



Minimal Impact

The Plan

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PLAN OVERVIEW

The Plan Section establishes the long-range purpose and vision for the management of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park. Specific goals and guidelines denoted within this Section set the framework for the desired resource conditions and visitor experiences for the Park. These goals and guidelines will provide management guidance for the management zones that are being proposed for the Park (refer to page 91 for Management Zones). Specific facilities and capacities are not being provided but rather the general direction for the protection, preservation, restoration, and development of the Park are addressed. As time passes, with the advancement of technology and the discovery of new resource information, this document will remain flexible, allowing future managers to use the latest technology and resource information available to meet current circumstances and visitor-use patterns.

Additional management actions will be determined by future management plans.

Tentatively identified management plans include:

- Climbing Management Plan
- Fire Management Plan (update existing Plan)
- Camping Management Plan
- Interpretive Master Plan
- Cultural Resource Management Plan
- Collections Management Plan

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The Declaration of Purpose defines the purpose of the Park. A declaration of purpose is required by the Public Resource Code, Section 5002.2 (b), and “setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the Park consistent with the Park’s classification...”

A Declaration of Purpose for the Park was created by the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park General Plan team:

The purpose of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park is to preserve and explore crucial links, both to California’s past and to dwindling wildlife habitats, while providing visitors with quality recreational and educational experiences along its historic trails.

Framed by sculptural sandstone escarpments reminiscent of early California, the Park’s boulder-strewn landscape contains significant natural and cultural resources. Among these are critical wildlife habitats and linkages, segments of a historic Overland Stagecoach route, and other evidence of human occupation and activity dating back to precontact times.

Although named for the historic stage route, Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park also offers links to many historic features within the greater Los Angeles Basin. In addition, the Park will solidify the vital role California State Parks has in maintaining diverse plant and wildlife populations in the face of expanding urban development and habitat fragmentation in southern California’s Transverse Mountain Ranges.

Its open space is a valuable resource as well as a welcoming sanctuary with outstanding recreational potential and links to adjacent open spaces.

PARKWIDE MANAGEMENT GOALS AND GUIDELINES

The following sections contain goals and guidelines for managing the significant natural resources of the Park. A few sections have over-arching goals that apply to several subsections. For example, Vegetation Management includes Native Plant Communities and Sensitive Plant Species. Each subsection will have guidelines that relate to the over-arching goal and to that specific subsection.

Essential to the realization of these goals is the periodic assessment of the status and conditions of key resources recognized as requiring protection and management within the Park. The California Department of Parks and Recreation has recently devised a process to assess the conditions of environmental complexes within units of the CDPR system, referred to as the Environmental Condition Assessment (ECA) process under the auspices of the natural resource Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment Program and the Resource Management Program. In order to assure that natural resource management goals for the Park are reached, this process should be implemented to supplement the baseline data that were developed prior to this General Plan.

Land management decisions are complex, and detailed site-specific data are often unavailable. However, lack of, or delay of management actions for intensive studies or additional data can result in costly

damage or the irreversible loss of sensitive habitat or species, and qualities that provide a desirable visitor experience.

Land management actions will be based on sound scientific data. However, if such data do not currently exist and resource integrity appears in imminent danger, management action will be taken with the best available information and expertise of park staff and other associated experts.

PHYSICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Geology

The Park's geology is a direct result of its geological history and tectonism. Further documentation and preservation of fragile geological formations is important, and care must be taken to maintain their integrity.

Goal: Protect and preserve the unique geological resources and features of the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Support efforts to geologically map the stratigraphy and lithological formations and structural features in the Park. Management plans and decisions with respect to facilities development and visitor access and recreation must recognize, and accordingly mitigate, negative impacts to fragile geological features.
2. Identify and monitor significant geological features. Take protective measures where necessary.
3. Adequately and professionally manage and care for the geological collections.



4. Promote a better understanding and greater appreciation of the geological resources of the Park.
 - a. Develop criteria that identify geological features and resources appropriate for public interpretation.
 - b. Analyze geological resources and data to best interpret the geological history of the Park.
 - c. Develop partnerships with universities to further scientific research and educational opportunities. Incorporate results from scientific research into geological resource management.

Hydrology

Surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and natural hydrological patterns are essential elements for healthy biota in the Park. Much of the biota and many sensitive species throughout this region depend on isolated surface or subsurface waters.

Goal: Protect, enhance, and restore the Park’s potential wetlands and hydrologic resources.

Guidelines:

1. Protect the surface water and groundwater of the Park.
2. Identify the sources that degrade water quality and quantity within the watersheds associated with the Park. Ensure that current and future park developments and visitor-use patterns do not degrade water quality and quantity. Pursue cooperative actions with watershed neighbors and users to improve water conservation ethics, reduce or eliminate the discharge of

pollutants, and restore natural flow and hydrological processes.

3. Address strategies for stabilization and topographic restoration of severely eroded features and areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The present rate of decline and extinction of plants and animals supports the current global biodiversity crisis hypothesis. California has the greatest number of threatened and endangered species in the continental U.S. representing nearly every taxonomic group, from plants and invertebrates to birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles. The South Coast Ecoregion of California has been identified as a “hot-spot,” or region where extraordinary biodiversity and endemism overlap with extreme potential of habitat destruction when compared to other regions around the earth.

CDPR has recently developed a process to assess the conditions of environmental complexes within units of the CDPR system. The Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment Program (IMAP) provides goals, guidance, and standards for CDPR’s efforts to systematically evaluate the vegetation, wildlife, and physical natural resources of the CDPR system. In order to assure that natural resource management goals for the Park are reached, this process should be implemented to supplement the baseline data that were developed prior to this General Plan.

Vegetation Management

Historical management practices such as fire suppression and human encroachment have changed the species composition and ecological

conditions of native plant communities in the Park. Prior to the Topanga Fire in 2005, fire suppression had caused dense growth in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities. Although most of the vegetation management concerns, goals, and guidelines are the same throughout the entire Park, consideration must be made for those areas that are recognized and/or recorded as cultural landscapes. The vegetation management guidelines for native plant communities and cultural landscapes are discussed within this section to illustrate the differences in management and resource protection.

Native Plant Communities

Seven native vegetation communities were identified within the Park. These vegetation communities are essential habitat for many plant and wildlife species. Within the Park, sensitive wetland resources are very limited in size. They are easily-disturbed habitats upon which many other plant and wildlife resources directly depend.

Goal: Promote and restore the sustainability of native plant communities.

Guidelines:

1. Develop scientifically based vegetation management objectives for issues such as habitat restoration and prescribed fire management;
2. Seek partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions, when appropriate, to implement a congruent plan for restoring and preserving park health.
3. Actively manage plant community health and development, while

maintaining the protection of cultural landscapes and resources. Efforts also will address the conservation of sensitive and unique species and the control of exotic invasive species

Sensitive Plant Species

Numerous plants that inhabit the Santa Susana Mountains are specifically adapted to these mountains and the isolating effects of urban development that present barriers to the movement of plant seeds, bulbs, and plantlets. Because of their limited distribution, environmental requirements, and often because of human impacts, these species become rare, threatened, or endangered.

Goal: Promote and restore the sustainability of sensitive plant species.

Guidelines:

1. Protect sensitive plant species, including those that are legally listed under federal and state laws as rare, threatened, or endangered, or that are species of concern. In addition, CDPR will protect those species that meet the legal requirements for listing, but are not listed (i.e., California Native Plant Society List 1B taxa and the federal candidates for listing), and those considered locally sensitive or endemic to the area. Protection may include, but is not limited to, habitat preservation, seed banking, restoration and enhancement, and visitor education.
2. Actively manage plant community health and development, while maintaining the protection of cultural landscapes and resources. Efforts also will address the



conservation of sensitive and unique species and the control of exotic invasive species

3. Implement additional sensitive plant surveys as funding becomes available to find previously unknown sensitive plant populations within the Park.
4. Conduct regular monitoring of known populations of sensitive species to track population trends and health through time. Consider propagation and reintroduction programs with the consultation and assistance of research institutions and other government agencies. Projects may require the formation of inter-agency partnerships to plan and implement conservation actions.
5. Avoid or minimize human activities that cause imbalances in the natural ecological system. Alternatively, conduct management activities, such as habitat restoration, that foster ecological balance.

Goal: Develop and implement a scientifically sound protocol for sensitive plant surveys.

Guidelines:

1. Conduct sensitive plant surveys as part of the environmental review process for future projects.
2. Make it a priority to avoid or minimize cumulative negative effects on sensitive plant populations and their habitats.

Exotic Plant Control

Generally an invasive exotic plant is a species that is not known to have occurred previously in an area.



Scenic View

Invasive exotics pose a threat to native species and usually proliferate in the absence of natural ecological processes, often out-competing native plants for valuable resources.

The Santa Susana Mountains are known to harbor exotic plant taxa, and some have altered the ecological processes characteristic of that region. Exotic plant taxa can be spread by a variety of users and activities. Measures can be taken to minimize this and can result in a significant reduction in the introduction and spread of exotic species throughout the Park.

Equestrian riders can increase the threat and spread of exotic plants within the Park. Seed is spread when it is carried in animals' fur and when animals eliminate it after ingesting it in their food. Evidence exists that pack animal solid waste contributes to the introduction and spread of exotic plant species in addition to contributing to nuisance insect species along trails. Furthermore, removing as much as possible of the animals' solid waste

along trails can significantly reduce the introduction and spread of exotic species. Additionally, mountain bikes contribute to the spread of exotic species when seeds are carried in bike tires and on riders' clothes. Measures can be taken to help prevent this.

Goal: Reduce the presence and further invasion of exotic species in the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Develop an exotic plant species management plan and be vigilant about identifying, monitoring, and controlling exotic plant infestations that pose a threat to native habitat. Monitoring and control efforts may require cooperative work with neighboring landowners, including various local, state, and federal government agencies.
2. Adopt a policy congruent with federal agencies like the NPS, to evaluate regulations to reduce exotic introduction. The exotic plant species management plan will address the ability of bikes, horses, and other pack animals to carry and spread exotic plant seed throughout the Park. Removal of solid waste should be further examined within this management plan for their impact on the spread of exotic plant taxa.
3. Develop interpretation for Park visitors explaining how exotics, like mustard and thistle, have altered the Santa Susana Mountains landscape, ecology, and fire regime.

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscapes are geographic areas containing a variety of natural

and historic or ethnographic features. Cultural landscapes require multi-disciplinary management to preserve their integrity.

Guidelines:

1. Preserve cultural landscapes while undertaking goals to restore natural processes of the Park ecosystem. Environmental regulatory procedures used to evaluate natural resource management techniques (e.g., prescribed fire) prior to program implementation, will seek to avoid or minimize negative impacts to cultural resources.
2. California Department of Parks and Recreation staff, including park operations specialists, environmental scientists, and cultural specialists, will work cooperatively to manage the Park's cultural landscapes.
3. Provide interpretation for visitors of the Park's cultural landscapes that addresses the interrelationship of the associated natural and cultural features.

Wildlife

Numerous wildlife species, including amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals make their homes in association with particular plant communities, geology, or hydrological characteristics. Within native ecosystems, the presence of people and associated food, trash, and development can sustain and enhance populations of some species at the expense of other species, thus upsetting the natural ecological balance.

Goal: Perpetuate wildlife assemblages by protecting, restoring, and



interpreting the native terrestrial and aquatic animals within the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Avoid or minimize human activities that cause imbalances in natural ecological dynamics. Alternatively, conduct management activities, such as habitat restoration, that foster ecological balance.
2. Use sound methods of resource management to evaluate the need for individual animal or population regulation. Necessary to the regulation process is the development of specific management plans or programs that incorporate habitat modification and visitor education as the first means of population regulation. For example, CDPR can prevent the development of “nuisance behavior” by providing wildlife-proof garbage receptacles in any proposed campgrounds and picnic areas, and educating visitors about not feeding wildlife and the proper storage of camp food. Direct regulation will be carried out in accordance with the Department Operations Manual. Population regulation activities will be subject to environmental review, and disturbance to non-target native species and other features will be avoided or minimized.
3. Identify situations where native species are rare or rapidly declining and develop methods to protect such species and/or their habitats as stewards of the Park’s resources. Be proactive in biological conservation and not necessarily focus on species management when

other levels of biological organization may be more appropriate units of conservation. Manage for subspecies, evolutionary units, ecologically functional units, populations, metapopulations, biological landscapes, or other levels of biological organization if those appear to be the most practical units for conserving biodiversity. Incorporate proactive and protective treatment for rare and declining species into park stewardship and planning in accordance with CDPR’s mission and regional habitat conservation planning efforts. Habitat conservation planning efforts such as those adopted by local agencies, manage for multiple species within identified habitats to enhance overall ecological goals.

4. Ensure that the conservation of native wildlife is incorporated into all future developments, management plans, and visitor-use patterns throughout the Park, and that the protection of sensitive species and habitats receives the highest priority.
5. Actively incorporate inventory and monitoring efforts into land management actions. A major focus will be to quantify trends in species distribution and abundance, to document correlations between land management actions and biotic health, and to identify sensitive species and habitats. Management strategies will be developed to counteract declines or loss of native biota if those declines are the result of human actions and appear to indicate a compromised native species or ecological system.

Sensitive Animal Species

Goal: Protect all sensitive wildlife species occurring in the Park. Sensitive wildlife species include those legally listed under federal and state law as threatened or endangered, those that are CDFG species of concern, and those considered locally sensitive or endemic to the area.

Guidelines:

1. Preserve sensitive species and habitats and encourage their recovery. Comply with state and federal environmental legislation, Recovery Plans, and Critical Habitat enacted to protect this disappearing biota. Contribute to efforts that seek to “list” species that are in need of threatened or endangered designation, and work to extend Critical Habitat to appropriate regions within the Park.
2. Conduct regular monitoring of sensitive species to track the health and sustainability of sensitive animal populations in the Park. Projects may require the formation of interagency partnerships to plan and implement conservation actions.
3. Protect sensitive habitats and species from visitor uses such as equestrian activity, mountain biking, hiking, and other visitor uses not yet established in the Park. These activities will be appropriately planned for within these habitats or in association with these species such that the integrity of the habitat and the sensitive species is given highest priority.

Exotic Animal Control

Nonnative animal species have been shown to exert pressure on native species through predation and out-competing them for resources. Although this is not currently a major issue at the Park, it may become more problematic as development in the area increases. For example, domesticated or feral cats and nonnative cowbird are generally known to have a negative effect on native bird populations.

Guidelines:

1. Work to control exotic animals that are found to upset natural ecological dynamics of native species.
2. Conduct regular monitoring of exotic species to track the spread of ecologically damaging organisms. This may require cooperative work with neighboring landowners, including government agencies like the NPS.

Fire Management

Until Europeans settled the area, fire ignited by lightning and brush burning by Native Americans were major forces that shaped and maintained the health of plant communities. Before suppression, fire cycles promoted regeneration by opening the shrub canopy and reducing plant competition, burning off duff and litter to expose soil for seed germination, reducing insect pests and disease that kill woody plants, and aiding in nutrient recycling. In general, fire suppression has caused the development of dense vegetation, heavy loads of fuel and in some situations the unchecked invasion of exotic weeds.



Wildfire management is essential for human safety and the minimization of catastrophic fire damage to vegetation, wildlife, and cultural resources of the Park. Historic fire suppression, methods of wildfire control, and the use of prescribed fire as a management tool are important park management issues. Fire suppression and a lack of prescribed burning has created a situation where natural lighting fires arising within the Park are continually extinguished by local fire suppression agencies out of fear for the safety of the neighboring communities. Today, wildfires fed by these high fuel loads and under dry, hot, or windy conditions are a threat to development and human safety.

Today, prescribed fires are used as a management tool to eliminate exotic weeds from native habitats, promote the growth of native plant species, and enhance wildlife habitat. Prescribed burning is the planned application of fire implemented under safe weather conditions to restore healthy ecosystems and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires. By reintroducing fire cycles to the ecosystem, healthy landscape-level ecological dynamics are restored.

Coordination with California Department of Forestry (CDF) and local fire agencies is an important element in the Park's fire management strategy. CDPR will continue past cooperation with these agencies during fire events and share expertise incorporating the Park's fire data with those from other agencies into the Park's Geographic Information System (GIS) database. CDPR will also coordinate with CDF and local fire agencies when the Park's Wildfire Management Plan is updated.

Additionally, CDPR will work cooperatively with other agencies and strive to assist with fire management goals that provide a level of protection for both park lands and neighboring development through the placement of adequate buffers located outside of the Park's boundaries, particularly for new development projects.

Goal: Promote use of prescribed fire while protecting people, infrastructure development from catastrophic wildfire.

Guidelines:

1. Form cooperative partnerships with state and federal agencies, and research institutions/organizations to develop scientifically sound objectives and methodology for prescribed burning.
2. Communicate CDPR's prescribed fire methodology and intention to conduct burns to the public. In addition, fire's role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem will be interpreted for the Park's visitors.
3. Take educational and preventative measures with the public to minimize the risk of wildfires originating within and adjacent to the Park.
4. Work with other appropriate government agencies to implement wildfire management in the Park. Pertinent issues include methods of evacuation and infrastructure protection, modified fire suppression, and post-fire clean up and restoration procedures to meet CDPR management goals and sensitive resource protection.

Goal: Manage for fire cycles and fire management actions that

promote healthy ecological systems supportive of native biota.

Guidelines:

1. Avoid or minimize damage to sensitive resources before, during, and following prescribed burns. Form cooperative partnerships with state and federal agencies, and research institutions and organizations to develop scientifically sound objectives and methodology for prescribed burning.
2. Pursue a greater understanding of the relationship between wildfire, prescribed fire, fire suppression, fire control, and the ecological systems of the region.
3. Pursue fire management techniques that promote ecologically sound firebreaks or “buffer zones” (see Appendix D) between the Park and the neighboring communities. In cases where the adjacent land is currently developed or is planned for improvement, the footprint of these “buffer zones” should be implemented outside of the Park’s boundaries.
4. Avoid damage to sensitive resources before, during, and following prescribed burns. Public safety will be ensured through notification of intent to burn and compliance with appropriate prescribed burn guidelines.
5. Work with CDF and other appropriate agencies and groups to ensure that the sensitive resources within the Park are incorporated into regional wildfire management plans and actions. Pertinent topics to be discussed include methods of

prescribed fire, fire suppression and fire containment, and post-fire clean up and restoration procedures.

6. If consistent with the Department Operations Manual and other policies consider post-fire restoration of the Park’s natural resources in order to minimize further damage to the watershed and ecosystem. For example, seeding with nonnative species is not allowed.
7. In the event of a wildfire, implement suppression methods appropriate to the different vegetative communities and terrain.
8. Avoid or minimize damage to sensitive resources while implementing wildfire management. Fire fighting crews, equipment, and chemicals can inadvertently damage natural and cultural resources during and following fire fighting activities.

Wildfire

In general, fire suppression has caused the development of dense shrublands with much downed wood, heavy layers of litter and duff, and, in some situations, the unchecked invasion of exotic weeds. Today, wildfires fed by these high fuel loads and under dry, hot, or windy conditions are a threat to development and human safety. Wildfire management is essential for human safety and the minimization of catastrophic fire damage to vegetation, wildlife, and cultural resources in Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park. However, some wildfire management activities during suppression and post-fire cleanup may also cause damage to the Park’s resources.



Guidelines:

1. Take educational and preventative measures with the public to minimize the risk of wildfires originating within the Park.
2. Work with other appropriate government agencies to implement wildfire management in the Park. Pertinent issues include methods of evacuation and infrastructure protection, modified fire suppression, and post-fire cleanup and restoration procedures to meet CDPR management goals and sensitive resource protection.
3. Participate in municipal planning, zoning, and permitting in cooperation with city and county governments and local landowners for issues like development, vegetation, watershed, and wildfire management.
4. Implement suitable wildfire suppression methods appropriate to the different vegetative communities and terrain.
5. Fire fighting crews, equipment, and chemicals can inadvertently damage natural and cultural resources during and following fire fighting activities. Avoid or minimize damage to sensitive resources while implementing wildfire management.

Biocorridors

Biocorridors or linkages are interconnected tracts of land characterized by significant natural resource value through which native species can disperse. Corridors provide pathways for gene flow, seed dispersal, daily movement between habitats (home range movements), migration (seasonal

or altitudinal), and dispersal habitat for juveniles. Corridors can function at various temporal and spatial scales. Temporally, it allows for both daily and seasonal movements as well as movements over many generations. Spatially, corridors can function on regional, landscape/ecosystem (landscape size can vary), or at smaller scale such as home range.

Though natural landscapes have an inherent degree of connectivity, recent (past 50 years) habitat alteration has greatly reduced this connectivity. Establishing connections between isolated or fragmented habitat patches is essential for sustaining natural ecological processes, population viability, and biological diversity. The Park functions as part of a regional bio-corridor complex. South Coast Wildlands, working with CDPR and other federal, state, and local agencies has identified Santa Susana Pass as a major dispersal corridor for numerous wildlife and plant species.

Only two locations exist where undeveloped land occurs on opposite sides of SR 118. One is at the west end of Simi Valley and the second with Rocky Peak Park located north of SR 118 and Corriganville Park and Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park located south of SR 118.

Mountain lions are known to use the Corriganville equestrian tunnel to cross SR 18 from Rocky Peak Park into Corriganville Park and potentially east into Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park. Two lions were collared and monitored by the National Park Service and both of these lions were observed (via radio telemetry) using the Corriganville wildlife tunnel at least 18 times.

To maintain the function of this passageway as a wildlife linkage, any improvements to park facilities should be low impact such as no night lighting, retaining dirt parking lots, no fencing that block large mammal movements through the Park, and limited day-use facilities.

The Santa Susana Pass Wash is culverted under SR 118 just east of the caretaker's residence at the KidsFutureNow! parcel and is approximately 500 feet long. This wildlife passageway is used frequently by raccoons to cross under SR 118 but is not appropriate to accommodate large mammals. This site would be an excellent corridor if improvements were to be made such as removal of the current corrugated metal pipe culvert and replacement with a large natural bottomed box culvert which would allow for passage of medium to large size mammals.

Facilitating the movement of plants and animals within the Park and throughout the region outside of the Park is imperative to preserving natural ecosystem dynamics and regional biodiversity. California Department of Parks and Recreation will continue to support and work towards the preservation, protection, enhancement, and identification of regional landscape linkages that connect the Park to other wildland areas. California Department of Parks and Recreation will advocate the protection of key parcels within identified landscape linkages through acquisition or other conservation mechanisms, and incorporate departmental defensive planning policies for projects that decrease the viability of such landscape linkages. It is a standard practice of California

Department of Parks and Recreation to acquire property from willing sellers.

Goal: Maintain and enhance the movement and dispersal of native animals and plants through the Park and the regional ecosystems.

Guidelines:

1. Maintain high standards for ecosystem health and biodiversity by protecting plant and animal habitat and dispersal corridors in the Park.
2. Coordinate with local communities, county, state, and federal agencies, research institutions, and relevant organizations to develop an ecologically sound regional bio-corridor system. In addition, CDPR will discourage urban, suburban, and infrastructure planning that does not consider, through avoidance or mitigation, the degradation and fragmentation of habitat.
3. Promote coordination and actively work with other agencies and property owners to acquire or secure land acquisitions to ensure key biocorridors are preserved or enhanced.
4. Promote natural resource preservation by recognizing the importance of sustainable species populations and their genetic diversity. Inventory and monitoring of the Park's natural resources and human impacts will be done at regular intervals to assess and document the health of species that rely on large areas to live, hunt, and disperse. Furthermore, CDPR will participate with government



agencies and research institutions in regional resource monitoring.

5. Interpret the ecological significance of biocorridors, with emphasis on the Park and the surrounding region for Park visitors.

Buffers

Buffers, such as dedicated municipal open space, are relatively low-use areas between adjacent development and park boundaries. Buffers separate conflicting land uses, like residential and park lands, and protect natural habitats from destructive impacts.

Some types of land use outside of the Park's boundaries cause significant negative impacts to the Park. Impacts may include exotic species invasion; the spread of wildfire; air, soil, and water pollution; noise pollution; predation and competition for resources by domestic pets; and the loss of habitat for plants and animals that spread outside the boundaries of the Park.

Goal: As regional development pressures increase, establish, maintain, and protect buffers adjacent to the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Plan with neighboring land and business owners, communities, and city, county, state, and federal agencies to develop and maintain a buffer system along the outer edge of the Park's boundaries.
2. Work with the above constituents to minimize threats of wildfire in the community and maximize the value of local pollution control and education programs.

3. Form partnerships with neighbors, public agencies, and private businesses to plant native or non-invasive horticultural plant species in the vicinity of the Park.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric and Historic)

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park includes 46 recorded archaeological resources. Ten of these sites fall within the National Register boundaries for the stage route and its associated features and landscape. The stage route was also declared Los Angeles City Historical Cultural Monument #92, Ventura County Historical Landmark #104, and a California State Point of Historical Interest. Other sites within the Park are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register and/or the California Register of Historical Resources, or hold highly sensitive resources, such as burials, cremations, and rock formations. Several historical archaeological sites are also located within the Park and reflect the various historical land uses of the Santa Susana Pass area (also see Historic Resources below).

Goal: Identify, document, and evaluate archaeological resources within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Guidelines:

1. Develop an ongoing program for archaeological survey, site recordation and evaluation, GPS mapping, and preparation of records and reports for the cultural resources within the Park.
2. Nominate those cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion in

the existing National Register and/or the California Register of Historical Resources designation boundaries (either as individual sites, historic districts, or as cultural landscapes).

3. Locate descendants of families who lived or worked within the Park. Include homesteaders, quarry workers, movie makers, etc. Conduct oral history interviews with those who are still living. The information gained from the interviews will complement and expand upon existing historical data on early park use.
4. Promote cooperative research ventures with local educational institutions and other governmental agencies to complement site documentation, evaluation, and analysis needs.

Goal: Protect, stabilize, and preserve the archaeological resources within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Guidelines:

1. Prepare a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) to identify, evaluate, and protect historically significant cultural resources, cultural landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. The CRMP will include many of the following guidelines.
2. Identify procedures for careful planning of all undertakings, including routine maintenance and new facility development, to avoid or minimize significant impacts to cultural resources within the Park. Planning should include archaeological and historical research and consultation with

Native Americans and/or other cultural groups as appropriate.

3. Develop measures to protect cultural resources during wildfire incidents, flood events, earthquakes, or other natural disasters and procedures for assessing damages after a natural disaster event. Archaeological sites most vulnerable to such damage, such as those located along drainages and gullies, those with dense surface artifact distributions, those with combustible materials, etc., will be identified.
4. Provide cultural resource training to patrol rangers and make locations of previously recorded cultural sites known to them so that they can monitor site conditions and watch for deterioration and/or vandalism.
5. Assess the effects of visitor use (camping, unauthorized collecting, vandalism, vehicles, hiking, dirt bikes, mountain bikes, horses, and other potential modes of transportation) and natural erosion on archaeological sites. Mitigative measures should be implemented where appreciable damage to sites is identified. Such measures can include site-specific closures, moving roads and trails or damaging activities away from archaeological sites, revegetation, sign placement, fencing, site burial, security monitoring, and other methods. Certain types of cultural resources (such as rock art) require highly specialized treatments by trained conservators.
6. Establish a program for periodic examination, assessment, and evaluation of cultural resources



within the Park. Examinations should be conducted by a qualified state archaeologist and should include documentation of site and features through photographs, measurements, and GPS recordation. Condition monitoring/assessment records and updated site forms should be prepared and submitted to document observed changes.

7. Establish a site stewardship program whereby volunteers are trained to protect archaeological sites through periodic visitation and recognition and recordation of vandalism and other threats. This program can be based on the model established by the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program or another successful stewardship program.
8. Identify lands containing significant historical resources outside of the Park for potential acquisition. Archaeological sites and historic properties should be specifically chosen to complement those already within the Park.
9. Develop a program for cultural resource protection in conjunction with agencies or companies with right-of-way access within or adjacent to the Park. Those agencies or outside entities that may operate within or next to the Park include, Southern California Edison, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Calleguas Water District, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, California Department of Transportation, Shell Oil Company, Los Angeles County Roads, Oakwood Memorial Park, and

others. Program should include communication during planning phases of projects or work that may have the potential to affect cultural resources within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Goal: Educate the public and interpret the archaeological resources within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Guidelines:

1. Conduct site studies to determine if onsite interpretation programs (signs, tours, education programs, etc.) should be developed for those archaeological features that are currently in or adjacent to existing trails, proposed trails, or proposed facilities such as day-use parking, trail heads, or campgrounds.
2. Develop a program of education in cultural resource sensitivity for local schools, community groups, park neighbors, and other regular visitors. Program should be developed in conjunction with Native American groups where possible.
3. Incorporate information about the importance of cultural resource protection into the interpretation and signage for the Park. For example, have signs directing mountain bike users to walk their bikes down the portions of the Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road that are steep and subject to damage.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SITES

The Park is within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva and Fernandeño, although the territories of the Tataviam and Ventureño Chumash are close by. These groups have areas

of cultural and/or religious significance within the Park. Ethnographic accounts indicate that there were places the Gabrielino/Tongva, Fernandeano, Tataviam, and Ventureño Chumash considered being of special cultural or religious significance including mountains, springs, rock outcroppings, and other natural formations. The Fernandeano legend of the Gavilán takes place within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Goal: Identify and interpret the ethnographic uses of and resources in Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and protect these culturally significant places.

Guidelines:

1. Work with local Native American groups, historical accounts, and ethnographic records to identify traditional cultural properties including sites of special cultural and/or religious significance that are located within the Park.
2. Record the traditional cultural properties that are within the Park through consultation with the Gabrielino/Tongva, Fernandeano, Tataviam, and Ventureño Chumash.
3. Develop interpretation and education programs in conjunction with the Gabrielino/Tongva, Fernandeano, Tataviam, and Ventureño Chumash to highlight their cultures, their continuing presence, and their long-time use of and association with Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and its resources.

HISTORIC RESOURCES (STRUCTURES, SITES, AND LANDSCAPES)

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park includes a number of locally and regionally significant historic resources including historic archaeological sites. They represent various historic activities that have helped shape the Park's cultural landscape for over 235 years. Scattered throughout the Park are the remains of sites, features, and artifacts relating to late-18th to mid-20th Century transportation, homesteading, sandstone rock quarrying, motion picture and television production activities.

Goal: Ensure the highest level of appropriate measures to stabilize, preserve, and protect Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park's historic resources, focusing on areas of exceptional historical significance

Guidelines:

1. Develop an inventory, mapping, and informational database for those historic resources within the Park that may be eligible for addition to the current California Register of Historic Resources and the National Register boundaries.
2. Evaluate historical features and sites (identified through cultural resource surveys) prior to any development or removal. Additional studies such as archival research, detailed site and structure recordation and mapping, and subsurface testing will occur at any project or undertaking that would disturb a known or potential



historical site, feature, or landscape.

3. Develop managerial procedures based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, particularly regarding the Treatment of Historic Landscapes; PRC 5024; Executive Order W-26-92; and the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Resource Management Directives to protect the Park's historic resources.
4. Consider the acquisition of additional land from willing sources that contain historic resources linked to those within the Park. Consider acquiring additional land that might act as a buffer for the protection of especially significant historic sites or landscape features within the Park.

Goal: Ensure the highest level of appropriate measures to interpret Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park's historic resources, focusing on areas of exceptional historical significance

Guidelines:

1. Undertake site studies to determine if onsite interpretation programs (signs, tours, education programs, etc.) should be developed for those historic archaeological features that are currently in or adjacent to existing trails, proposed trails, or proposed facilities such as day-use parking, trail heads, or campgrounds.
2. Locate descendants of families who lived or worked within the Park. Include homesteaders, quarry workers, movie makers, etc. Conduct oral history interviews

with those who are still living. The information gained from the interviews will complement and expand upon existing historical data on early park use and be used for developing interpretation and education programs for the Park.

3. Identify the historic significance and potential eligibility of the Park's historic resources under one or more of the following National Register "contextual themes" (not to be confused with the interpretive themes that can be found under the Interpretation section on page 76). These "themes" are representative of the Park's historical development:

a. Transforming the Environment

- i. Examines the continuous interaction between people and the environment where they lived and worked.
- ii. Collectively conveying particular times and places showing the Park's linear evolution regarding its historic transportation, homesteading, and stone quarrying activities.

b. Developing the American Economy

- i. Reflects the ways in which people have engaged in economic activities
- ii. Historic archaeological evidence may possibly provide information about the lives, culture, and ethnicity of those who lived and worked within what is now Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

- c. Expressing Cultural Values
 - i. Peoples' expression of their culture, whether about themselves or the world they inhabit
 - ii. These may include potential cultural landscapes, including historic sites, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes with intrinsic natural features and wildlife.

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park Roads

One of the most significant historical impacts to the natural landscape was the establishment of stage and wagon roads over the Simi Hills, linking Chatsworth and the San Fernando Valley with Simi Valley. Surviving elements of two such roads, the Santa Susana Pass Wagon Road (the Old Santa Susana Pass Stagecoach Road) and its 1895 replacement, the New Chatsworth Grade Road (*El Camino Nuevo*).

Goal: Preserve and interpret the regionally unique and significant sites and features associated with the historical stage roads within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Guidelines:

1. Prepare a site management plan to establish resource protection and operational goals, identify threats (vandalism, trail use, etc.), and to establish an interpretation program for these sites and the surrounding landscape.
2. Base preservation treatments on professional standards and primary

research to identify and interpret historic fabric or features.

3. Develop a program for archaeological survey, site recordation and evaluation, GPS mapping, and preparation of records and reports for potentially historic stagecoach road segments both inside and outside the present National Register designation boundaries.

Goal: Promote a better understanding and a greater appreciation for the historical use of the geological resources within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

Guidelines:

1. Conduct contextual study of the Park's inherent geologic resources for best means of interpreting and promoting the historic sandstone rock quarry sites' geological history.
2. Develop interpretive themes to enhance the public's understanding of late 19th to early 20th century sandstone rock quarrying activities within the Park.
3. Establish cooperative arrangements with educational institutions and local and state groups to assist and enhance research and educational opportunities within the historic quarry areas, while maintaining a nondestructive, nonimpactive, and safe learning environment that sustains multigenerational opportunities.
4. Alter, curtail, or eliminate visitor and CDPR staff activities within and adjacent to historic sandstone rock quarry areas that produce significant and/or recurrent impacts



on their fragile geologic resources and their inherent values.

COLLECTIONS

The California Department of Parks and Recreation acquires and maintains collections for several reasons including preservation of elements of the natural and cultural environment of the Park; documentation of the people, events, and cultural or natural features that are central to the Park's purpose; scientific research values; and to support interpretive programs. Numerous artifacts, records, photographs, specimens, and other items of cultural or natural significance have been collected or have accumulated over the years and are currently stored within CDPR facilities or at other institutions. Many of these collections do not have any specific storage location and no special preservation measures have been taken, thus putting these resources in danger of deterioration and/or loss.

Goal: Provide for collections of cultural and natural artifacts from Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park that support the Declaration of Purpose and CDPR's Mission.

Guidelines:

1. The following are the Guidelines for Collections and the Collections Management Objectives for Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park:

Cultural and natural collections at Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park should have specific associations to the cultural or natural history of the Park, intrinsic educational or scientific value, and/or provide support for interpretive themes and programs.

Geological and paleontological materials, natural history specimens of Park flora and fauna, archaeological materials, and historical objects such as furnishings, architectural elements, equipment, or personal items associated with Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or important people or organizations connected with the Park, are all potential collection items. Historical collections may include items of the Native American era, stagecoach and homestead eras, quarrying and ranching eras, early movie era, and park development and early recreational eras.

2. Only collect natural, geological, and cultural materials in a manner consistent with the guidelines contained in the Department Operations Manual, the Cultural Resources Management Handbook, and the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park Scope of Collections Statement. Collection practices should also comply with professional standards, and applicable state and federal laws, authorizations, and regulations.
3. Collections-based research should be supported and encouraged.
4. The return of specimens and museum objects collected from Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park lands that are held by other state offices, institutions, and agencies should be sought.

Goal: Provide for adequate preservation and curation of specimens, artifacts, records, photographs, and other collected items of cultural or natural significance.

Guidelines:

1. A collections inventory system and management plan will be developed for Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park, following the policies outlined in the Cultural Resource Management Handbook and the Department Operations Manual (DOM) Chapter 20: Museum Collections Management.
2. C DPR will establish safe and secure spaces for curation and/or display of Park collections based on professional preservation guidelines. Appropriate locations for such curation facilities should be included in the development of a new visitor center or other similar facilities.
3. Collections facilities will be maintained at the highest possible C DPR *Museum Collections Facility Index* standards. C DPR's *Museum Collections Management Handbook* and *CRM Handbook* guidelines for practices and procedures will be followed.
4. Those collections not able to be curated at the Park or District should be sent to a professional and reasonably accessible repository.
5. All data associated with cultural and natural collections will be compiled, verified, archived, and made accessible to qualified, responsible users.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation is a communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the inherent meanings in the resource. Through interpretation, the Park

provides experiences, information, direction, and stewardship opportunities for visitors. People become advocates when they go through the process of awareness, exposure, involvement, understanding, and empowerment.

The interpretive mission of the Park is to provide interpretive programs, facilities, and media that communicate the inherent significance of the natural and cultural resources of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and create an ethic of park sustainability and stewardship. This mission can be achieved through the incorporation of the following periods, themes, goals, and guidelines as the basis for future interpretive/educational programs and facilities. Also refer to the Goals and Guidelines in the Historic Resources section to further understand the transformation of the environment, the development of the American economy, and the expression of cultural values of the varied residents.

Interpretive Period

The primary interpretive period of 1859 to 1895 represents the era of stagecoach travel along the Old Santa Susana Pass Stagecoach Road, and homesteading within the current Park boundaries.

Periods of secondary importance include: the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods when Native Chumash, Tongva, and Tataviam peoples lived in the Santa Susana Pass area; from 1892-1915 when people applied technology and equipment to extract, process, and transport raw materials from mines and quarries within the Park; and from 1917-1970 when producers used the Chatsworth Hills area as a popular location for



creating motion pictures and television series.

Unifying Theme

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park is a retreat from urban life with a long history as a transportation corridor for plants, animals, and humans of the western San Fernando Valley, greater Los Angeles region, and beyond.

- **Primary Theme: Transportation, Communication, and Commerce**

Located at the crossroads between regions, cultures, and resources, Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park has provided a route for transportation, communication, and commerce throughout human history.

- **Primary Theme: Geology**

The unique geology of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park influences the diversity, survival, and settlement patterns of plants, animals, and humans.

- **Primary Theme: Natural Resources**

Reminiscent of the early California landscape, the Park is a natural resource sanctuary at the edge of one of the most populated regions of California.

- **Secondary Theme: Exploration and Settlement**

Native Americans, homesteaders, and others explored the area and established communities and single residences within the Park's boundaries.

- **Secondary Theme: Agriculture and Industry**

Agricultural and industrial activities, such as food procurement and processing, stone tool manufacturing, farming, and quarrying affected individuals, communities, and regional economies.

- **Secondary Theme: Movies and Television**

Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park's rugged landscape played a role in early motion picture and television history.

- **Secondary Theme: Environmental Conservation**

Environmental conservation, historic preservation, commemoration, and other forms of resource stewardship aided in the acquisition and creation of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

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Goal: Develop new themes for interpretive and educational programs and facilities using the most current interpretive philosophy and knowledge of the Park's resources.

Guidelines:

1. Develop interpretation of transportation, communication, and commerce that explores:
 - a) Native American commerce and cultural exchange.
 - b) Historic trails, stagecoach and wagon routes.
 - c) Historic equestrian use and support activities.
 - d) The human experience of traveling in a stagecoach during the historic period.

- e) The development of transportation technology.
- f) The development of the American economy and the exchange of goods and ideas.
2. Develop interpretation of geological resources that explores:
- Formation of geological features including rock formations and mountain ranges.
 - The cultural and religious value of the natural landscape as a traditional Gabrielino/Tongva and Fernandeano territory.
 - Impacts of cultural or commercial activities such as quarrying.
 - Adaptation of humans, animals, and plants to geologic change.
 - The correlation between extreme elevation changes in the Park and the diversity of habitat.
3. Develop interpretation of natural resources that explores:
- The importance of open space and biocorridors for the diversity and health of ecosystems.
 - Adaptation of native plants and animals to their environment.
 - Human impacts to the natural environment.
 - Sensitive and endangered species.
 - Vegetation communities as essential habitat for many plant and animal species.
 - Threat of invasive exotics to native plants and animals.
4. Develop interpretation of exploration and settlement history that explores:
- Native American village life and land use.
 - Expression of cultural values.
 - Historic resources related to homesteading and other historic settlements.
 - The human transformation of the environment.
5. Develop interpretation of agricultural and industrial history that explores:
- Native American food procurement, processing, and stone tool manufacturing.
 - The history of agriculture; raising livestock and crops.
 - The history and significance of quarrying at Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.
6. Develop interpretation of television and motion picture history that explores:
- Pioneer film production, particularly Westerns.
 - Location of Miranda Homestead.
 - Association with noted producers, directors, and actors.
 - Movie ranches, especially Spahn Ranch.
 - Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park as a popularly known landscape used by television and film crews.



7. Develop interpretation of resource conservation that explores:

- a) The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural and manmade resources.
- b) Stories of the individuals and groups that contributed to the Park's creation and development.
- c) Resource management and preservation techniques.
- d) How and what we can learn from the Park's resources.

Goal: Create a comprehensive strategy for park interpretation and educational programs that will help to establish a culture of sustainability in which practices that preserve the environment and enhance individuals' quality of life become part of every day living.

Guidelines:

1. Establish an interdisciplinary Interpretive Improvement Team to provide guidance and coordination and help assure continuous improvement for interpretation throughout the Park.
2. Develop an Interpretive Master Plan for the Park. Use the CDPR Workbook for Planning Interpretive Projects in preparing comprehensive interpretive plans for the Park.
3. Develop a Scope of Collections Statement to identify which objects the Park is to collect and how they will be managed. Follow the CDPR Guidelines for Writing a Scope of Collections Statement.
4. Establish a program to preserve and interpret the personal stories and

experiences of the people associated with the area's multi-faceted history. Use methods such as oral history, written narratives, and photographs, maintaining a current contact list.

5. Develop and implement strategies to strengthen the community, volunteer and cooperating associations.

Goal: Assist CDPR in meeting its goal of increased diversity by reducing barriers, strengthening partnerships, and providing interpretive facilities and programs that encourage public participation.

Guidelines:

1. Provide meaningful interpretation that incorporates multiple perspectives, including those of the Park visitor.
2. Create accessible interpretive facilities and programs, including a well-trained staff, which can effectively provide educational and interpretive services that meet visitors' diverse needs. Employ guidelines outlined in *All Visitors Welcome: Accessibility in State Park Interpretive Programs and Facilities*.
3. Identify strategies and implementation methods for removing barriers of language, education, and economic classes during the interpretive planning phases of the Park.
4. Coordinate interpretive programming with other parks in the Los Angeles region, enhancing significant stories associated with the area's cultural heritage, such as

Pío Pico State Historic Park, Los Encinos State Historic Park, Topanga State Park, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles State Historic Park and Rio de Los Angeles State Park.

5. Develop outreach efforts with community groups in order to strengthen and acquire partnerships to advance interpretive programs. Current and potential partners include: local historical and archaeological societies; Native American tribes and organizations; Chambers of Commerce; local, regional, and nonprofit organizations with similar or complementary goals; schools, colleges and universities; other state, local, and federal parks; concessionaires; and government agencies.

Goal: Explore non-intrusive, traditional, new, and innovative technologies or techniques for developing the Park's interpretive and educational programs and facilities.

Guidelines:

1. Consider naming park features and trails to reflect the cultural or natural significance of the area.
2. Develop guided and self-guided tours of the Park that enhance traditional and new recreational activities.
3. Explore the use of portable electronic devices to interpret the cultural and natural resources of the area.
4. Develop an effective and comprehensive education program

to promote visitor safety and resource protection.

5. Create a publishing program to develop traditional and/or electronic publications about the Park's resources.

Goal: Use interpretive facilities and signage to orient visitors to the Park and emphasize that Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park is one of the 278 parks currently within the CDPR system.

Guidelines:

1. Develop a park-wide sign plan for regulatory, informational, and interpretive signage to coordinate the appearance of the signs, minimize impacts to the resources, and meet multiple language needs. Signs and other media should be low impact and maintained, repaired, replaced, or updated with relative ease.
2. Use the area's natural and cultural features as design references for developing interpretive facilities.
3. Strive to achieve park management goals through interpretation, including public safety, land use, critical resources, human impacts, resource management strategies, and other issues.



VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

VISITOR USE

This General Plan will provide the desired conditions of the Park's visitors' experience via the establishment of management zones (refer to page 91). These desired condition combined with the future monitoring of visitor-use levels at the Park, will be part of an on-going dynamic planning process whereby future park management can adjust and readjust to the changing conditions, such as demographics and visitor-use patterns.

Goal: Provide for diverse recreational use while protecting the scenic experience and cultural and natural resources.

Guidelines:

1. With trail use being the current major visitor use at the Park, CDPR will maximize the interpretive opportunities along the proposed trail system.
2. Recreational use or activities that adversely impact or encourage peripheral impacts to the cultural and natural resources of the Park and can be considered "attractions in and of themselves" will not be permitted.
3. Park operations and security shall be examined to alleviate impacts to the park resources as well as the surrounding communities.
4. Invest future funding and/or work with volunteer groups or local stakeholders to establish a monitoring system of the park resources. If the desired conditions

established within this General Plan begin to impact or compromise the Park's resources, Park management should respond accordingly for the protection and/or enhancement of the resources.

RECREATIONAL USES

Trail System

An analysis of the existing trail system, which included field reconnaissance and the preliminary study of topographic data, was implemented to develop a conceptual trail system. Additional analysis of the proposed trails will be required as visitor use and the general use of the Park increases; however, a conceptual trail system is being proposed for immediate resource protection and enhanced recreational use.

The conceptual trail system, made up of fourteen trails, uses the following trail hierarchy:

- Primary Routes of Travel: cross-terrain routes that connect one entrance to another or include key or vantage points (e.g., Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road, El Camino Nuevo, Powerhouse Road, Mattingly Trail, Williams Trail).
- Secondary Connectors: important, but shorter routes that offer convenience or connect the Primary Routes to additional access points and certain landscape features not on Primary Routes (e.g., Bannon Quarry Trail, Chatsworth Wagon Road, Hill-Palmer Trail, Sanchez Trail, Miranda Trail, Waterfall Trail)
- Interpretive and Scenic Loops: localized loops that allow access to special features, vantage points, or development of focus interpretive

themes or topic (e.g., De La Ossa Interpretive Trail, Ancestor Interpretive Trail, Upland Meadow Loop Trail).

As part of the above mentioned hierarchy, the trail system was further delineated by type of trail use. Identification of trail use was desired to address public safety and liability issues (especially along steep gradient trails), enhance interpretation opportunities, and to evoke the historic significance of the Park's cultural features.

The proposed user designations are as follows:

- Multi-use Trails: equestrian, bicycle, and hiking
- Trail: equestrian and hiking
- Hiking Only: hiking

The fourteen trails were either based upon existing trails or resulted from preliminary analysis and the public's input. To assist in their identification, trail names reflect their historical use, association with pioneer families who homesteaded in the area, or special scenic natural features.

Included in the first group is the Ancestor Interpretive Trail, which is dedicated to the native peoples who first settled in the area. Five trails are remnants of historic roads that crisscross the Park. A former Spanish Mission trail, the National-Register-of-Historic-Places-listed Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road was an important wagon road connecting Los Angeles to San Francisco via Santa Susana Pass from 1861-1895. Its successor, El Camino Nuevo offered a less-harrowing alternate route from 1895 to 1917. The Chatsworth Wagon Road provided access from the town of

Chatsworth to the Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road from 1888 to the opening of El Camino Nuevo. Powerhouse Road reportedly dates back to 1902, when it provided access to a powerhouse used during the construction of one of the Southern Pacific railroad tunnels at its terminus. Heavy horse-drawn wagons carrying cut dimensional stone and rip rap from the historic Chatsworth Park Stone Quarry site utilized what is now the Bannon Quarry Trail to a railroad spur track from 1892 to 1915. Six Park trails commemorate the efforts of several pioneer families that tried to eke out a living from the rocky hills between 1858 and 1915. These include the De La Ossa Interpretive Trail, and the Mattingly, Williams, Hill-Palmer, Sanchez, and Miranda Trails. The two remaining trails, the Upland Meadow Loop Trail and the Waterfall Trail, are named, respectively, after an upland meadow and seasonal waterfall.

All fourteen trails are in need of varied levels of improvement and maintenance; from general erosion control measures, to diversion of runoff, to the improvement of steps along steep grades. These improvements and maintenance measures shall be part of the immediate public use improvements when funds become available, and part of the long term trail management.

Of particular note are two trails: the Miranda Loop Trail and the final southeast segment of the Williams Trail, which enters the Park from Chatsworth Park North. Both of these trail alignments are very conceptual in nature and must be furthered analyzed to determine the most suitable trail route.



Guidelines:

1. Examine and monitor visitor-use levels on the conceptual trail system to determine visitor-use impacts to natural and cultural resources. Also, implement visitor-use surveys to seek feedback of the conceptual trail system.
2. Maintain involvement with the regional planning efforts, especially with the City of Los Angeles, the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor agency, and Rancho Simi Recreation to ensure the Park remains a vital connection to surrounding open spaces.
3. Develop in conjunction with the Gateway Zone and Secondary Access Points, an identity and wayfinding system that enhances the trail access points. The wayfinding system should examine the use of signage and electronic technology such as the Ipod system. The use of electronic technology will assist the Park in meeting one of the other goals of the Preferred Plan; of minimizing development and visual impacts of the site.
4. Build upon the proposed trail hierarchy system while protecting and interpreting the Park's cultural and natural resources, as well as taking advantage of the Park's aesthetics and recreational opportunities.
5. Develop interpretive programs consistent with the conceptual trail system. By applying historic, cultural, and other resource consideration, the interpretive programs should work seamlessly with the proposed trail designations.
6. Work with the CDPR Accessibility Section to assess the trail system to identify potential accessible trails. Due to the steep topography and terrain, the "range" of accessibility will need to be carefully analyzed to provide some degree of universal accessibility to the available resources and experiences.
7. Encourage adherence of trail use designations through education (e.g., signage, interpretive programs, and trail brochures) and through appropriate designing of trail nodes. A node is where two different trail uses meet. To encourage respect for the different uses, the nodes should be aesthetically designed to denote the different uses. Adding a hitching post at a clearing or providing an informal seating area for a small group gathering are two possibilities in developing trail nodes.
8. Minimize conflict between bicycles and pedestrians along the multi-use trails. Appropriate education and signage will be required along extremely steep trails where the speed of bicycles will conflict with pedestrian path of travel. Bicyclists will be required to dismount at certain locations to alleviate such conflicts.

Goal: Trail maintenance and repair is crucial for the success and longevity of any system, and as such, the prioritization of trail maintenance projects is a necessity.

Guidelines:

1. Annual trail maintenance funding should be secured to allow annual maintenance, which includes clearing of brush, addressing surface erosion, trail surface repair, and improving wayfinding signage.
2. Temporary closures of trails will be allowed to provide for trail maintenance or to improve existing trails for public safety.
3. Follow Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for historic preservation regarding maintenance procedures on all historic roads and trails.
4. Work with archaeologists and Native Americans prior to undertaking trail maintenance to ensure avoidance of significant impacts to archaeological sites that are bisected by existing trails.
5. Due to limited staffing at the Park, CDPR should work jointly with volunteer groups or adjoining agencies to develop a volunteer trail monitoring group to observe, assess, and report trail conditions to CDPR staff.

Camping

A 2002 study entitled "Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California" found that camping in developed sites with facilities such as toilets and tables was the leading recreational activity that Californians would have done more

often if opportunities had been available to them. Several camping or overnight-use opportunities are feasible within the Gateway Zone, North Forty Zone, and the Scenic Ridge Zone at Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.

The Spahn Ranch site along Santa Susana Pass Road, located in the North Forty Zone, offers the most opportunities for vehicular access and the development of related overnight programs and facilities. Its history as a "dude" and "movie" ranch offers opportunities to incorporate these themes into any future development.

Goal: Develop limited camping opportunities within the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Implement additional resources studies of the proposed camping sites denoted within the Preferred Plan to determine the impacts and appropriate capacity of the sites.
2. Limit primitive camping opportunities within the core of the Park, while examining more developed campsites including alternate-type camping on the perimeter of the Park, to minimize visual and resource impacts.
3. If camping is determined to be appropriate within the Scenic Ridge Zone it will only be implemented at designated campsites.
4. Consider fire hazards when selecting sites.

Climbing

Climbing, which includes scrambling on boulders and face climbing, is popular in surrounding areas, especially the adjacent Stoney Point



Park along Topanga Canyon Boulevard. This activity is beginning to extend into Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park. Careful analysis of the potential impacts to the Park needs to be implemented.

Goal: Evaluate climbing impacts to rock outcrops, cultural resources, and cliff-dwelling species.

Guidelines:

1. Allow climbing where the activity itself or access to the climbing area does not impact significant natural and cultural resources. Climbing is not allowed in the Primary Historic Zone.
2. Work cooperatively with climbing groups and local stakeholders to develop a management plan for climbing based upon identification of sensitive natural and cultural resources.
3. Flaking, drilling, bolting, or any other method that causes physical damage to the boulders will not be allowed.

Equestrian Use

There is a large amount of equestrian recreational use in the Park and throughout the surrounding areas. Currently, equestrians must park their vehicles and trailers along roadways such as Valley Circle Boulevard, unload their horses, and ride along the streets to access the Park. An equestrian staging area or areas would be a welcome benefit for equestrians and should be examined.

At present, equestrian use is allowed on all trails that are deemed safe by CDPR staff. To better manage, interpret, and protect the Park's natural and cultural resources, restoration

measures need to be implemented for the protection of these resources.

Goal: Examine the impacts of equestrian use on the natural and cultural resources, and prescribe restoration measures.

Guidelines:

1. Permit equestrian use only along designated trails.
2. Continually evaluate equestrian use and modify or remove uses that cause erosion and soil compaction. Input from equestrian user groups will be obtained if deemed necessary by future management plans regarding equestrian activities.
3. Explore providing an equestrian staging area in the North Forty Zone.
4. Provide hitching posts at trail nodes where different trail use is being proposed, so equestrian users can dismount.

Emerging Trends

Recent visitor-use studies and public opinion and attitude surveys undertaken by CDPR indicates that outdoor recreation and facilities are very important to the quality of life of most Californians. There is a great need to expand recreational opportunities and as these opportunities emerge appropriate goals and guidelines will need to be developed to ensure the protection of the natural and cultural resources at the Park.

An example of an emerging trend is the use of digital technology for geocaching. As previously mentioned in this Plan, there are several "unofficial" geocaching sites within the park. These sites are considered

unofficial sites because CDPR has yet to adopt a statewide geocaching policy. Until a geocaching policy is adopted, the general goal and guidelines for such emerging recreational trends should be:

Goal: Both traditional and non-traditional recreational activities should be analyzed and incorporated into the Park’s planning process.

Guidelines:

1. Until analysis and planning can occur, the management of such activities needs to minimize any negative impacts to natural and cultural resources while maintaining visitor safety and reducing park-user conflicts within Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park.
2. In the case of geocaching at the Park, the District should implement a geocaching review and/or registration process. All “unofficial” sites should be examined to determine if the site adversely impacts any natural or cultural resources. Any sites determined to have impacts should be removed, and the District should contact the responsible parties requesting they delete references to the cache by deactivating those references, whether online or through other media.

DEVELOPMENT

With the Park’s steep and rugged terrain, development of visitor use and park operations facilities requires careful planning and siting to ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources and to provide an integrated and pleasing park setting.

Also due to the relatively small size of the Park, development within the interior of the site shall be held to a minimum, to protect the numerous viewsheds, both from within and outside the Park (the Park provides a relatively pristine scenic setting as people approach the Park from the major vehicular corridor adjacent to the Park, such as from State Route 118).

Goal: Enhance the Park’s arrival identity and visitor orientation by improving access points into the Park.

Guidelines:

1. Work cooperatively with adjoining agencies such as the City of Los Angeles to optimize the potential of developing a joint agency visitor orientation center off site or at the outer perimeter of the Park.
2. Nontraditional visitor-use facilities should be explored to minimize the use of large traditional administrative and operational building types. Nontraditional visitor-use facilities may include simple open structures or structures made of native materials to simply denote a “sense of place,” a gathering area or the “entrance” into the Park (refer to chapter cover sheets for design intent). If a traditional buildings or structures are developed, then the aesthetic guidelines denoted within this section should be followed.
3. The development of traditional or nontraditional building structures will be held to a minimum outside the Gateway Zone. Non-traditional structures should be implemented at all Secondary Access Points to



minimize visual impacts to the surrounding neighborhood.

Guidelines:

Aesthetics

1. Adhere to the “Guiding Principle for Quality Aesthetic Design at State Parks” which reads: “Design of park facilities should embody the same vigor and spirit that CDPR applies to its Mission while evoking forward thinking design theories, producing meaningful places and spaces, worthy of preservation by future generations.”
 - a) Design should evolve from a collaborative and visual process that is led by a design professional and involves the users, the District staff, resource professionals, and other stakeholders.
 - b) Design decisions should be sensitive to the contextual nature of the site, including the region’s cultural and physical environment in which the project is located. The design should recognize and respect the past but not necessarily mimic a style or era.
 - c) Design dialogues should extend throughout CDPR and beyond to ensure that meaningful places and spaces are designed and maintained in keeping with the richness and grandeur of the CDPR system.
 - d) Embrace use of sustainable design, universal accessibility, and new technology and materials. However, a project’s economy and practicality

regarding its construction, operations, and maintenance should remain grounded through sound but innovative design decisions.

Natural and Cultural Resources

1. Consolidate and locate visitor-use facilities to minimize impacts on the Park’s natural and cultural resources, while allowing ease of management and accessibility for the public and for Park staff.
 - a) Development shall occur only in areas that will not adversely impact natural and/or cultural resources. Sacred, archaeological, and historical sites and features will be respected and protected.
 - b) Disturbance of native vegetation and topography shall be minimized by integrating the development with the native vegetation and topography. Buildings shall not be set atop ridges or steep terrain, but set into the topography whenever feasible.
 - c) Sufficient setbacks and buffers shall be established especially along the Riparian Corridor and existing biocorridors.

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CONCESSION AND REVENUE GENERATION

At the time this General Plan was published, there were no concession operations within the Park and no such operations were deemed necessary or appropriate. However, if the future reveals an appropriate need for concessions which promote the mission statement of CDPR, then concessions operations shall comply

with all applicable regulatory controls including, but not limited to the Public Resources Code, Section 5080.02 et seq. and California State Park and Recreation Commission policies.

A concession may be defined as a grant to a natural person, corporation, partnership, or association for the use of certain lands of the California Department of Parks and Recreation system for the specific purpose of providing for general public service, products, facilities, and programs for use, enjoyment, and enhancement of recreational and educational experiences.

Goal: Concession operations within the Park shall provide the visitor service and products that enhance the recreational and/or educational experiences at the Park while being consistent with the Park's purpose and classification.

Guidelines:

1. Concession operations shall conform to the Park's General and Management Plans, the Operating Agreement, the California State Park and Recreation Commission policies, and the Public Resources Code.
2. A feasibility study shall be prepared for any proposed concession operation to determine economic viability, as well as contract terms, conditions, and appropriateness of the concession to the recreational and/or educational value to Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park as well as consistency with the Park's purpose and classification.

3. Potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to the Park's resources by a proposed concession operation must be evaluated prior to approval to proceed with implementation.

ACQUISITIONS

The California Department of Parks and Recreation has responsibility for the protection, preservation, and management of all real property (land) it owns (re: acquisition, see PRC 5016-5016.1).

Goal: Acquire land from willing sellers that will enhance the visitor experience and/or the integrity of natural and cultural resources.

Guidelines:

1. The California Department of Parks and Recreation will consider the following types of land acquisitions, should they become available:
 - a) Land that completes landscape linkages and additional habitat connectivity. Land that completes watersheds and regions supporting significant natural processes. Sustainable sizes and configurations of under-protected major habitat types of California. Significant natural resources (i.e., wetland and riparian habitats, designated Critical Habitats, significant plant or wildlife populations, ecological systems).
 - b) Cultural sites and cultural landscapes.



- c) Parcels appropriate for staff and visitor uses (e.g., existing facilities, previously disturbed sites, locations allowing for improved staff and visitor access, etc.).
 - 2. Minimize negative adjacent land-use effects (e.g., reduce light pollution and noise, advocate protection of viewsheds, preserve sense of solitude, protect regional aquifer, and eliminate significant poaching and trespassing).
 - 3. Evaluate adjacent land use that conflicts with C DPR purposes.
 - 4. Continue to encourage cooperative work with volunteer groups that strive to achieve land acquisitions as previously outlined.
 - 5. Identify scenic, natural, paleontological, and cultural landscapes that cross the Park's boundaries; work to decrease destruction and fragmentation of those landscapes through purchase of appropriate land.
- 2. The California Department of Parks and Recreation will coordinate with federal as well as local jurisdiction and agencies to monitor development activities outside the Park's boundaries and to ensure buffer zones are enhanced or maintained.
 - 3. The California Department of Parks and Recreation will actively work with or coordinate with other agencies and property owners to secure land acquisitions to ensure key biocorridors are preserved and enhanced.
 - 4. The California Department of Parks and Recreation will evaluate all land acquisitions based upon both resource value, recreational opportunities, and visitor enjoyment.

Goal: Monitor and reduce impacts to the Park's resources and visitor experience due to adjacent land uses.

Guideline:

- 1. Work to minimize or contain negative effects from lands adjacent to the Park, such as: encroaching developments, planting and invasion of exotic species, feral or domestic animals, watershed pollution, water pumping, etc.



MANAGEMENT ZONES

The management zones depicted in Figures 5 and 6 were delineated based upon their geographical, natural, cultural, aesthetical, and recreational sensitivities and values. Within these management zones desired resource conditions, proposed visitor use and experiences, and potential facilities were determined by analysis of the resource inventory and public input.

The six management zones for Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park are: Gateway Zone, Secondary Access Points, North Forty Zone, Scenic Ridge Zone, Primary Historic Zone, and Riparian Zone.

These management zones can be viewed as a gradient, with the highest level of visitor use allowed in the Gateway Zone while lowest level use is within the Primary Historic Zone and the Scenic Ridge Zone.

All the management zones will adhere to the appropriate goals and guidelines found within the Parkwide Goals and Guidelines section and the Management Zone Matrix (Table 3). All the management zones will be governed by the State Classification of a Historic Park (see page 4).

A Joint Use Area located in Chatsworth Park South is denoted in all the alternatives including the preferred alternative. Although Chatsworth Park South is owned and operated by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (LADRP), CDPR has enjoyed an ongoing, working relationship with LADRP, allowing park users to access Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park via Chatsworth Park South.

As such, and due to the overwhelming public sentiment of having CDPR work jointly with LADRP to create a joint visitor-use facility, the Joint Use Area is symbolically being denoted in all the Alternates.

GATEWAY ZONE

The Gateway Zone is located at the outer boundaries of the Park and provides the major arrival points into the core of the Park. This zone will provide visitor orientation and support facilities such as interpretation, restroom facilities, and parking.

In the preferred plan, a Gateway Zone is being proposed along Santa Susana Pass Road, due to its appropriate topography and ease of visitor and vehicular accessibility. In the central portion of the Park, and similar in nature to the Joint Use Area mentioned in the previous section, another Gateway Zone is proposed, with access from Chatsworth Park South. Fostering a collaborative approach with the City of Los Angeles will be essential to developing visitor-use facilities in this centrally located Gateway Zone.

SECONDARY ACCESS POINTS

To enhance trail connections to adjoining open spaces and to maintain public access to the Park while maintaining connectivity to neighboring communities, Secondary Access Points are being designated at the Park's edges. To minimize visual and resource impacts, the level of improvements in these zones will be minor, with limited parking and visitor orientation elements such as signage and minor restroom facilities.

NORTH FORTY ZONE

The North Forty Zone is on the northern fringe of the Park immediately adjacent to Santa Susana Pass Road. The zone was named in loose reference to the historic agrarian term “back forty.”

Much of this zone is comprised of steep terrain; however, several existing flat areas can be developed for visitor-use improvements such as camping and an equestrian staging area. One such area is the former Spahn Ranch, which is located off Santa Susana Pass Road, and falls within both the North Forty Zone and Gateway Zone.

PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE

The Primary Historic Zone lies in the southern half of the Park and contains a high concentration of cultural resources that are unique for their historical, archeological, and scientific significance. This zone includes the Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road and associated features.

This zone was born out of the existing National Register property boundary within the Park and from the existing cultural resources inventory. The General Plan team examined the topography and cultural resources and developed the Primary Historic Zone to better protect the resources while allowing for maximum interpretation and recreational use in the Park’s southern half.

Motorized equipment or vehicles will be limited to Park operations including Ranger Patrols, designated parking and service vehicles on existing easements or designated roads. In the preferred plan a gated parking area is graphically denoted in the Primary Historic Zone along Powerhouse Road. This

exception to the overall “Range of Possible Facilities” of the Primary Historic Zone is being provided to alleviate on-street parking and to provide improved security. Further analysis will be required to appropriately locate the designated on-site parking. The parking will be located in a manner where park users and easement users can retain ease of access during park operating hours.

RIPARIAN ZONE

The Riparian Zone contains the major drainage of the Park, which runs parallel with Santa Susana Pass Road. This zone serves as an important wildlife corridor to adjoining open spaces, where bobcats and other wildlife have been tracked. This zone also has a high aesthetic value. It is a welcome and lush retreat within the Park’s boulder strewn landscape.

Trails shall run adjacent to and periodically cross the drainage, where possible, to allow visitors to view these natural resources without impacting its wildlife values.

Future biocorridors which will require establishing partnerships with other governmental agencies should be connected to this zone.

SCENIC RIDGE ZONE

The Scenic Ridge Zone encompasses the majority of the Park’s rock outcroppings and ridges. This zone is to remain rustic in nature with minimal development.

Visitors to this area shall be able to immerse themselves in the rugged terrain, which is reminiscent of early California. Only minimal development such as interpretive programs and trails will occur in this zone.





	<i>Gateway Zone</i>	<i>Secondary Access Points</i>
<i>AREA DESCRIPTION</i>	This zone is located around the outer boundaries of the Park & will provide the major “gateways” into the core of the Park. This zone has ease of visitor & vehicular access.	These points of entry have ease of visitor access from the surrounding communities or open spaces and serve as minor access points into the Park.
<i>RESOURCE CHARACTER & MANAGEMENT</i> <i>(CARRYING CAPACITY OBJECTIVE)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain & protect the natural character of the boulder strewn landscape • Facilities to complement or blend with natural or historical landscapes. • Prescribe sustainable design & maintenance practices • Avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on cultural & natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain & protect the natural character of the boulder strewn landscape • Design elements to complement or blend with natural or historical landscapes. • Prescribe sustainable design & maintenance practices • Avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on cultural & natural resources
<i>VISITOR EXPERIENCES</i> <i>(CARRYING CAPACITY OBJECTIVE)</i>	<p>The visitor will be introduced to important historical, archeological, & natural significance of the Park. Availability of consolidated & convenient facilities & activities which complement or blend with the natural environment will be available. Social interaction and Park staff may be readily available. Development outside the Park’s boundaries will be clearly evident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high level of use • frequent contact with others 	<p>The visitor experience will be the orientation and introduction of the Park through the use of minor wayfinding and interpretive elements. Minimal parking and visitor-use facilities will be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium level of use • contact with others
<i>VISITOR USES</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overnight use allowed in designated camping areas (including exploring alternative-type camping) • motorized equipment or vehicles allowed on designated Park routes • minor staging for equestrian activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no overnight use • on-site vehicular parking • pedestrian and equestrian access points
<i>RANGE OF POSSIBLE FACILITIES</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visitor center/contact station - amphitheater - concession facilities - vehicular parking - campgrounds - interpretive elements - picnic sites - ranger station - maintenance/operational bldg. - trailhead - restrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vehicular parking - interpretive elements - trailhead - restrooms (vault type)

<i>North Forty Zone</i>	<i>Primary Historic Zone</i>	<i>Riparian Zone</i>	<i>Scenic Ridge Zone</i>
This zone is on the northern fringe of the Park immediately south of Santa Susana Pass Road & serves as a supplemental buffer to the adjacent sensitive Riparian Zone. (This zone may include future development)	This zone lies in the southern half of the Park & contains a high concentration of cultural resources that are unique for their historical, archeological, & scientific significance. This zone includes the Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road.	This zone contains the major drainage area of the Park, which runs parallel with Santa Susana Pass Road. This zone serves as a critical wildlife corridor to adjoining open spaces.	This zone encompasses a majority of the Park's rock outcroppings & ridges. This zone will remain rustic in nature with minimal development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain & protect the natural character—promote “healing” of previous landscape scars • Avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts on cultural & natural resources • Facilities to complement or blend with natural surroundings or historical landscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain & protect this distinct area of outstanding cultural & natural significance • Avoid or minimize impacts on cultural & natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, maintain, and enhance natural characteristics of the zone, especially the riparian vegetation & wildlife corridor. • No development or modifications other than to improve the wildlife corridor • Avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on natural & cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain & protect the natural character of this boulder-strewn landscape with its dominant rock outcroppings & escarpments. • No facilities or development other than modifications to trails or designated camping areas. • Avoid or minimize impacts on natural & cultural resources
<p>The visitor experience will be similar to the gateway zone; however, with fewer visitor-use facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high to medium level of use • frequent contact with others 	<p>The visitor experience will be directed towards understanding, preserving, & protecting the historical, archeological, & scientifically significant features of the Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium to low level of use • moderate contact with others 	<p>The visitor experience will be one of traveling near & viewing a sensitive resource with minimal impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low level of use • infrequent contact with others 	<p>Visitors will experience an undeveloped landscape reminiscent of precontact California, where they can immerse themselves in the tranquility inherent to an open space experience and exert themselves physically and mentally in the rugged topography & undeveloped conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium to low level of use • moderate contact with others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overnight use allowed in designated areas (including exploring alternative-type camping) • climbing or bouldering • vehicles allowed • hiking on designated trails only • biking on designated trails only • equestrian use on designated trails only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no overnight use • no climbing or bouldering • Motorized equipment or vehicles will be limited to Park operations including Ranger Patrols, designated parking and service vehicles on existing easements, or designated roads • hiking on designated trails only • equestrian use on designated trails only • biking on designated trails only • scientific research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no overnight use • no climbing or bouldering • no motorized equipment or vehicles unless required for Park operations or general maintenance • hiking on designated trails only • scientific research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primitive camping • climbing or bouldering • Motorized equipment or vehicles will be limited to Park operations including Ranger Patrols, designated parking and service vehicles on existing easements, or designated roads • hiking on designated trails only • biking on designated trails only • equestrian use on designated trails only • scientific research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vehicular parking - campgrounds - interpretive elements - picnic sites - minor maintenance/operational bldg. - trailhead - restrooms - trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restored historically significant features & structures - interpretive elements - picnic sites - restrooms - trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - footbridges over waterways where trail re-routing is not feasible & where hydrologically appropriate - minor interpretive elements - trails (not within 150 feet of riparian vegetation/upper bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor use/support facilities, may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - footbridges over waterways where trail re-routing is not feasible & where hydrologically appropriate - historically significant structures & trails - interpretive elements - primitive toilets (only at campgrounds) - interpretive elements - trails

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Non-Traditional Visitor-Use Facilities

← Table 3
Management Zone Matrix

The management zone matrix summarizes the desired conditions, different levels of visitor experiences/uses, and the possible range of facilities, based upon the Park's natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreational resources.

