks. In combination with the King Range National Conservation Area the park offers a world-class coastal wilderness experience, unparalleled elsewhere in the United States.

SINKYONE'S ENVIRONMENT

What are your key environmental concerns for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park?

What resources warrant special protection in your opinion?

The League is committed to the preservation of the ancient redwood forests. Although most of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park was logged at least once, remnant ancient redwood stands exist. We support complete protection of these ancient stands and ecological restoration in surrounding areas to restore natural processes and allow the area to recover from past human development and activities. Ecological restoration should begin with research and lead to hands-on work to improve degraded, damaged, or destroyed sites. By preserving the fabric of the forest, the plants and animals that rely on it will be preserved.

Consideration should be given to identifying and characterizing older second-growth stands. These offer the best opportunities for reweaving the fabric of the ancient forest that is rooted in the core ancient forest groves. Special consideration should also be given to identifying the edge communities between habitat types; many species thrive in these natural edge communities or ecotones.

Looking east, the park extends to include headwater tributaries to the Mattole River. Special consideration should be given to coordinating management with other landowners in the headwaters, in particular with the Department of Fish and Game Ecological Reserve. The League, Department of Parks and Recreation, and neighboring landowners came together to form the Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative. This group exists to coordinate management on these lands, with an ultimate vision of

Mr. Steve Horvitz
April 15, 2003
Page 3

seamless management. Looking west, the park borders the California Coastal Monument, and the rich, yet largely unknown marine ecosystem beneath the waves of the Pacific Ocean.

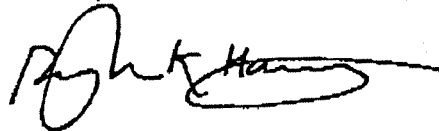
The park is part of a regional network of lands managed for their natural values. Consideration should be given to the role of the park in the region and to maintenance of ecological connections over the life of the plan, and beyond.

What facilities - if any - would you like to see in the park?

The League is committed to partnering with the Department of Parks and Recreation and others to provide opportunities for the public to experience the majesty and inspiration of the redwood forest. Sinkyone Wilderness State Park offers a wonderful opportunity to engage the intrepid visitor and to inspire awe through a deeper understanding of the ancient redwood forest. Proposed facilities should be in tune with the wilderness character of the park and support interpretation of the region's natural wonders.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the General Plan. The League stands ready to assist the Department as it develops and implements this plan.

Sincerely,



Ruskin K. Hartley
Conservation Planner

RKH/rkh
cc: John Kolb
Wayne Woodroof

WILLIAM
MCBRIDE

THE ROSS GOLDSMITH
Fine Jewelry Design

415-458-1770
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SAN ANSELMO, CA 94960

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

May 13, 2003

Subject: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz


I have a physical disability in my feet which prevents me from walking any distance. Bikeing is the only way that I can be in Nature. I know many people like me. So, I hope you can allow as much bike access as possible so that we are now closed out.

This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers. One specific trail that we believe should be considered for bicycle use is the Lost Coast Trail where it joins the BLM land to the north. BLM allows bikes on their section. The result is the trail effectively dead ends where it meets the state park.

Mountain bikes are a simple, easy mix to those using the State Park and should be afforded access. In the General Plan Update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the Park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. They make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trailwork in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted. Because they can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact, modifications to existing infrastructure aren't necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers, on some trails in the Park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the Park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Very truly yours,


William McBride

David Morrow
729 South Dora Street
Ukiah, CA 95482

May 14, 2003

Wayne Woodroof
Manager, Statewide General Plan Program
California Department of Parks and Recreation
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Woodroof;

I am a mountain bicyclist who enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow, challenging single track. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers.

I have visited Sinkyone Wilderness State Park by car, bike (where allowed) and foot. I see that mountain bikes make significantly less impacts to that of a car, and not any more than when walking (even less than backpackers that often drive into the park since we will often not drive a car inside the park). As a volunteer trail maintenance worker, I know that mountain bikes usually create less impact than horses, especially in muddy conditions.

Mountain bikes are a non-polluting, healthy way to enjoy the State Park system and should be afforded access. In the Sinkyone General Plan Update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the Park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. We make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trail work in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted (such as Annadel, Montana de Oro). Because we can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact, expensive infrastructure, such as parking lots aren't necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers on some trails in the Park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the

valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the Park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Please put me on the list for future mailings regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan Update. I am also interested in submitting comments in the scoping phase. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the planning process, and I look forward to a positive outcome for the park and all potential non-motorized users.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "D".

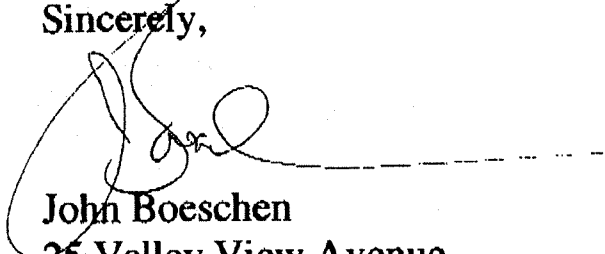
Thursday, May 15, 2003

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Dear Mr. Horvitz:

Please considering opening trails in Sinkyone Wilderness State Park to mountain bikes. A first trail to consider would be the Lost Coast Trail.

Sincerely,



John Boeschen
25 Valley View Avenue
San Rafael, CA 94901

Cc Wayne Woodroof
Manager, Statewide General Plan Program
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Lyle and Susan Wright

P.O. Box 619
Oroville, CA 95965

Home Phone 530-534-9081
Email repairman@saber.net

May 15, 2003

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Subject: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz

I am writing this letter to 1.) request to be put on the mailing list for future mailings regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan Update; and 2.) to submit comments in the scoping phase. Thank you for making a note of these somewhat late comments.

I am a mountain bicyclist who enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow, challenging single track. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers. One specific trail that we believe should be considered for bicycle use is the Lost Coast Trail where it joins the BLM land to the north. BLM allows bikes on their section. The result is the trail effectively dead ends where it meets the state park.

I have visited Sinkyone Wilderness State Park by car, bike (where allowed) and foot. I see that mountain bikes make significantly less impacts to that of a car, and not any more than when walking (even less than backpackers that often drive into the park since we will often not drive a car inside the park). Mountain bikes are a simple, easy mix to those using the State Park and should be afforded access. In the General Plan Update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the Park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. They make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trail work in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted. Because they can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact,

Lyle: I ride.....therefore I am

Susan: I ride.....therefore I fall

modifications to existing infrastructure are not necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers, on some trails in the Park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the Park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Very truly yours, Lyle and Susan Wright

Lyle: I ride.....therefore I am

Susan: I ride.....therefore I fall



INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN BICYCLING ASSOCIATION PO BOX 7578 BOULDER CO 80306 USA 303.545.9011 www.imba.com

Michael Kelley
International Mountain Bicycling Association
523 Santa Barbara Rd.
Berkeley, CA 94707
imbamsk@musicichael.com
(510) 528-2453

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

May 15, 2003

Re: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz,

I have just learned that the scoping phase of your Management Plan for the above referenced Park is drawing to a close. I would like to make some comments on behalf of myself, and the thousands of mountain bikers in the state who enjoy riding in beautiful areas, including those in your area.

All trail users thrive on trail experiences that have wilderness values, although we understand that cyclists are barred from designated Wilderness. I understand that Sinkyone State Park is not a designated Wilderness, but that bikes are still prohibited on all trails.

Please consider permitting bikes in the Park, particularly on the Lost Coast Trail. There is no reason for prohibition. In fact that trail crosses both BLM land, where it is open, and the park, where it is closed. It provides excellent cycling opportunities along its length, but arbitrarily dead-ends at the State Park Boundary. I suggest this is unnecessary. I believe also that many other trails in the park are

suitable for bike use. In this regard, please keep in mind that speeds on narrow trails are slow, lessening the risk of conflicts.

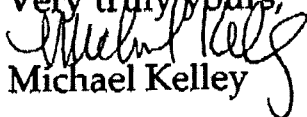
In making your decisions, please consider the reality that mountain bikes have about the same impact on trails as do other muscle powered users who are permitted in the park. It is between that of hikers and horses, and nowhere near that of motorized vehicles. In fact their impact is even less, when one considers that they frequently are able to ride to trail heads, rather than drive polluting and energy consuming vehicles.

As well, mountain bikers have proven themselves to be excellent and productive members of the trail family. They are stakeholders in our magnificent open spaces, and should be given the same opportunities as others to enjoy them.

Please consider opening some of the trails in the park to bikes.

Thank you very much for considering my remarks. If you would like further information about the issues raised, do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,


Michael Kelley

P. David Desautels
P.O. Box 597
Fort Bragg, Ca. 95437

5/15/2003

To:

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Re: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz

I am writing this letter to 1.) request to be put on the mailing list for future mailings regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan Update; and 2.) to submit comments in the scoping phase. Thank you for making a note of these somewhat late comments. The issue of access to public lands is very dear to me. I feel it is important to preserve access to these lands for future generations (my daughter, for instance). And to keep that access preserved for a variety of user groups.

I am a mountain bicyclist who enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow, challenging single track. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers. One specific trail that we believe should be considered for bicycle use is the Lost Coast Trail where it joins the BLM land to the north. BLM allows bikes on their section. The result is the trail effectively dead ends where it meets the state park.

I have visited Sinkyone Wilderness State Park by car, bike (where allowed) and foot. I see that mountain bikes make significantly less impacts to that of a car, and not any more than when walking (even less than backpackers that often drive into the park since we will often not drive a car inside the park). Mountain bikes are a simple, easy mix to those using the State Park and should be afforded access. In the General Plan Update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the Park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. They make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trail work in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted. Because

they can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact, modifications to existing infrastructure aren't necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers, on some trails in the Park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the Park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. David Besant". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "P" and a long, horizontal stroke at the end.

Chris Marney
7112 Reyn Oaks Way
Sacramento, CA 95842
Email: cmarney@msn.com

2003 May 16

Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation, Eel River Sector
PO Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

RE: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management General Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz:

I am writing to you to request that I please be placed on the mailing list for future mailings regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan Update, and to submit my comments to be included in your scoping phase towards this update.

I am a mountain bicyclist who enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow and challenging single track trails. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness, as I understand it. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because the speed of travel on them is often close to the speeds obtained by hikers. **One specific trail that we believe should be considered for bicycle use is the Lost Coast Trail**, where it joins to the BLM land to the north. BLM allows bicycles on their section of this Trail. The result is the Trail effectively dead ends where it meets the state park.

During my travels about the state park by car, bike (where allowed) and on foot, I have closely observed how mountain bicycles make significantly less impact on the trails. This observation is a comparison to the impact of motorized vehicles. Our bicycle impact is no more noticeable to that of a hiker when walking (even less than backpackers, who often drive into the park). We will often not drive a car inside the park, but ride instead. Mountain bicycles are a simple mode of transport, and can easily mix with other users of the state park, and should be afforded access.

In the General Plan Update, I would like to request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the park, and that more attention be paid to us as stakeholders. We make great volunteers and are known for our outstanding trailwork in other state parks where mountain biking is promoted. That's because we can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact. Modifications to existing infrastructure are unnecessary, making the inclusion of mountain bicycles an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers on trails in the park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of the park, which protects the valuable resources, while allowing the public entry to the park.

Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977, when the Park was dedicated. Creating a revised General Plan to include us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks' management.

Thank you for taking the time to read and note my late comments.

Yours truly,

Chris Marney

J. R. Power
5571 Seventh Ave.
Sacramento, CA 95820

May 29, 2003

Mr. Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Subject: Sinkiyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Horvitz

I am writing to 1.) request to be put on the mailing list for future mailings regarding the Sinkiyone Wilderness State Park management plan update; and 2.) to submit comments in the scoping phase. Thank you for making a note of these somewhat late comments.

As a mountain bicyclist I enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow, challenging single track. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers. One specific trail that we believe should be considered for bicycle use is the Lost Coast Trail where it joins the BLM land to the north. BLM allows bikes on their section. The result is the trail effectively dead ends where it meets the state park.

Mountain bikes are low impact, compared to horses and are a simple, easy mix to those using the park. They should be afforded access. In the general plan update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. They make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trailwork in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted. Because they can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact, modifications to existing infrastructure aren't necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers, on some trails in the park. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Very truly yours,



J. R. Power



International Mountain Bicycling Association PO Box 7578 Boulder CO 80306 USA 303.545.9011 www.imba.com

REPLY TO: 7589 Ridge Road, Newcastle, CA 95658
Jimhs@ips.net (916) 663-4626

May 15, 2003

Mr. Steve Horvitz
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Eel River Sector
P.O. Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

Subject: **Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan/EIR Scoping**

Dear Mr. Horvitz:

Thank you for this opportunity to share our comments regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan. Jim and I are Northern California Representatives with the International Mountain Bicycling Association [IMBA], working as advocates for nearly 100,000 mountain bikers in California. We are most interested in seeing the inclusion of mountain biking in some fashion at Sinkyone.

- **INTRODUCTION**

In the late seventies, when the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park was dedicated, mountain biking was a sport in its infancy, with few people owning mountain bikes or understanding their potential use. Over the years, IMBA formed to organize responsible use of trails by bicycle and grew to recognize that its constituency was mainly one of environmentalists who loved exploring the backcountry by bicycle. IMBA has promoted volunteerism to such a large degree that some other State Parks rely heavily on mountain bike volunteers to help design, maintain and patrol trails.

Jim and I mountain biked in Sinkyone from the Usal trailhead in 1986 before it was signed off-limits to mountain bikes. Since then, we have dedicated over 100 hours each year of volunteer time to local state parks, became IMBA state representatives, attended annual State Trails Conferences and trailbuilding workshops, and have worked on behalf of the many mountain bikers across the state who enjoy wild backcountry trails.

- **STATE PARK TRAILS POLICY**

At annual State Trails Conferences, participants over the past few years worked closely with State Parks and the California Recreational Trails Committee (established under Article 6 Public

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Resources Code, §§ 5070, et seq.) to draft the State Trails Plan. Jim and I were closely involved with this effort and have attended CRTC meetings wherein the Plan was discussed. Public Resources Codes § 5070.5 provides under subsection (b), that the legislature declared it a policy of the state to: "encourage hiking, horseback riding, **and bicycling** as important contributions to the health and welfare of the state's population." We believe the Trails Plan reflects this policy and promotes shared use by all the user groups, including mountain bikes.

The Plan has now been released and is available to the public on the State Parks website. Many State Parks are undergoing general plan revisions and are incorporating more shared used trails into their systems. Now that mountain biking use has exploded, many land managers seem keen on meeting the needs of this large user group. Most are contemplating converting existing trails to multiple use, and virtually all **new** trails are designed and built to be multiple use.

Many mountain bike advocates have attended trailbuilding seminars and have studied state of the art trail design techniques offered by IMBA, so that trails can be environmentally sensitive and sustainable with minimal maintenance requirements. Mountain bikers make good resources as State Park managers look to the volunteers to assist them in making the Park as good as it can be. We invite you may go to www.imba.com to see the downloadable book, Building Better Trails. I can also send you a copy if you wish.

Lastly, under California Code of Regulation at Title 14 CCR 4360, the provisions regarding bicycling in any unit of the State Park system appears to be under the discretion of the Department, which must issue an order prohibiting such activity. We believe there always exists an argument to **allow** bicycles that the Department should consider.

- **WILDERNESS**

Having just discussed the inclusivity policy of the State Trails Plan, the issue of wilderness restrictions need to be addressed. Because the word 'wilderness' is used in the name of this unit, it raises the issues of whether bikes will ever be allowed on trails there. It is also clearly a problem for you in addressing some of the services you are currently offering the public. Should the services such as the mowing around the fairly well-developed campsites at Jones Beach continue? (We assume the evidence of mowing we saw was from the use of gasoline-powered equipment). Must the Park revert to more primitive campsites and backcountry experiences for everyone? Must this unit dismantle buildings, bridges, and other facilities wilderness purists would object to? It is our opinion that these facilities should continue to exist and be maintained.

However, it is not entirely clear what the wilderness status of this unit is. In reviewing the relevant sections of the Public Resources code and California Code of Regulations, it seems quite possible that wilderness designation was not intended, but merely used in the naming of the Sinkyone. Please compare, Title 14 CCR § 4751 which lists the units classified in the category of ***State Parks*** – which **INCLUDES** Sinkyone Wilderness *State Park*, to Title 14 CCR § 4755 which lists the units classified as ***State Wilderness*** – which **DOES NOT INCLUDE**

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Sinkyone. We believe this opens the discussion as to how the unit is classified and, thus, maintained.

Nonmotorized uses are discussed in the Public Resources Code for Sinkyone that are not entirely in keeping with a strictly designated wilderness. Public Resources Code § 5002.45, states that the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park general plan shall include, under subsection (b)(1), "Provision for a system of recreational trails connected one to another and to other recreational trails in the region." We point out the problem with mountain bikers using the Lost Coast Trail in the BLM King Range National Conservation Area who cross into Sinkyone Wilderness State Park at a point where there are no boundary markers, signs or anything to indicate they are required to turn around because they are not welcome to continue. This is unbeknownst to them, until they reach the visitor center at Needle Rock. At a minimum, the Lost Coast Trail should be open to bikes to maintain continuity (and someplace to go) for mountain biking between the Kings Range NCA and the state park.

Further, § 5002.45 (b)(2), states the general plan shall include "Provision for a system of nonmotorized transportation, at least for those unable to hike long distances because of age or disability." The "at least" phrase could suggest "and possibly other nonmotorized uses, such as mountain biking." Actually, many mountain bikers are former runners and backpackers who have been injured and switched to mountain biking as a way to continue their trails activities. Remarkably, we often mountain bike with a 70 year old, who has never been a hiker but always an avid bicyclist. Many older cyclists, often state they bike better than they walk! Bicycling is a benign, human-powered recreation that offers opportunities for many people to access public lands.

Finally, § 5002.45 (b)(3), states the general plan shall include parking of motor vehicles at points in the unit or on the perimeter. We noted on our bike ride from Needle Rock, out Road 436 back to the BLM Nadalos campground, many SUVs with backpacks visible in the cargo area. It was apparent to us that backpackers are quite open to driving to points convenient to them. Should any of them be wilderness proponents, they should feel hard-pressed to justify parking lots smack in the middle of an otherwise pristine area. Mountain bikers, by comparison, are low-impact and environmentally friendly. Ironically, we are restricted from designated wildernesses, but often cause less impact than SUVs driven by backpackers.

- **VISION FOR SINKYONE**

We value the following: vistas, interesting creek canyons, variety of terrain, access to the ocean, solitude, challenging trails, variety of flora, challenging elevation gain/loss, remoteness. We believe the current management strategy maintains the Park for future generations who would be able to access it by CAR or on foot. It seems that inclusion of the human-powered bicycle is entirely appropriate.

- **ENVIRONMENT**



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It would be good to see Sinkyone's habitat for flora and fauna, especially the Roosevelt Elk, preserved. This does not necessarily call for Wilderness designation of the region. The General Plan might incorporate all available tools for preservation of the environmental short of restricting access by those who choose to visit by bicycle. We hope State Park's vision incorporates these tools as well.

- **VISITOR SERVICES**

Low impact access at trailheads and for camping would be ideal for this rugged, scenic coastline. Some interpretive signing at a visitor center, or by low-key signing near trailheads would be interesting for visitors. Volunteer docents could continue to assist with disseminating information about Sinkyone.

- **COMMUNITY COLLABORATION**

Mountain bikers who live near the area, and visitors who mountain bike, can be tapped for volunteer activities. Good ideas for trail maintenance can come from mountain bikers who have attended trail-building schools put on by IMBA. The local economy benefits from mountain bikers who travel to the area to ride. Mountain bikers are interested in learning about areas they ride in; for its cultural, recreational, and environmental values. In other areas, such as Lake Tahoe, Downieville, and Nevada City, mountain bikers have participated in trail maintenance days and cultural events that promote what is special about each region. In other State Parks and Recreation Areas, a good collaboration exists between land management and mountain bike volunteers. Their enthusiasm should not be discounted.

- **PERSONAL EXPERIENCE**

May 11, 2003, we rode from our BLM campsite at Nadolos, on the Chemise Trail to the Lost Coast Trail. It was not signed closed to bikes. After the wet crossing of spectacular Whalers Creek, we rode past a stunning herd of grazing Roosevelt Elk and arrived at a charming visitor center at Needle Rock in a lovely historic building. The volunteers there politely told us the trail was closed to bikes when it reached the State Park. We, of course, were apologetic, but had seen no sign (an invisible border). As planned, we rode out the Briceland and Usal roads back to the campground. While on the road, numerous SUVs passed us with backpacks visible in the cargo areas. What impacts were we making in comparison to all these cars?

As well; on the trail, our impacts were benign. When we crossed from BLM land into Sinkyone Wilderness State Park, there were no signs and the trail did not change its stunning character. We saw no one, enjoyed the vistas, relished the solitude, were in awe of the Elk, and covered a challenging 15-mile loop. We had lunch at the Jones Beach campsites and wondered how this was allowed in the wilderness, but we --as mountain bikers -- were not. This confusing mix of management seems arbitrary, without a logical basis.

- **PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE**

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We appreciate the existing development of the Park. The use of trails, visitor centers, developed camps offer pleasing facilities for those who travel so far to access this isolated coastline. We understand your job in balancing the needs of stakeholders, with resource protection. For the few mountain bikers who desire the trek to the Lost Coast, it seems appropriate that they have someplace to ride, besides on dirt roads shared with backpackers in SUVs driving in and out to trailheads.

If you have any questions about these comments, please do not hesitate to contact us. Additionally, please keep us posted about the future opportunities to comment on the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan and Environmental Impact Report.

Sincerely,

Cathy Haagen-Smit
Jim Haagen-Smit

Cathy & Jim Haagen-Smit
Northern CA Representatives
International Mountain Bicycling Association

Cc: Wayne Woodroof, Statewide General Plan Program
Tom Ward, State Parks

7589 Ridge Road, Newcastle, CA 95658
ilmhs@jps.net (916) 663-4626



Sanctuary Forest

P.O. Box 166
Whitethorn, California 95589

Steve Horvitz
Sector Superintendent, Eel River Sector
California Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 100
Weott, CA 95571

May 28th, 2003

RE: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan Scoping, and Notice of Preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan

Dear Park Managers and Planners,

Sanctuary Forest, Inc. is a community land trust dedicated to the conservation and restoration of the Mattole River watershed and surrounding areas. We manage 10,000 acres of forestland in conservation easements, fee title ownership and partnership through the Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative. The majority of this acreage is adjacent or peripheral to the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

Policies and actions stemming from development and adoption of the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park General Plan and the accompanying EIR will create an enduring legacy for the Mattole watershed, surrounding communities and the Sinkyone region. Sanctuary Forest intends to be an active participant in the planning process with an eye toward promoting cooperative management, protection of old-growth forest and salmon spawning and rearing refugia, and community values.

We offer the following comments regarding the General Plan scoping and NOP.

Keep the Sinkyone Wild: The General Plan will determine wilderness designations within the Park. Sanctuary Forest supports wilderness designation to include the largest possible area of the Park. In keeping with this designation, we would like to see development in the Park as graduated, with facilities and interpretation at the Park's periphery and few to little signs of human presence in the Park interior.

- Evaluate existing motorized access to Needle Rock for resource impacts. Explore alternative transportation to reduce impacts such as electric or horse/buggy shuttles.

voice: 707-986-1087
fax: 707-986-1607
mail: sanctuary@asis.com

- Maintain existing motorized access and car camping at Usal. Camping areas should be designated more clearly. A campground host should be posted to minimize aggressive partying. Prohibitions against driving on the beach should be enforced and barricades erected.
- The Park should see the Briceland, Chemise Mtn. and Usal Roads as scenic entryways to the Park and the beginning of the wilderness experience. The Park should support efforts to maintain these as scenic roadways including supporting clean-up efforts, burying unsightly overhead power and phone cables and paving Chemise Mtn. Road.

Be Good Neighbors: The Park Plan should protect the privacy and property of surrounding private landowners, particularly from fire risk and traffic impacts. Ongoing cooperative management efforts with the Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative and InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council should continue.

- Provisions for a regular dialog with the Whitethorn and Whale Gulch communities over interface with the Park should be included in the Plan.
- The Park should have an ongoing educational role in the Whitethorn and Whale Gulch schools.
- Fire policy as an issue is not mentioned in the NOP. The potential role and impacts of controlled burning and mechanical fuel hazard reduction for resource management, restoration and protection of surrounding community need to be discussed. A strategy needs to be developed for protecting the neighboring Whale Gulch and Whitethorn communities from wildfire.

Respect Native Culture: The Park's namesake is that of the Indian people who lived on the land for countless generations. Today the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council manages the nation's only Indian owned wilderness adjacent to the state Park. The Park should respect the history, culture and involvement of native people.

- Parks should support the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council's efforts to purchase the Four Corners property from Save-the-Redwoods League. This key cultural property should be returned to indigenous ownership.
- Other indigenous cultural sites and properties throughout the Park should be respected and managed through consultation and cooperation with native people. Traditional cultural uses should be provided for and respected including the provision of privacy if needed.
- Indigenous people should be invited and encouraged to review proposed interpretation and education regarding Indian people.

- Native people should be consulted for their perspective and guidance regarding proposed restoration efforts.

Protect the Mattole: Parks properties in the Mattole watershed should be retained and managed as an old-growth and salmon refuge.

- We acknowledge and appreciate the NOP mention of cooperation with the Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative (UMRFC) and the management of the Shadowbrook parcels. More specifically, we would like the Park planning process and EIR to make provisions for integrating the UMRFC Plan now under development and its goals of protecting old-growth forests and salmon spawning grounds in the Mattole.
- The NOP did not discuss the impact of Park expansions in progress or under discussion: A donation of 320 acres by the Northcoast Regional Land Trust expanding Shadowbrook holdings at Baker Creek is underway; a potential sale or donation by Save-the-Redwoods League of properties at Four Corners of the Lost River Forest has also been reviewed by Park personnel; Potential transfer of California Fish and Game lands to Parks in the Mattole Headwaters Ecological Reserve has also been mentioned by Park personnel. Sanctuary Forest supports Park acceptance of the expanded Shadowbrook holdings, transfer of Four Corners to the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council and continued ownership of the Mattole Headwaters Ecological Reserve by CA Fish and Game.
- The following known resources should be mentioned in the NOP: Headwaters of the Mattole and tributaries contain key salmonid spawning and rearing grounds for endangered Coho, Chinook and steelhead in the Mattole River system. In addition, the headwaters of the Mattole contain old-growth mixed hardwood forest including old-growth Douglas fir and yew trees. This forest type is underrepresented in existing reserves and deserves special status.
- Old-growth forests and associated species in the Shadowbrook parcels should be protected. Resource protection needs should be balanced with any public access.
- State Parks should support and undertake efforts and support acquisitions to protect old-growth and restore fisheries in Mattole tributaries of the Shadowbrook Parcels including: Lost River, Helen Barnum Creek, Baker Creek, Yew Creek and Thompson Creek.
- For fisheries protection, Shadowbrook facility and future facilities should have adequate water storage and Parks should commit to no pumping from the Mattole July through September.

Sustainable Recreation: Recreation and visitor facilities should be low-impact, with development limited to the periphery of the Park. Recreation access should be dispersed. Recreation activities should be consistent with resource protection.

- Staging, interpretation, parking and administration facilities should be placed as close to periphery of the Park as possible.
- Conduct a visitor use study to determine Park carrying capacity for visitors.
- Maintain Sanctuary Forest's use of the Park for its interpretive summer hike program.
- Create a small parking facility and information kiosk at Baker Creek for existing uses.
- Study the Baker Creek flats for potential development as a future car camping and administrative facility.
- Connect the Shadowbrook parcels by trail or footpath along the Briceland Road to the coastal parcels.
- Create access for the disabled and those with limited mobility such as the elderly.
- Interpretation should include education on the issues of water quality protection and fire protection, as well as education about wilderness, natural, historic and cultural values.
- Study traffic impacts from Park use along Briceland, Chemise Mtn., and Usal Roads. Consider the impacts from expected new Park access points along the Usal road.
- Trails should be designed to minimize erosion and impacts to natural resources.

Re-wild: The Park was created through acquisition of ranch and timberlands bearing visible impacts from human use. Advocates for creation of the Park were forward-thinking people who could see beyond the scars of clearcuts, abandoned town sites, and grazed fields to envision a coastal wilderness park. Since becoming parkland these scars have slowly diminished, allowing the wild character of the Park to begin to emerge. This process needs to continue through appropriate active and passive management.

- Protect rare, sensitive and endangered species even if it means curtailing recreation or other access.
- Protect marine resources including tide pools, fisheries and abalone.

- Develop an elk management plan to minimize adverse elk encounters with visitors and residents.
- Control, limit or remove exotic species without the use of herbicides or pesticides. Develop a plan for control of sudden oak death. Be prepared to limit access in the rainy season to prevent the spread of SOD.
- Perform post-treatment monitoring of and be prepared to repair ongoing road decommissioning projects. Replant with native plants where appropriate.
- Restore endangered salmon runs and streams. Reintroduce native salmon where appropriate.
- Work with the county and other land owners to prevent erosion from the Usal Road.
- Encourage development of late seral forests, preferably through passive management. Where forestry techniques may be helpful in restoration, they may be considered.
- Shadowbrook nursery should play an ongoing role in restoration.
- Current and future facilities should be as non-polluting and “green” as possible. This includes water conservation.
- Define how, when and where water supply from the Mattole and other sensitive watersheds can be used for fire control.

Thank you for reviewing and incorporating these comments. We look forward to working with you and your contractors in development of the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Plan and EIR.

Sincerely,



Eric Goldsmith
Executive Director

Cc: Wayne Woodroof

GINEVRA K. CHANDLER
729 SOUTH DORA STREET
UKIAH, CA 95482

May 14, 2003

Wayne Woodroof
Manager, Statewide General Plan Program
California Department of Parks and Recreation
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan

Dear Mr. Woodroof ,

I am writing this letter to 1.) request to be put on the mailing list for future mailings regarding the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park Management Plan Update; and 2.) to submit comments in the scoping phase. Thank you for making a note of these somewhat late comments.

I am a mountain bicyclist who enjoys riding scenic, rugged dirt roads, as well as narrow, challenging single track. I seek wilderness values, although I understand the restrictions regarding mountain bikes in designated federal and state wilderness areas. This park is not a designated state wilderness as I understand. Many of the narrow trails in the park would be ideal for experienced riders and would result in little conflict because of the speed of travel on narrow technical single track is often close to the speed of hikers.

I have visited Sinkyone Wilderness State Park by car, bike (where allowed) and foot. I see that mountain bikes make significantly less impacts to that of a car, and not any more than when walking (even less than backpackers that often drive into the park since we will often not drive a car inside the park). Mountain bikes are a simple, easy mix to those using the State Park and should be afforded access. In the General Plan Update, I request that mountain bicyclists be considered viable users of the Park, and that more attention be paid to them as stakeholders. They make great volunteers and are known for their outstanding trailwork in other State Parks where mountain biking is promoted. Because they can ride to trailheads, and cause little impact, modifications to existing infrastructure aren't necessary, making the inclusion of mountain bikes an affordable option. I, for one, would be less likely to use the park if I could not bike in it. As I live nearby, the loss of this resource would have a significant impact on my access to mountain biking.

Thank you for considering the needs of mountain bikers, on some trails in the Park. While I understand that some sports, such as equestrian activities, can be in conflict with mountain biking, I urge you to consider both user groups in determining allowable uses

in the park. Alternating trails or designating certain days for specific users can eliminate such conflicts. We believe it fits in with the long-term vision of a park, which protects the valuable resources while allowing the public entry to the Park. Mountain bicyclists were virtually unknown in 1977 when the Park was dedicated. Creating a General Plan that includes us as stakeholders, now that we exist as viable park users, is fair and fits with the general goals of California State Parks management.

Very truly yours,


Ginevra K. Chandler

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
Public Meeting #1
March 19, 2003, 7–9:30 pm
Garberville Veterans Hall

Approximate attendance: 45

Introductions and Presentations

Steve Horvitz, Park Superintendent, Eel River Sector of North Coast Redwoods District

- Opening comments regarding purpose of the meeting;
- Welcomes public to comment on the planning process;
- General plan (GP) is a planning document that will serve as a guide for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park for the next 20–25 years.

Roger Goddard, Landscape Architect, North Coast Redwoods District

What is General Planning

- Open-minded without preconceived plans or outcomes;
- Holistic in its approach (individual elements are determined by their relations to all other elements of that system);
- Considers both internal and external influences;
- Focuses on resource and facility management.
- Purpose of the GP
 - To serve as the primary management document for the park;
 - To establish the park's purpose, vision, long-term goals and guidelines;
 - To define a comprehensive framework that guides park development, ongoing management, and public use.

Petra Unger, Environmental Consultant, EDAW, Inc.

- General Plan Process
 - Document existing conditions (ongoing)
 - Identify and inform stakeholders (ongoing – mailing list)
 - Identify issues and concerns (visioning surveys)
 - Develop alternatives for planning (spring/summer 2003)
 - Identify preferred alternative (Fall 2003)
 - Circulate General Plan and EIR for public review (Winter 2003)
- Purpose of EIR
 - To analyze the preferred alternative's effects on the environment
 - Public disclosure

EIR Process

- Notice of Preparations (NOP) – filed with the State Clearinghouse on February 27
- Scoping – today's meeting, comment sheets
- Preparation of Draft General Plan/EIR

- Public and Agency Review of Draft EIR (45 days)
- Final General Plan/EIR
- DPR Commission adopts Plan
- Partners in Planning
 - California State Park: North Coast Redwoods District and Statewide General Plan Unit
 - GP/EIR consultant: EDAW, Inc., Thomas Reid Associates (Carrying Capacity Study)
 - Local community
 - Park visitors/users
- General Plan/EIR Timeline
- Opportunities for Public Input
 - Public Workshop No.1 – EIR Scoping Meeting
 - Visioning worksheet – fill out by hand or online
 - Scoping comment worksheet – return by April 15, 2003
 - Public Workshop No.2 – Alternatives (Summer 2003)
 - Review Draft EIR – Public Workshop No. 3 (2004)

Comments

Concern was expressed over the deadline for public comments published in the Notice of Preparation. The deadline was extended to April 15, 2003 and comments will be accepted throughout the process.

Breakout Groups

Four breakout groups were facilitated by Martin Urbach, Travis Johnson, Wayne Woodroof, and Don Beers of DPR. The public comments below were captured and recorded by Petra Unger, Connie Gallippi, and Brian Ludwig of EDAW, and Wayne Woodroof of DPR on large easel paper.

* The starred items are additional comments received from the General Plan Surveys circulated by mail, available at the public meeting, and available on the web.

() Number in parentheses represents the amount of votes the comment received during the public meeting voting exercise following the break-out group sessions. Each group member voted for the five most important comments or issues brought up within their group.

OVERALL PARK MANAGEMENT

- Keep it the same (3)
- Keep wild character, solitude (9)
- Keep remote and public
- More wilderness
- More law enforcement
- More funding for patrolling and prevention of illegal uses

General plan success monitoring and updating (1)
Progress towards adding to State Wilderness System (1)
King Range – Sinkyone consistency

PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Fisheries and Wildlife habitat protection (4)

Elk population management (7)

Preserve Salmon habitat-reintroduce native fish

Bear management plan

Maintain wildlife diversity

Protect sea lions haul-out at Little Jackass Creek

Establish a carrying capacity

- o Remove or fence in elk*
- o Reintroduction of salmon
- o Salmon protection at Shadowbrook parcel
- o Protection of martens

Wildlife connectivity – migration corridor between King Range, Mattole, and Piercy

Usal Creek Fisheries restoration

Plants

- o Protect coastal strand plant communities
- o Removal of exotic plants
- o Without toxics or herbicides (3)
- o No removal at Bear Harbor (2)
- o Berries
- o Preserve meadows
- o Protection of old growth forests
- o Protection of flora and fauna
- o Encourage mature forests
- o Identify and manage native plants (protect from elk and people) (2)
- o Establish a permanent non-herbicide policy (1)
- o Continue to restore coastal prairie ecosystems by Douglas fir removal and controlled burns*

Water Quality (1)

- o Incorporate upper parcels into a cooperative watershed management plan (1)
- o Pristine quality of streams
- o Water Quality sampling

Watershed restoration

Water management for facilities in the Mattole watershed

Lost River restoration – fisheries

Scenic and Aesthetic Values

Work with timber owners to protect viewshed from park (special treatment areas)

Keep views from Anderson, Usal, Jackass, Dark Gulch, the sag ponds, beach at Sandy Beach Grove, Little Jackass, and Jones Beach

Wind-swept ridges and topographical variety
Beach protection – no vehicles (2)
Intrinsic value of park (1)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Communication with local community and organizations (5)
- On-going role for Whale Gulch and Whitethorn Schools (2)
- Access to thin elk herd when needed by local property owners*
- No park fees for locals*
- Intertribal Council coordination

FIRE HAZARDS AND MANAGEMENT

Concern for firewood poaching
Fire hazards
Natural fire – mosaic consistent with wilderness
Comprehensive fire hazard management plan
No fire season burns
Provide fire access
Fuel load management (1)
10,000 gallon tanks of water for fire and other needs at Needle Rock and Usal camps (1)
No firewood gathering – sell at visitors center
Stricter smoking and campfire management
Consistent guidelines for campfires and stoves between agencies (BLM, CDF, DPR)

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Protection of Cultural and Historic resources (8)
Cooperation with Sinkyone Intertribal Council in managing wilderness consistent with their needs (2)
Return 4-Corners property to Indian stewardship (cultural preserve) (12)
No visitors center at 4-Corners
Build traditional structures for cultural events (2)
Increase Indian stewardship
Protect Indian heritage, spiritual place
Native American Indigenous restoration (1)
Conduct a cultural resources inventory
Tribal member designated use areas (2)
Protect the Eucalyptus Forest and other European historic sites (the barn, house, railroad)

RECREATION USES

Vehicular Use

- Control or eliminate vehicles at Usal Beach (2)
- No OHV use in park
- Vehicular restrictions at Usal Beach
- Restrict driving at Usal Beach, but keep access

Use/Overuse

- o Concern for overuse (5)
- o Protection from vandalism at south end (1)
- o No large groups
- o No Horseback riders
- o Establish a carrying capacity for backcountry trails and Usal campground (5)
- o Address commercial group use permits (boy scouts)
- o Implement hiking/wilderness permit system
- o If backpacking permits are needed, have them available locally
- o Volunteer trail patrol (1)
- o Drive-in camping reservation system during high season (1)
- o Consult with other agencies who have dealt with overcrowding (i.e. Forest Service) and follow their models
- o Make permits and regulations season-specific (high season only) (1)

Campgrounds

- No generators or chainsaws in campgrounds
- Illegal camping and fires at Usal Beach
- Existing minimal campsites at north end of park and at Usal
- Keep campsites

No dogs

- Keep kayaking at Bear Harbor
- Public Safety and access to beach
- Abalone diving and history
- Keep accessibility to ocean
- Bear container policy
- Limited mountain biking*

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

- Interpretive Signage
 - o Improve interpretive signage (1)
 - o More signs, interpretive panels, handouts, etc.
 - o Improve signs for water hazards
 - o Mountain lion education
 - o Educational materials, signs – local flora
 - o More signage for parking and smoking rules
- Student Education
 - Student employment and programs – internships
 - Student backpack and camp trips
 - Teaching facilities for children*
- Incorporate educational groups to various management strategies (1)

- Keep interpretive hikes run by Sanctuary Forest and others at Jones Beach and Shadowbrook
- More wilderness education (DPR status)
- Preserving and educating public on cultural importance
- Have more Sinkyone information at BLM office
- Tide pool interpretation and monitoring (1)
- Increased information availability (pamphlets, website, signs) (1)
- Address concept of special uses of food for tribal and public traditional events

FACILITIES

- Visitor Center
 - Consider a visitor center, but close road and start trail
 - Keep Needle Rock House as visitor's center (2)
 - Visitors center at Usal
 - Develop Bake Creek visitor center (1)
 - No new additional visitor center
- Outhouses
 - Remove outhouses except at visitors center
 - Two new outhouses: 1) Timber Point and 2) Hotel Gulch and Wheeler Junction
 - Keep outhouses (2)
 - Better maintenance of outhouses
 - No facilities, but redo outhouses
- Expansion/Acquisitions
 - Expand to ridge and Mattole (1)
 - Anderson Strip Park acquisition (2)
 - Connectivity to Chamise Mountain/King Range
- Campsites
 - Keep primitive campsites (3)
 - Improved horse trails with corrals at campsites
 - Provide cabins or other indoor camping facilities*
 - No more campsites north of Needle Rock
- Parking and Access
 - Clarify parking at Jones Beach
 - Parking issues need to be addressed (1)
 - Public access
 - Keep accessible to all
- Development and Structures
 - Like the lack of visible structures, improvements signs and other man-made features (2)
 - No more buildings on north end, small cabin or facility on south end (2)
 - No commercial development
 - Minimize development (3)
 - Keep development on the periphery
- Hire more people to maintain park
- Provide public emergency phones

ROADS AND TRAILS

- Roads – Open or Close
 - Convert Needle Rock-Bear Harbor Road to trail (1)
 - Shuttle from 4 corners to Needle Rock
 - Leave Road open to Bear Harbor (2)
 - Drive to Needle Rock and hike to other areas
 - Close Wheeler Road and GP Coastal Haul Road (3)
 - Quads, horses, and emergency vehicles are okay
 - Have staging at perimeter of park (1)
 - Close Usal Road, remove and restore (3)
 - Shuttle in to park from perimeter
 - Limited roads and vehicular access
 - Keep roads gated and allow use for emergency and rangers only
 - Manage traffic on Needle Rock Road- shuttles?
 - Provide access for disabled to the beach
 - No road widening
 - Public access from Piercy
 - Dispersed access points for roads and trailheads
 - Volume restrictions on County Road 435
 - Establish visitation thresholds to regulate traffic and parking (1)
 - Preferences for local users (3)
 - Controlled access on Needle Rock Road – certain times for coming in and going out*
- Road Maintenance
 - Minimal maintenance of Usal Road
 - No expansion or paving of roads (2)
 - Better maintenance of roads
 - More turnouts and/or guard rails for safety on roads
 - Better maintenance of internal and county roads
 - Road management plan (1)
 - Upgrade Usal Road to manage sedimentation
 - Replace culverts with rock armoring erosion control on roads (2)
 - Maintain Needle Rock Road as is (1)
 - No bridge over Whale Creek
 - Too much trash on roads
- Trails
 - Trail back to Needle Rock beach (3)
 - Restore trail to Needle Rock Beach, no concrete - just dirt (3)
 - Trails should focus on wilderness
 - No bikes or horses on trails
 - Keep bikes and horses on Hotel Gulch trail
 - No extensive trail building
 - Decentralized trailhead at Piercy-connectivity to South Fork Eel River (3)
 - Trails with different levels of difficulty
 - Safe and maintained trails

- Keep undeveloped trails and beaches
- Species-specific trail use (horses, llamas, goats as pack animals) (2)

Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
Public Meeting #2
April 24, 2003, 6:30–8:30 pm
Leggett American Legion Hall

Approximate attendance: 25

Introductions and Presentations

Steve Horvitz, Park Superintendent, Eel River Sector of North Coast Redwoods District and Roger Goddard, Landscape Architect, North Coast Redwoods District

- Opening comments regarding purpose of the meeting;
- Welcomes public to comment on the planning process;
- General plan (GP) is a planning document that will serve as a guide for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park for the next 20-25 years and beyond.

Connie Gallippi and Petra Unger, Environmental Consultants, EDAW, Inc.

- General Plan Process
 - Document existing conditions (ongoing)
 - Identify and inform stakeholders (ongoing – mailing list)
 - Identify issues and concerns (visioning surveys)
 - Develop alternatives for planning (spring/summer 2003)
 - Identify preferred alternative (Fall 2003)
 - Circulate General Plan and EIR for public review (Winter 2003)
- Purpose of EIR
 - To analyze the preferred alternative's effects on the environment
 - Public disclosure

EIR Process

- Notice of Preparations (NOP) – filed with the State Clearinghouse on February 27
- Scoping – today's meeting, comment sheets
- Preparation of Draft General Plan/EIR
- Public and Agency Review of Draft EIR (45 days)
- Final General Plan/EIR
- DPR Commission adopts Plan
- Partners in Planning
 - California State Park: North Coast Redwoods District and Statewide General Plan Unit
 - GP/EIR consultant: EDAW, Inc., Thomas Reid Associates (Carrying Capacity Study)
 - Local community
 - Park visitors/users

- General Plan/EIR Timeline
- Opportunities for Public Input
 - Public Workshop No.1 – EIR Scoping Meeting
 - Visioning worksheet – fill out by hand or online
 - Scoping comment worksheet – return by May 8, 2003
 - Public Workshop No.2 – Alternatives (Summer 2003)
 - Review Draft EIR – Public Workshop No. 3 (2004)

Comments

Due to small group at the meeting, one group circle was formed to discuss scoping issues and concerns for the park. The group was facilitated by Travis Johnson and the public comments below were captured and recorded by Connie Gallippi of EDAW on large easel paper.

() The number in parentheses represents the amount of votes the comment received during the public meeting voting exercise following the group session. Each meeting attendee voted for the five most important comments or issues brought up during the meeting.

OVERALL PARK MANAGEMENT/FUTURE VISION

More pristine wilderness (10)
 Adding to State Wilderness System (1)
 Protect the physical beauty, isolation and length of park (1)
 Value the land itself and our connection to it
 Keep it untouched – let nature take its course (1)
 Consider vandalism issues
 Cooperation with BLM wilderness plan
 Cooperation with InterTribal Council wilderness plan (1)
 Protect the unusual wild coast – no impact use
 Use solar and bio-diesel energy
 Establish sound or noise volume restrictions
 No chainsaws or generators
 Resident Ranger
 Bio-diesel park vehicles

PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Fisheries and Wildlife
 Elk study of population and impacts (2)
 Bear protection – canister use (similar to BLM plan)
 Habitat corridor Red Mountain (1)
 Protect sensitive bird habitat south of Usal (1)
 Return of coho salmon and steelhead (4)
 Protection of Mattole watershed
 Rename Jackass Creek to Wolfe Creek

Protect the southern most population of mountain beaver at Low Gap Creek
Protect Marble Murrelets
May have a ecologically significant unit of cutthroat x rainbow trout hybrid
Protect mountain lions (elk control)
Protect dense population of sea lions and other marine mammals at Wolf Creek
(discourage surfing)
Reintroduce sea otters
Re-establish California Condor

Plants

- o Protect and restore native plants (4)
- o Vegetation restoration
- o Protection of native herbs from elk and broom
- o No herbicides (2)
- o Remove pampas grass without herbicides

Biological Heritage for the Future (4)

Develop and maintain biological connectivity for genetic diversity (i.e. Six Rivers and InterTribal lands) (3)

Designate Sinkyone and King Range Ocean Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

Designate all 20 miles of coast a marine sanctuary (1)

Conservation water storage in Mattole watershed

FIRE HAZARDS AND MANAGEMENT

Controlled burns/fire management (1)

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Local Native American land management practices

Reestablish Native American village in an appropriate location for cultural events
(similar to Patrick's Point)

Support InterTribal Council ownership/management of Four Corners (7)

Help protect Native American cultural and heritage resources (1)

RECREATION USES

Vehicular Use

Restrict mechanized access to existing areas and developed campgrounds (1)

No vehicles on beach (5)

No vehicles in the park except Usal campground (1)

Vehicle restrictions at Usal Creek campsites

- No overuse – preserve isolation (1)
- Activities should be coherent with values of the park

No dogs

Camping

Hiking and backpacking

Mountain biking

Horseback riding
Bird watching
Whale and fish watching
Photography

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

- Outreach and education to local communities
- Low impact kiosk at four corners
- Info. kiosk at Baker Creek for sensitivity information (1)
- Information kiosk for Sinkyone and interpretation for wilderness designation
- Solar power interpretive structures

FACILITIES

Visitor Center with native plant gardens at Baker Creek property
Visitor Center at south end when safer
Two more outhouses on Hotel Gulch Trail
Acquire property from Usal to Highway 1 and designated wilderness (1)
Hike-in campsites at Usal (1)
Access development on the park periphery
Shuttle system into Usal
Tribal Center/Sustainable Forestry/Trail Access Center at Piercy (1)
Provide special areas that are easily accessed for the majority of visitors (1)
No development at Four Corners (headwaters of Mattole) (3)
Remove test wells at Wheeler
Resident Ranger – law enforcement at south end

ROADS AND TRAILS

- Roads – Open or Close
County Road maintained and open year-round, upgraded for erosion control in cooperation with the County
Keep/maintain Road from Needle Rock to Bear Harbor (0.5)
Convert Needle Rock to Bear Harbor to a trail
Close Needle Rock (use Low Gap Road) (0.5)
Decommission Hotel Gulch Road and Wheeler Route
- Trails
Additional trail access (2)
Restore Needle Rock and Flat Rock trails
Adequate and more trails
Put bridge in on Whale Creek (2)
Shadowbrook trailhead

**Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
Survey Summary
May 14, 2003**

Approximate responses: 70 (incl. 10 electronic)

Zip codes of responders: 95410 (3), 95521 (5), 95560 (11), 95465, 95518, 95814, 95528, 95973, 95519 (2), 95460 (10), 95589 (5), 94118, 94301, 95565, 95616 (3), 95524, 95571 (2), 95501, 95542 (2), 95688, 90025, 94515, 94607, 95490, 95587, 95620, 95060, 95585, 95623, 95437 (4), 95404, 49417, 49441, 95456 (2)

Neighbors vs. non-neighbors: 25: 43

Frequency of visits to park: Several times a year: 24; Once a year: 12; Once every few years: 14

OVERALL PARK MANAGEMENT

Keep wilderness (33)

Designate park as part of state wilderness system (14)

Classify most of the state park as Wilderness after implementation of general plan as required by California Wilderness Act 5093.34(a)(3)

Waters off park become marine sanctuary

Keep rugged beauty and solitude (15)

Keep remote and untouched (20)

Keep it the same (15)

Let nature take its course (3)

No toxic chemical use for any purpose (3)

More law enforcement/DPR employees (5)

Keep it looking like the Lost Coast and remain "lost"

Everything in the park should be protected as one whole unit

Foot traffic should be supervised

Protect from development, modern life, vehicle noise and big parking lots

Consider role of park in the region and maintenance of ecological connections over life of plan and beyond

Haul out and dispose properly of trash found during park improvements and restoration

No firewood gathering and no outside firewood brought in

Pack it in – Pack it out policy

No chainsaws or generators (except for emergency or temporary use for restoration) (2)

Environmental concerns should become more compatible with visitor needs

Don't let enforcement egos destroy wilderness experience

Freedom regarding group size (more pack animals allowed than people)

Planned absence of progress

Close some wilderness areas to people for several years

Consider effect of additional visitors
Continuity with King's Range
Less off-highway vehicle (OHV) and monster truck activity at Usal
Increase visit hours

PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Wildlife Protection

- Preserve native wildlife (13)
- Birds, coyotes, elk, bear, cats will still be a major part of park (3)
- Protect elk, swallow and other birds, mountain lions and other cats (3)
- Manage elk herd to control negative impacts on land and people (5)
- Remove or fence in elk
- Leave plenty of room for elk (2)
- Protection of abalone
- Let native species come back
- Keep elk away from trails and beach access
- Remove Tule elk and allow Roosevelt elk to naturally expand into park
- Develop bear and elk management policies to protect species from humans
- Controls for exotic and feral animal (wild pigs, opossums, etc.) should be addressed
- Protect threatened or endangered wildlife
- Protection of elk
- Protect haul out areas for seals and sea lions
- Elk management plan
- Bears are getting slaughtered on a remote stretch of Usal Road
- Prevent bear poaching
- Fisheries Protection
 - Protection of fisheries (6) (esp. Wolf Creek) (7)
 - Creek restoration for salmon and other fish (3)
 - Protect coho salmon and steelhead trout fisheries (3)
 - Remove dam near streamside campground
 - Control trail use to limit erosion into fish bearing streams
 - Manage streams with salmonid population on a watershed level
 - Manage for healthy fisheries
 - Protect marine life
- Habitat Protection
 - Maintain habitat connectivity to South Fork Eel via Indian Creek watershed (5)
 - Isolation is a concern – maintain connectivity for biodiversity (2)
 - Protect wildlife habitat (2)
 - Habitat conservation
 - Provide habitat linkage to BLM's Red Mountain and South Fork Eel holdings
 - Identify edge communities or ecotones

- Continue to restore coastal prairie ecosystems by Douglas fir removal and controlled burns
- Protect the variety of habitats
- Keep forests from encroaching onto the bluffs
- No offshore oil

Plants

- Preserve and restore native vegetation (16)
- Remove non-native vegetation (12)
- Remove Pampas grass, French broom
- Non-toxic non-native vegetation removal (8)
- Protection of trees and forest habitat (10)
- Protect wild flowers (2)
- Protect old growth redwood groves (6)
- Protection of wild grasslands, bluffs, mix of native shrubs & div. of forests (2)
- Protection of Sally Bell Grove and Smeaton Chase Grove
- Keep old Eucalyptus as historical landmarks
- Thinning of second growth could speed return to old growth
- Protect the special ecological niche in CA redwood parks
- Identify and characterize older second-growth stands
- Concern for sudden oak death
- Replace eucalyptus with native trees when they die
- Protect threatened or endangered plants
- Manage forests to retain former stature where possible (2)
- Don't use herbicide

Water Quality

- Protection of streams and waterways (8)
- Concern for hillside and trail erosion (2)
- Maintenance of sediment near creeks
- Protect Indian Creek
- Protect the headwaters of the Mattole River
- Coordinate management with other landowners in Mattole headwaters, especially CDFG and Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative
- Improve downstream water quality
- Fence off riparian areas at Usal to keep away off-highway vehicle (OHV) and 4x4s

Water contamination in Wheeler

Scenic and Aesthetic Values

- Preserve and improve viewshed (3)
- Work with neighboring timberlands to enforce forest practice rules (4)
- Keep pristine untouched beauty (2)
- Stretch of lovely meadows above a wild coast (3)
- Protect ocean views
- Preserve open space
- Protect isolated beaches
- Beaches and Coast
 - Protect rare coastal native ecosystem
 - Open Marin terraces

- Protect California Coastal Monument
 - Protection of beaches (2)
 - Protect coastal views
 - Restore logged over areas (esp. south end between Usal and Wheeler)
 - Protect the ruggedly precipitous forested coastal zone
 - Ecological restoration of surrounding areas of redwoods to restore natural processes, starting with research and improvement of damaged areas
 - Protect resources, not alter them
 - Reduce landslides
- Protect Air Quality

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Access by local property owners to thin elk herd when needed
- No park fees for locals
- Involve community in decisions to build at four corners, or other lands not suitable for park development, to avoid hostility difficult to overcome
- Continue to integrate public input and work with community needs
- Work closely with surrounding landowners and Intertribal Council to ensure habitat continuity

FIRE HAZARDS AND MANAGEMENT

Controlled burns or manual releases (3)

Manage fire fuel load from hazards

Radio facilities for fire and medic emergencies

Need proper fire management; work with Whale Gulch Fire Company

Fire protection

Work with the Intertribal Council, Whale Gulch community, and neighboring landowners to develop a fire management plan, including prescriptive burning and emergency fire fighting.

Concern for loss of fire leading to loss of grasslands

Concern for danger of campfire during dry season

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Protection of Native American cultural resources (2)

Protection of native cultural sites and historical sites (house, barn, railroad) (3)

Historical resources protection (3)

Develop and administer a traditional resource management program for local Indian people's use, allowing traditional structures of to be built for cultural events

Ownership, management, and stewardship of four Corners property returned to Indian people including re-establishment of traditional stewardship, protection of wildlife and cultural resources, resource restoration and conservation, public recreation and education

Continue to work with Native peoples to protect wilderness and cultural resources to integrate management practices

RECREATION USES

Vehicular Use

- No off road use (OHVs) (5)
- No driving on Usal Beach (5)
- No vehicles past Needle Rock House (2)
- No RVs (3)
- No RVs except on Usal Road
- Non-motorized recreation
- No off-road vehicles between Hotel Gulch camp and Hotel Gulch route

Use/Overuse

- o Concern for overuse (4)
- o Protection from excessive human use (4)
- o Concern for impacts from increasing visitors (2)
- o South end trampled by humans, more restrictions on human behavior (2)
- o Lighter visitor use (2)
- o Plan for limited access
- o Usal experiencing overuse by adjoining landowners
- o Keep from suffering of overuse like Avenue of Giants
- o Make permit requirements if necessary simple and convenient
- o Make sure ranger at Usal prohibit dogs on trails
- o Overuse/destruction at Usal

Horses

- o Equine and llama use should be restricted to designated trails with possible seasonal restrictions (Hotel Gulch, Wheeler route, Wheeler to Whale Gulch)
- o Keep horses off Lost Trail from Usal to Wheeler
- o Improvements to stream crossings and slip-out crossings are need to accommodate horses
- o Better define horse camping capacity at campsites between Wheeler and Jones Beach (facility upgrades and limitations)

Bikes

- Limited mountain biking
- No bikes on narrow hiking trails
- No bikes on trails

Hiking/Backpacking (17)

Camping (5)

Nature/wildlife observation (5)

Diving

Kayaking

Beachcombing (2)

Tidepooling

Picnicking (day use)

Whale watching (2)

Spiritual/thinking

No dogs should be allowed on trails, beaches, or backcountry wilderness areas;
restrict dogs to Usal campgrounds, Usal Road, and leashed at all times
No domestic animals
Sound end is horrible, people will not return
Photography
Fishing
Surf (Whale Gulch Creek)
Archaeological dig (Whale Gulch Creek)
Collect medicinal herbs
Limit mountain biking to Usal Road and road to Orchard Camp

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

- Student Education
 - Teaching facilities for children (2)
 - Educational trips for kids (3)
 - Access for school groups to go backpacking
- Interpretation of historical and Native American resources (4)
- More educational information about native plants and wildlife (5)
- Better and more signage listing restrictions (2)
- More park-specific info. at Visitor Center
- More information on fire safety
- Integrate educational component for both adults and youth
- Wild food walks
- Less interpretive signage
- Support interpretation of region's natural wonders
- Adopt and post more specific controls over bear and elk habitat
- Inform visitors of invasive species and preservation
- Keep host at Needle Rock to provide information
- Provide info on the role of Bear Harbor and other Mendocino coastal areas had in sail and steam boat era
- Provide info on park's history before becoming a park (at trailhead) (2)

FACILITIES

- Visitor Center
- Only a small kiosk on south end, if needed (2)
 - Keep old visitor center and barn
 - Visitor Center is not appropriate inside park
 - Community Center/Visitor Center in Whitethorn
 - No building at four corners or other lands without community support
 - Keep Needle Rock House, but do not have as center on concentrated activity
 - Piercy visitor center with trail along Indian Creek to coast (2)
 - small visitor center at Baker Creek kiosk and trailhead (provide info such as no RVs and OHVs) (2)
- Outhouses
 - o Pit toilets at Usal camp (2)

- Maintain latrines along Lost Coast trail (2)
- Outhouses should remain and be replaced when deteriorated (2)
- Need to be redone (2)
- Need outhouses at least two locations along the Hotel Gulch route
- Need restroom facilities
- Outhouses in each camp area
- Biffys are always clean
- Solar composting outhouses
- Need toilet paper
- Pit toilets at all key stops and camp areas
- Expansion/Acquisitions
 - Park acquisition of Andersonia strip (6)
 - Enlarge park if possible (3)
 - Expand park south to Highway 1
 - Enlarge park to encompass watershed
 - Concern for land use and development along coastal property boundaries
 - Fee-title acquisitions to preserve viewshed
 - Easement acquisition on neighboring industrial timberland
 - Connect to Red Mountain and South Fork Eel via Indian Creek
 - Contiguous wilderness management at border with Chamis Mtn.
 - Make park of King Range Wilderness per Federal legislation by B. Boxer and M. Thompson
 - New acquisitions to coast

Campsites

- No drive-in camping or construction (2)
- Improvements to campgrounds at Usal (2)
- Keep primitive campsites (2)
- Flatter tent sites
- Provide cabins or other indoor camping facilities
- No campground or RV plug in areas
- Provide running water so people don't wash dishes in creeks
- Walk-in and backpack-in only
- Gradually increase walk-in camps
- Add a few trail camps
- Like the existing sites that are developed sensitively
- Provide horse corrals at campsites
- Campgrounds for needful children
- A few more campsites
- Bear proof food storage and trash storage at campgrounds at Usal and required for overnight backpackers
- No campfires or camping at Usal Beach or outside of existing developed campsites
- Re-define and eliminate if necessary developed and backcountry campsites
- Limited overnight camping
- Campsites are great

- Have clean well-designed campsites with fire rings that don't block heat
- Have clean potable campsites
- Family camping opportunities
- More campsites on south side
- Keep current campsite numbers the same
- Add 1 or 2 campsites at Anderson
- Liked Usal campground
- Parking and Access
 - No parking lots in park (2)
 - Keep public access to coastline (4)
 - Easy access (2)
 - Should remain difficult to access (4)
 - Safer access with maintaining primitive aspect
 - Parking lot as far north as possible
 - Provide Handicap access
 - Close south end
 - Access is available for the determined and should remain that way
 - Provide some beach access
 - Keep quad trails and markers
 - Only parking outside of park with access info. (Piercy or Whitethorn)
 - Provide only limited shuttle access
 - Provide a parking lot at Four Corners
 - Access from more places (between Usal and Needle Rock to diffuse impact) (2)
 - More Beach access (2)
 - Provide parking and access at gates off of Usal Road that lead to Sally Bell Grove and Wheeler
 - Do not improve bad roads (to keep attendance down)
 - Inroads proposed by landowner can change wilderness quality
 - Limit access to Rock and Usal only
 - Make sure entrance is staffed so more fees can be collected
 - Provide more parking at Jones Beach
- Development and Structures
 - No new buildings or structures (17)
 - No buildings, structures or facilities (6)
 - Minimal facilities (6)
 - Facilities should be in tune with wilderness character
 - Fewer structures
 - No Ranger Station
 - Low-impact 2-bedroom cabin at Usal for onsite Ranger (protection from vandalism, law enforcement, and rental of bear canisters and firewood)
 - Maintain existing facilities to make them last
 - If new facilities are installed, do it in a way that minimizes visual impact to park scenery
 - No vending machines for soda or candy (sources of trash) Take out buildings and haul roads
 - No overdevelopment
 - Have info. kiosks

- Small visitor kiosk at south end
- Need trash cans (bear-proof) (2)
- Provide potable water at Usal
- Ditch relief systems improved to zero net discharge along all roads
- Concerned about use of water by nursery at Shadow Brook
- Water sources for backpackers
- Current facilities are sufficient (3)

ROADS AND TRAILS

Roads – Open or Close

- Close roads (6)
- No paved roads (4)
- No new roads (8)
- Avoid new roads into center of park
- Georgia Pacific Road and Wheeler Road put to bed (5)
- Close roads south of Needle Rock, or further north if possible (2)
- One main access road to various trailheads (2)
- Keep road open and maintained, but not improved (2)
- Close Usal Road to public (2)
- Better access road that doesn't require high clearance or 4 wheel drive
- Limited improvements to Usal Road
- Close roads and turn into trails (possibly allow four wheelers for emergencies only)
- Keep road open year-round all the way to Bear Harbor
- If road use increases, use controls (certain times in and out)
- Remove old logging roads
- Eliminate vehicle access to Usal Beach and Usal Creek
- Convert Hotel Gulch and Wheeler routes to hiking-equestrian
- Convert road to trail from Needle Rock to Orchard Camp (abandoned by Mendocino County)
- Work with Mendocino County to upgrade road between Four Corners and Needle Rock
- Work with Mendocino County, ITC, adjacent landowners to address a multi-year approach to upgrading 27-mile Usal Road
- Keep roads the same
- Keep roads unpaved to keep out RVs
- Make roads smoother
- 4-wheel drive unpaved roads accessible for 4x4s
- Road Maintenance
 - Maintain roads at current level
 - Make roads safer (more turn outs or guardrails)
 - Do not widen roads
 - Manage/clean up trash on roads
 - Better road to Bear Harbor
 - Access from Four Corners can be difficult for unprepared drivers at some times of the year

Balance desire to keep roads drivable for emergencies with likelihood of trespassing, cost of maintenance, and risk of lawsuits

Road signs

- Trails
 - Provide a trailhead at Piercy (4)
 - Decentralize the trails (4)
 - Restore trail to beach from Needle Rock visitor center (4)
 - Put in footbridge across Whale Gulch Creek (4)
 - Improve trails (6)
 - Improve horse trails
 - Expand trail network
 - Provide Safe and maintained trails
 - Maintain the continuous undeveloped strands of trails (2)
 - Redesign and realign Low Gap Connector Trail that links Usal Road to Needle Rock and Lost Coast Trail
 - Separate hiking and horse trails
 - Keep trail from Bear Harbor to Usal
 - Construct an upland trail to provide access to hillside portions of park between Whale Gulch and Bear Harbor
 - Keep trails to a minimum (4)
 - More backpacking trails
 - Trail to beach north of Flat Rock to open up beautiful long beach for safe hiking
 - Consider effect of global warming on increasing erosion of trails
 - Trails would not benefit from increase use (2)
 - No east-west trail
 - Maintain trail/prevent erosion
 - Restrict mountain bikes and mechanized transportation on the six-mile stretch of Hotel Gulch horse trail, and entire trail revert to hiking and horseback riding trail.

BENEFITS AND CONCERNS OF NEIGHBORS AND ADJACENT LAND OWNERS

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council and Save-the-Redwoods League have submitted letters outlining their positions on the General Plan. The issues outlined in that letters have been incorporated into the summary above of issues and concerns. The letters are attached for reference.

- No drawbacks whatsoever. (3)
- Concern for changes in the park. (2)
- Accessibility by road or trail is a drawback
- The people who made this place happen – the neighbors – are the greatest benefit
- Proximity to wild coast
- Automobile repair bills, muddy boots and mold are drawbacks
- Concern for the local opposition to closing Usal Road, siltation into creeks by Usal Road

- The park attracts people from all over California and the world and is wonderful to share as long as we don't get too many people. Traffic, destruction of resources, loss of wilderness feeling, and loss of solitude are potential consequences.
- Consider working with the community on a visitor's center idea. The community of Whitethorn needs a community center. Possibly the park could work with the community and other local groups and pool resources to build something of great service and beauty for all. Definitely do not build a visitor center without community support at Four Corners or other lands not suitable for this kind of development. This kind of action could create hostility and divisiveness that would take decades to maybe never be overcome.
- Too much trash on roads.
- Road access from Four Corners can be difficult for unprepared drives at some times of the year.
- It is very important that adequate funding be provided for patrolling by a park ranger with peace officer powers to prevent incursion of non-allowed uses such as off-road vehicles, marijuana growing, mountain biking in erosion prone areas, and illegal campers.
- Locals should not have to pay fees for day visits.
- The elk are a problem all together they are threatening to children and adults and I wish they would be removed or fenced in.
- I am always worried that someday the park will be opened up and be like every other park in America homogenized instead of unique and special.
- Please do your best to keep the wilderness area accessible to all and hire more people to maintain and work in the park.
- It's worth the 4-5 hour drive for us. It's the most beautiful place on earth! It's quiet, peaceful, and beautiful any time of the year. We've come during all seasons but winter. We camp from one to four nights, about four times a year. Please protect this area! We've checked into becoming hosts for this area and are looking at becoming park rangers also.
- Just a general rant: I'm all for wilderness protection, as long as private property owners are treated fairly -- either allowed to keep their property and make minimal improvements to maintain it, or bought out with a fair market price. I'm starting to hear stories about homeowners forced out of their private property by the BLM or other government agencies -- either by preventing them from improving their property or by refusing to pay them a fair price for their land.
- State parks are places where we can glimpse the past and see a tiny slice of what life in his state once was like. They offer us the chance to step back in time and see the old ways. I am not for development and adding facilities to any parks. I believe we need to cut back development and allow nature to manage some parks, especially wilderness parks. We have too much development going on in other areas of the state as it is. Our grandchildren will inherit this state from us. It's up to us to make sure what they inherit is in as good condition as when we first saw it.
- Tell people this is a wild and rough spot and arrive prepared for rapid weather and trail problems.
- My father is John Jennings, the managing ranger of the Sinkyone from before I was born to the early 1990's. I feel I have a fairly intimate relationship with the park. I certainly appreciate having the opportunity to put in my two cents worth about the

future of the park. I hope the dialogue between planners and public can continue throughout the development of a management plan.

- Concern for exacerbated fire danger and traffic; State Parks should support the Intertribal Sinkyone Council in acquiring ownership and stewardship of 4 Corners property; develop management plan of Whale Gulch VFC; develop study of elk herd (population, impacts on resources like plant inventory); conservation and storage of water at Mattole; place bridge over Whale Creek; work with BLM to establish Promise Mtn Wilderness Area; work with Sinkyone Council to protect cultural heritage sites; no OHV in park

**Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
Public Meeting # 3
May 28th, 2003, Needle Rock Visitor Center
4 pm to 8 pm**

Approximate Attendance: 45
4 to 5:30 pm Potluck Dinner
5:30 to 8 pm Public Meeting

Steve Horvitz, Eel River Sector Superintendent

Welcome;

Introduction of DPR attendees: Roger Goddard, Martin Urbach, Richard Beresford, John Neef, Rich Ruiz, Gary Slatery;

Introduction of EDAW attendees: Connie Gallippi, Brian Ludwig, Petra Unger;

Handouts are distributed and explained. They included: summary of comments received at previous public meetings and through mail and online surveys; letters received after the closure of the comment period from several members of the International Mountain Biking Associations (IMBA);

Summaries are also available on park planning website now;

Roger Goddard, District Landscape Architect

- Thank you for coming out – your presence here shows the community's sincere interest in the planning process;
- The meeting is at Needle Rock to recognize the resource we are planning for and to let that resource speak to us;
- We are here to report back to the community on input we have received and to have you formulate goals for the planning process;
- This is a unique situation, usually DPR collects public input, then starts making planning decisions;
- DPR park staff will go through a similar exercise the following day;
- Explains contents of handouts and nature of exercise;
- The community group will break into smaller groups, and define which comments in the handout are visionary statements (what is the park all about) vs. which ones are management statements (how do we manage the park);
- Breakout groups should then attempt to define a goal for each management statement. This is an important part of planning and one that the public is not typically involved with;
- Humboldt Redwoods General Plan is a recent General Plan example;

- Reads DPR Mission Statement ... and points out paradox of recreation vs. resource protection as the “age-old dilemma” in park management;
- Tomorrow DPR personnel will discuss the purpose, vision, goals and objectives for the park, and the results from tonight’s public meeting will be incorporated;

A member of the public reads scoping comments provided by Richard Ginger who could not attend; Mr. Ginger urges park planners to look closely at the State Wilderness Act;

It is requested that Public Resources Code relating to State Wilderness preservation in general and Sinkyone Wilderness in particular be posted on the Park’s planning website; these materials are now available on the website.

Three smaller planning groups were formed among the attendees and each group was assigned 3 topics from the handouts to address during small group discussion. During an hour-long exercise small planning groups sort visionary statement vs. management statements and define goals for each management topic. Results by topic and comments from the larger planning group are provided below.

A large group discussion occurred after the breakout session to share formulated goal statements and to discuss any additional thoughts or comments on the goals. The following issues presented in *italics* represent important points raised during the summary discussion.

Topic: Overall Park Management

Goal: Protect and preserve the solitude and wild character of Sinkyone and expand the wilderness and park-designated lands to the east.

The president of the Piercy Watershed Group shared a regional map that provides a view of adjacent landowners, boundaries, and how the SWSP fits in to the overall regional picture.

Topic: Protection of Natural Resources

Goal: Achieve protection and restoration of natural resources through the use of environmentally friendly and traditional Native American management practices. (No herbicides.)

Prescribed burning is the cause of the resulting landscape we see today. To maintain the landscape in its current state, prescribed burning would continue

and be coordinated with adjacent land owners. No herbicides are being used in the park.

Topic: Community Involvement

Goal: Leaving a legacy of a pristine environment for future generations through a broad management coalition consisting of neighboring communities and the ITSWC as equal partners for the stewardship of SWSP and surrounding lands.

Topic: Fire Management

Goal: Protect the wilderness value of the park by developing a comprehensive fire management plan that emphasizes community participation and cooperation, protects the safety, lives, and property of surrounding communities, and reduces fuel in high risk areas while respecting the role of fire in the natural ecosystem (e.g. summer campfire restrictions).

Whale Gulch is a wind tunnel, which causes fire hazard, smoke, and air quality problems when fires get out of control. Giant "bonfires" at Jones Beach are a problem during the summer months.

Topic: Protection of Cultural Resources

Goal: Protect historic and pre-historic cultural resources and recognize the central role of past and present Native American people in the development and history of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park through cooperation and participation with ITSWC and other Native peoples. Support ownership of the 4-Corners property by the ITSWC.

Topic: Interpretation and Education

Goals: Provide high value interpretive activities that are balanced with the true character of the wilderness area. Restrict the number of groups per year. Community and schools should continue to have on-going programs. ITSWC would like to create a traditional village with natural material for their use and for general interpretation. Park relevance should be obvious in interpretation.

Provide low impact, high value, site-sensitive interpretation and education activities, and signage. Create awareness of acceptable park uses by posting information about the park on the internet. Provide a human component to interpretation and add street signs (where appropriate). Maintain a role for

local schools; consider traditional Native American structures; park relevance needs to be noted to share information and provide funding; address carrying capacity; restrict the number off groups that use the park in any given year (how do we define a group?); create awareness through programs; have regulations and rules on internet - "the virtual visit"; Needle Rock House is a great place for people interaction; some want no people in their wilderness experience; provide better signs for visitors.

Topic: Facilities

Goals: Maintain existing facilities with no new facilities with the exception of visitors centers at access points (i.e., Piercy, Baker Creek, Usal) to inform visitors prior to entry of wilderness. Keep camp sites primitive. Inform backpackers. Create a position for outhouse maintenance. Continue to develop other points of access with or without acquisitions. Develop visitor centers at points of access to park. Minimize development on north end.

Expose people to educational value without entering the park; where would a visitor center go at Usal? Would volunteer hosts be willing to stay at Usal?

Topic: Roads and Trails

Goals: Maintain Needle Rock Road as-is; develop an erosion control plan for roads; restore trail to Needle Rock beach; restore Wheeler Road to Horse Camp and provide emergency access along for Hotel Gulch Road; maintain and improve Usal Road. Keep some areas open to vehicle access/others for hiking only. Maintain North Wheeler Road to Wolf Creek road as is.

Fire and emergency access issues with closing roads – Usal Road is an important alternative in emergency situation when Highway 101 is closed. Without Usal Road, vase areas remain inaccessible during this situation. SITWC would like to convert Hotel Gulch and Wheeler Road to trails while the local fire commissioner would like to maintain vehicle access for emergencies.

Topic: Recreation

Goals: Provide specific area for OHVs and quads (Usal) that are appropriate to consolidate impact (east of Usal Road – acquire property for OHV facility in previously disturbed areas) to maintain wilderness without mechanized vehicles in the park. Provide season pass for camping.

Off-road vehicles are a problem at Usal beach; either enforce rules or provide a specific place for their use (possibly acquisition); Usal is also used by commercial fishermen. Day-use passes are available and used statewide. Provide a season pass for camping. Yes and No to price cuts for locals.

Steve Horvitz: Thank you for coming – we really appreciate your input into the planning process. Clarifies that the General Plan needs to follow the Department of Park and Recreation's state-wide planning guidelines.

Members of the public express their appreciation for the open dialogue between DPR and its neighbors and stakeholders.

**Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
Public Meeting # 4
July 22nd, 2003, Richardson Grove Visitor's Center
5 pm to 8:00 pm**

Approximate Attendance: 70
5 to 6 pm Potluck Dinner
6 to 8:00 pm Public Meeting

Steve Horvitz, Eel River Sector Superintendent

Welcome to the 4th Public Meeting for Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
General Plan;
Introduction of DPR and EDAW attendees: Wayne Woodroof, Roger
Goddard, Richard Beresford, Connie Gallippi, Steven Huang, Petra Unger

Roger Goddard, District Landscape Architect

- Thank you for coming out – the large number of people here today is exciting and your presence shows the community's sincere interest in the planning process;
- Explains that three Draft Alternatives were formulated from feedback received through surveys, letters, and the previous three public meetings. These Draft Alternatives are presented for your comment and discussion. Please feel free to address DPR staff and consultants with any questions or comments you may have.
- An overall concern was expressed by the attendees of the meeting that they were not included in previous announcements of public meetings and that there was limited time for comments on the draft alternatives. A general request was made that the Draft Alternatives information be provided to representatives of the communities and more time be provided to comment.
- DPR agreed as a courtesy to distribute a packet of information including the Draft Vision, Purpose, and Goals of the Park, as well as the draft alternatives maps and key components to 8 designated representatives who supplied their mailing address information. It was also agreed that the information would be posted on the General Plans website for California State Parks so the general public can access, print, and comment on the draft alternatives.
- The community members who felt they were not properly informed of previous meetings were asked to meet with Roger and Steve to express their concerns and work on a solution.

At that time, the alternative stations were manned by planners from EDAW, Inc., consultant to DPR. Members of the public were invited to visit each station and ask the planners any questions they may have regarding the alternatives presented or the general planning process. Attendees reviewed the draft purpose, vision, and goal statements for the park, maps and key components of each alternative, and asked any questions they had. Many members of the public provided comments to keep, eliminate, or alter specific components of the alternatives.

Comment Sheets were provided for members of the public to provide overall comments or specific comments on each alternative. Approximately 25 comment sheets were received by the planners during the course of the meeting. The timeframe for receiving written comments on the draft alternatives was extended to August 11, 2003. Comment forms should be mailed to Steve Horvitz, Eel River Sector Superintendent at P.O. Box 100, Weott, CA 95571.

APPENDIX I

GENETIC INTEGRITY GUIDELINES

North Coast Redwoods District Genetic Integrity Guidelines for Revegetation, Seed Collection and Propagation

Prepared By:

John Neef, Park Maintenance Worker I
Stephen Underwood, Associate State Park Resource Ecologist

Approved By:

John A. Kolb
North Coast Redwood District Superintendent

Original signed on April 13, 2003

California State Parks and Recreation Commission Statement of Policy

Policy 11.4 Preservation of Vegetative Entities (Amended 5-4-94)

“In order to maintain the genetic integrity and diversity of native California plants, revegetation or transplant efforts in the State Parks System will be from local populations, unless shown by scientific analysis that these populations are not genetically distinct from populations being proposed for use. If local populations have been decimated, the closest, most genetically similar population(s) to that State Park System unit will be used.”

District Policy:

Locality of Collection:

In order to maintain the genetic integrity and diversity of native California plants, all transplant and propagation in the North Coast Redwoods District will be from local populations (preferably from within the same stand). For the purpose of this policy, local is defined as being from the immediate project area (as close as possible, but generally less than one mile). Local populations will be considered decimated, and therefore not available for collection, only if there are not enough plants remaining to accomplish propagation and/or seed collection.

If the plant material or seed cannot be collected from local populations because:

- plants are not available or accessible;
- there is not enough time to collect and propagate material prior to the planting deadline;

then collection can occur within the same CalWater Planning Watershed Unit, or park unit or seed zone provided the planting area is within an elevation of + or – 800 feet of the collection site.

Collection Diversity:

If available seed and propagation collection should come from a minimum of 10–15 different plants for larger projects to insure that sufficient genetic variability is obtained.

Emergencies:

In emergencies (large fires, emergency slope stability projects etc.) consideration of the use of commercial stock will be given provided that the stock meets the location and elevation constraints outlined above.

APPENDIX J

ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

AADT	average annual daily trip
ACSC	areas of critical state concern
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	average daily traffic
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ARB	California Air Resource Board
ARMP	Abalone Recovery and Management Plan
BACT	best available control technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practices
C	Celsius
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC	California Building Code
CCA	California Coastal Act
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFP	California Fully Protected Species as designated by the California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
cfs	cubic feet per second
CHTF	California Heritage Task Force
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
Commission	California Parks and Recreation Commission
CORRP	California Outdoor Recreation Resource Plan
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DEIR	draft environmental impact report
Department	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DFG	State of California, Department of Fish and Game
DOC	Department of Conservation
DOE	Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOF	Department of Finance
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DWR	State of California, Department of Water Resources

EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
F	Fahrenheit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FEIR	final environmental impact report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
gal	gallon
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HC	hydrocarbons
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
ITSWC	InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council
ISO	Insurance Services Offices (Rating)
KRNCA	King Range National Conservation Area

kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LCP	Local Coastal Plans
L _{eq}	energy-equivalent noise level
L _{dn}	day-night average noise level
LOS	level of service
M	Richter Scale Magnitude
mgd	million gallons per day
ml	milliliters
mm	millimeter
MMA	Marine Managed Area
Monument	California Coastal Monument
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
msl	mean sea level
MW	megawatts
N	nitrogen
NA	not applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCIC	North Coast Information Center
NCCP	Natural Communities Conservation Program
NCUAQMD	North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NO _x	nitrogen oxide(s)
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
O ₃	ozone
OHP	State of California, Office of Historic Preservation
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PM _{2.5}	fine particulate matter
PM ₁₀	respirable particulate matter
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROG	reactive organic gasses
RV	recreational vehicle
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	State Beach
SCR	Santa Clarita Resources

SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
Sinkyone Wilderness SP	Sinkyone Wilderness State Park
SMARA	California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SP	State Parks
SR	State Route
SRA	State Recreation Area
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	toxic air contaminants
THC	total hydro carbons
UC	University of California
UMRFC	Upper Mattole River and Forest Cooperative
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
V	volts

APPENDIX K

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adaptive Use: use of a historic structure for a purpose other than for which it was originally intended.

Aesthetics: refer to the visual, audible, and other sensory factors within the park setting and its surrounding landscapes that, taken together, establish character or sense of place.

Active Fault: a fault that has moved recently and which is likely to move again. For planning purposes, an "active fault" is usually defined as one that shows movement within the last 11,000 years and can be expected to move within the next 100 years.

Alluvium: a general term for all detrital deposits resulting from the operations of modern rivers, thus including the sediments laid down in riverbeds, flood plains, lakes, fans at foot of mountain slopes and estuaries.

Ambient Air Quality: the atmospheric concentration (amount in specified volume of air) of a specific compound as actually experienced at a particular geographic location that may be some distance from the source of the relevant pollutant emissions.

Ambient Noise Level: the composite of noise from all sources near and far.

Archaeological: pertaining to the material remains of past human life, culture, or activities.

Aquifer: the underground layer of water-bearing rock, sand, or gravel through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Such water holding rock layers hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

Bedrock: the solid rock underlying unconsolidated surface materials.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): the most stringent emission limit or control technique that has been achieved in practice that is applicable to a particular emission source.

Bikeways: bicycle travel way, encompasses bicycle lanes, bicycle paths, and bicycle routes.

Best Management Practices (BMP): the most current methods, treatments, or actions in regards to environmental mitigation responses.

Biodiversity: biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals, as well as the relative abundance of all the species within a given area.

Buffer: land that protects natural and/or cultural values of a resource or park from adverse effects arising outside the buffer.

California Coastal Commission: established by the 1972 Coastal Act to review and approve projects and actions within a defined zone along the California coastline for compliance with the Coastal Act.

California State Parks and Recreation Commission: established in 1927 to advise the Director of Parks and Recreation on the recreational needs of the people of California. In 1928 it gathered support for the first state park bond issue. The Commission schedules public hearings to consider classification or reclassification and the approval of State Parks' general plan (and amendments) for each park unit.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): a state law (PRC §21000 et al.) requiring state and local agencies to take actions on projects with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity may result in a significant adverse effect on the environment, an EIR must be prepared. General Plans require a "program EIR" and park development projects require a project environmental document.

Classification: official designation of units of the State Park System. Classification are established by the State Parks and Recreation Commission at the recommendation of Department staff and are based on the sensitivity and kind of unit's most important resources and what types of use the unit will receive from the public.

Clean Water Act (CWA): enacted in 1972 to create a basic framework for current programs to control water pollution; provide statutory authority for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Concession: a contract with persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations for the provision of products, facilities, programs, and management and visitor services that will provide for the enhancement of park visitor use, enjoyment, safety, and convenience. Concession developments, programs, and services must be compatible with a park unit's classification and general plan provisions.

Conservation Easement: acquisition of rights and interests to a property to protect identified conservation or resource values using a reserved interest deed. Easements may apply to entire parcels of land or to specific parts of the property. Most are permanent, although term easements pose restrictions for a limited number of years. Land protected by a conservation easement remains on the tax rolls and is privately owned and managed; landowners who donate conservation easements are generally entitled to tax benefits.

Constraints: (1) the state of being restricted or confined within prescribed bounds (2) one that restricts, limits, or regulates; a check.

County Route: a segment of roadway that has been officially designated by the Director of California Department of Transportation as a scenic corridor.

Cultural Heritage Point of Interest: human activity site, interpretive exhibit. Utilizes both preservation and interpretation.

Cultural Landscape: a geographic area (including both the cultural and natural resources) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting cultural or aesthetic values. This type is a landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped it.

Cultural Resource: a resource that exists because of human activities. Cultural resources can be prehistoric (dating from before European settlement) or historic (post-European contact).

Cultural Preserve: the subclassification protects areas of outstanding historic interest in state parks, including such features as sites, buildings, or zones where significant events in the flow of history in California occurred. They need to be large enough to protect resources from potential damage and to permit effective management and interpretation and must also have complete integrity of the resources; no conflicting improvements, such as roads, are permitted. Natural resources values are secondary to historical values in cultural preserves.

Culvert: a drain, ditch, or conduit not incorporated in a closed system that carries drainage water under driveway, roadway, railroad, pedestrian walk or publicway. Culverts are often built to channelize streams and as part of flood control systems.

Cumulative Impact: as defined by the state CEQA Guidelines (§15355) two or more individual effects which, when considered together are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

Degradation: the reduction of environmental quality in an area through a lessening of diversity, the creation of growth anomalies, or the supplanting of native species by nonnative plant and animal species.

Demographic: having to do with a particular characteristic of a segment of the public at large; may be connected to the group's age, the region where the group resides, a particular recreational interest, economic status, etc.

Ecology: the study of the interrelationship of living things to one another and their environment.

Ecosystem: a community consisting of all biological organisms (plant, animals, insects, etc.) in a given area interacting with the physical environment (soil, water, air) to function together as a unit of nature.

Ecotone: a transition area between two adjacent ecological communities, usually exhibiting competition between organisms common to both; often a rich biological area.

Effect/Impact: an environmental change; as defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15358: (1) Direct or primary effects are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place (2) Indirect or secondary effects that are caused by the project and are late in time or farther removed in distance, but still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water quality and other natural systems including ecosystems.

Endangered Species: a species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game make this designation.

Endemic: indigenous to, and restricted to, a particular area.

Environment: as defined in State CEQA Guidelines §15360, "the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historical and aesthetic significance."

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): a report required by CEQA that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects of impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. If a proposed activity may result in a significant adverse effect on the environment, an EIR must be prepared. General plans require the preparation of a "program" EIR appropriate to its level of specificity.

Environmentally Sensitive: an area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their role in an ecosystem. Such areas can be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.

Ethnographic: a multi-format group of materials gathered and organized by an anthropologist, folklorist, or other cultural researcher to document human life and traditions.

Exotic Species: a species occurring in an area outside of its historically known natural range that has been intentionally introduced to or have inadvertently infiltrated into the system. Also known as non-native, ornamental, or introduced species. Exotic animals prey upon native species and compete with them for food and habitat. Exotic plant species can convert native ecosystems into a non-native dominated system that provides little benefit to other species in the ecosystem.

Floodplain: a lowland or relatively flat area adjoining inland or coastal waters that is subject to a one or greater chance of flooding in any given year (i.e., 100-year flood).

Floodway: the channel of a natural stream or river and portions of the flood plain adjoining the channel, which are reasonable required to carry and discharge the floodwater or flood flow of any natural stream or river.

Forbes: any herbaceous (non-woody) plant having broad leaves, and therefore excluding grasses and grass-like plants.

Geology: the scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.

General Plan (GP): a general plan is a legal planning document that provides guidelines for the development, management, and operation of a unit of the state park system. A general plan evaluates and defines land uses, resource management, facilities, interpretation, concessions, and operations of a park unit as well as addressing environmental impacts in a programmatic manner. A

park unit must have an approved general plan prior to implementing any major development project.

Grade: the degree of rise or descent of a sloping surface.

Habitat: the physical location or type of environment, in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs. It involves an environment of a particular kind, defined by characteristics such as climate, terrain, elevation, soil type, and vegetation. Habitat typically includes shelter and/or sustenance.

Hazardous Material: any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant presence or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment. Lead-based paint is an example of a hazardous material.

Historic Character: the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and species associated with a structure or cultural landscape's history, i.e., the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character defining.

Hydrology: pertaining to the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying geology, and in the air.

Impervious surface: any material, which reduces or prevents absorption of water into land.

Infrastructure: public services and facilities, such as sewage-disposal systems, water supply systems, other utility systems, road and site access systems.

Initial Study: as defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15365, an analysis of a project's potential environmental effects and their relative significance. An initial study is preliminary to deciding whether to prepare a negative declaration or an EIR.

Interpretation: In this planning document, it refers to a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes, sites, and oral histories.

Kilowatt: A measure of the rate of electrical flow equal to one thousand watts.

Kilowatt – Hour: A measure of quantity of electrical consumption equal to the power of one kilowatt acting for one hour.

Landform: Configuration of land surface (topography).

Mean Sea Level: The average altitude of sea surface for all tidal stages.

Mitigation Measure: A measure proposed that would eliminate, avoid, rectify, compensate for, or reduce significant environmental effects (see State CEQA Guidelines §15370).

Morphology: Form and structure of a plant that is typical.

Mycology: The study of fungi.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The official federal list of buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts worthy of historic preservation. The register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance. The register lists only those properties that have retained enough physical integrity to accurately convey their appearance during their period of significance. Crystal Cove was listed on the NRHP as a Historic District on June 15, 1976.

Native species: A plant or animal that is historically indigenous to a specific site area.

Negative Declaration: When a project is not exempt from CEQA and will not have a significant effect upon the environment a negative declaration must be written (see State CEQA Guidelines §15371).

Natural Preserve: A subclassification within a unit of the State Park System that requires parks and Recreation Commission approval. Its main purpose is to maintain such features as rare and endangered plants and animals and their supporting ecosystems in perpetuity.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP): The governmental agency primarily responsible for the statewide administration of the historic preservation program in California. Its responsibilities include identifying, evaluating, and registering historic properties and ensuring compliance with federal and state regulatory obligations.

Open Space: An area with few or no paved surfaces or buildings, which may be primarily in its natural state or improved for use as a park.

Project: As defined by the State CEQA Guidelines §15378, a project can be one of the following a) activities undertaken by any public agency; b) activities

undertaken by a person which are supported in whole or in part through contracts, grants, subsidies, loans or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies; c) activities involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies.

Public Resources Code (PRC): In addition to the State Constitution and Statutes, California Law consists of 29 codes covering various subject areas. The PRC addresses natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreation resources of the State.

Riprap: A loose assemblage of broken rock or concrete often used to prevent erosion.

Riparian: Riparian habitat represents the vegetative and wildlife areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams and are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found near fresh water.

Runoff: That portion of rainfall or surplus water that does not percolate into the ground and flows overland and is discharged into surface drainages or bodies of water.

Septic System: An on-site sewage treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Septic systems are often used where a municipal sewer system is not available.

Significant Effect on the Environment: As defined by State CEQA Guidelines §15382, substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change on any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to physical change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.

Shoulder Season: The months of the year immediately before and after the park's busy recreation season. This term generally refers to April and October, but could also shade into late March and early November, depending upon activities under discussion.

Siltation: The process of silt deposition. Silt is a loose sedimentary material composed of finely divided particles of soil or rock, often carried in cloudy suspension in water.

Solid Waste: Term used to describe the mixture of items, discarded by agricultural, residential and non-residential activities.

Special-Status Species: Plant or animal species that are typically listed (State and Federal) as endangered, rare and threatened, plus those species considered by the scientific community to be deserving of such listing.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The chief administrative officer for the OHP and is also the executive secretary of the State Historic Resources Commission.

Subclassification: A separate classification for a portion or unit of the State Park System. The State Parks and Recreation Commission establish these at the recommendation of Department staff. Cultural preserves, and Wilderness are subclassifications.

Subsidence: The gradual sinking of land as a result of natural or man-made causes.

Threatened Species: An animal or plant species that is considered likely to become endangered throughout a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future because its prospects for survival and reproduction are in jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game make this designation.

Topography: Graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map, indicating their relative positions and elevations.

Trailhead: The beginning of a trail, usually marked by information signs.

Viewshed: The area that can be seen from a specified location.

Watershed: The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to the flow of the watercourse; entire region drained by a watercourse.

Wetland: Includes the environment of subtidal, mudflats, tidal salt marsh, periodically inundated or brackish marsh, diked marshland, associated upland, and freshwater marsh.

Wilderness: Within state parks, this is a subclassification requiring approval by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. It provides protection for plants and

animals and their supporting ecosystems while also encouraging recreational use. Its provision includes no permanent facilities other than "semi-improved campgrounds" and possible retention of structures existing when the land was designated. No mechanical equipment may be used in a wilderness (including bicycles), and there is a 2,000-foot no-fly zone above.