HENRY W. COE STATE PARK
GENERAL PLAN

VOLUME I

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

Gordon Van Vleck
Secretary for Resources

George Deukmejian
Governor

Wm. S. Briner
Director

October 1985

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

RESOLUTION 33-85
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in San Jose, California
on May 10, 1985

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects the long-range development plans to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park Preliminary dated January 1985, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement carrying out the provisions and objectives of said plan, with the following amendments:

1. Include in the wilderness area the northeast corner, north of Gill Ranch headquarters, east to the park boundary; the north edge beyond to the north and west of the county line to the park boundary; and the Paradise Flat area north of Red Creek and west of the south fork of Orestimba Creek.

2. In the fourth paragaph, second sentence, page 1, strike "toward" and insert "to examine," insert "future" before classification, strike "as a state wilderness," and strike "wilderness" in the following sentence.

3. In the third paragraph, second sentence, on page 54, strike "recognize" and insert "examine" and strike "as wilderness." In the fourth paragraph, delete the second and third sentences.

4. In the second paragraph, second sentence, page 29, insert "only" after and, then add the additional sentences: "The District Superintendent shall prepare a plan for any proposed prescriptive grazing, stating the project, the controls, benefits, and objectives. The plan shall be submitted to the Director for review and prior approval."

5. Include as wilderness the portion of the designated special management zone in Stanislaus County east of County Line Road.

6. In the first paragraph on page 35, add to the last sentence "except as needed for health, safety and maintenance purposes."

7. Allow a corridor up Red Creek for legal access and management purposes.

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This document is printed in two volumes. Volume I incorporates the General Plan, as approved by the state Park and Recreation Commission; Volume II incorporates the environmental review comments and responses, as required by CEQA.

Volume II is available on request to:

George Rackelmann, Development Division
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

C O N T E N T S

INTRODUCTION

Henry W. Coe State Park, the second largest unit in the California State Park System, is located in central Northern California, 21 miles southeast of San Jose. The primary recreation attraction of the 67,029-acre unit is the large expanse of natural landscape. In fact, recent large acreage additions to the unit have been made primarily with the idea of preserving a wilderness environment in this state park.

The state Department of Parks and Recreation's efforts to draft a General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park have generated a great deal of controversy. Some citizens have expressed their strong desire that the park be managed primarily as a state wilderness, with other recreation attractions minimized. Others have argued strongly that historic use of the land -- including commercial cattle grazing -- should be continued; they also call for a greater emphasis on multiple recreation opportunities, and a de-emphasis on the wilderness aspect.

In producing this General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park, the department has worked to develop an approach to management and development of the unit that will accommodate at least some of the requirements of the differing citizen groups involved.

The General Plan recommends that the 23,300+-acre northwestern area of the park be classified as a state wilderness, as part of the plan's approval by the state Park and Recreation Commission. The plan also recommends that additional lands totalling about 17,500 acres be designated as a special management zone, to be managed to examine their potential for future classification. After ten years, the department will review the zone and the entire park, and make a recommendation to the commission on further classification.

Development of visitor facilities in the unit will be restricted to about 925 acres of land on the park's periphery which are suitable for more intensive recreation use than allowed in a state wilderness. Likewise, development of access roads in the park will be designed for minimal impact on the park environment.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

Henry W. Coe State Park is the second largest unit in the State Park System, with unique opportunities and challenges. This General Plan is the first step in defining the special needs of the park, and the degree of development and use that will be allowed. General management and development guidelines in this plan will remain flexible through review and continued updating. The plan will act as the primary source of information for future park management and use. Specific proposals will be further refined when specific items are funded for implementation.

The plan is made up of the following elements:

The Resource Element is a summary of the natural, cultural, esthetic, and recreational resources of the area, and sets management policies for protection and use of these resources.

The Land Use Element describes current and proposed land uses and relevant planning issues.

The Visitor Support Facilities Element describes proposed facilities and programs.

The Interpretive Element describes proposals and programs for public information and interpretation.

The Operations Element describes operational guidelines for the park.

The General Plan as a whole serves as the draft environmental impact report. Environmental impact information is presented in the Environmental Impact Element. Further environmental assessment will be performed when specific construction or management programs are proposed, and if significant environmental impacts differing from those specified in this General Plan are found, further environmental documents will be filed.

In preparing the plan, several initial goals and objectives have been established to serve as a general guide. Goals and objectives will be to:

1. Identify the unit's cultural and natural resources.

2. Identify existing and future problems, and provide solutions.

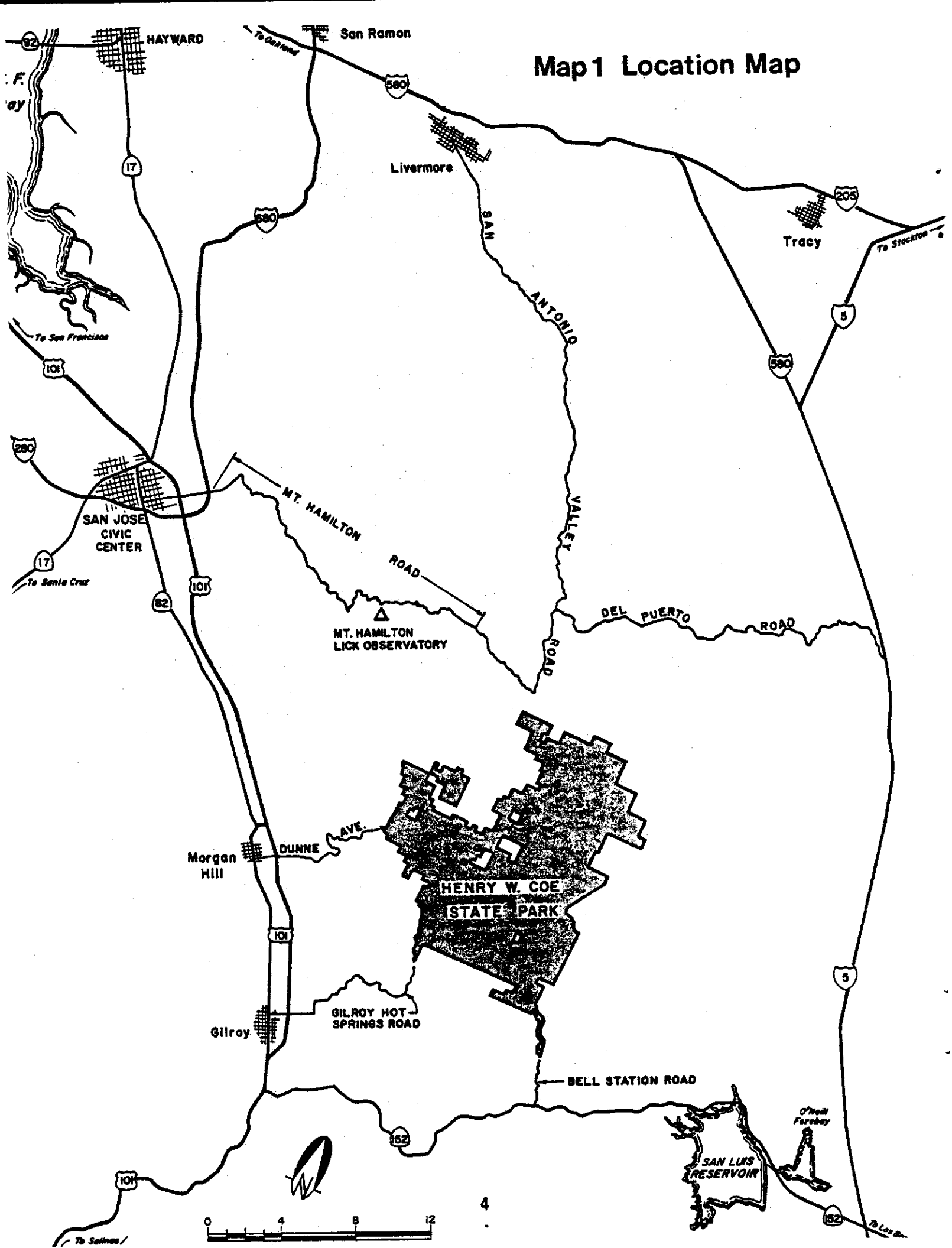
3. Determine land use, park development, and visitor activities that are compatible with the purpose of the park and the surrounding area.

4. Determine the potential environmental impacts of the land uses and visitor activities.

5. Establish policies for maintenance and operation, protection and preservation, development, and interpretation of the resources.

6. Establish a sequence of park development.

7. Provide an informational document for the public, the legislature, department personnel, and other government agencies.


Map 1 Location Map
HAYWARD
San Ramon
To Oakland
Livermore
SAN ANTONIO VALLEY
Tracy
To Stockton
To San Francisco
SAN JOSE CIVIC CENTER
To Santa Cruz
MT. HAMILTON ROAD
MT. HAMILTON LICK OBSERVATORY
DEL PUERTO ROAD
HENRY W. COE STATE PARK
Morgan Hill
DUNNE AVE.
Gilroy
GILROY HOT SPRINGS ROAD
BELL STATION ROAD
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR
O'Neill Forebay
To Los Banos
To Salinas
0 4 8 12
92
17
580
205
5
280
101
82
152

RESOURCE ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of a Resource Element is to establish the specific long-range resource management objectives and policies necessary to protect, restore, enhance, and perpetuate the resource values of a State Park System unit. This element identifies specific resources, their values, and their sensitivities, and establishes the department's guidelines for acceptable levels of development and use. Resource management policies in this section identify major programs that need to be developed to protect and perpetuate the unit's natural and cultural resources. However, specific means of carrying out these programs are to be formulated after further, more in-depth study.

This Resource Element is organized into two parts. The first part includes a brief summary of park resources. More detailed information on these subjects is available in the Inventory of Features, on file with the department.

The second part of the Resource Element is the policy portion of the document, which includes unit classification, declarations of purpose, specific management directives for each of the kinds of resources that occur in this state park, and an analysis of allowable use intensity.

Unit Description

Henry W. Coe State Park is located in the Mount Hamilton Range of the Central Coast Ranges of California. It includes lands in eastern Santa Clara County and western Stanislaus County. Approximately 60 percent of the park is in Santa Clara County, and 40 percent is in Stanislaus County. The towns of Morgan Hill and Gilroy in the Santa Clara Valley are 7 and 10 air miles, respectively, to the west and southwest of the park. San Jose is 21 miles to the northwest. To the east, the town of Gustine in the San Joaquin Valley is 18 air miles from the park (see Location Map, page 4).

The park can be reached from San Jose on Interstate 101 to Morgan Hill, then west on Dunne Avenue 14 miles to the park. Currently, this is the only public access route to the park. A second access route is available to park staff 6 miles across private lands at Bell Station on State Highway 152, located 6.8 miles west of Pacheco Pass.

The park's size is 67,029 acres, about 105 square miles. Its maximum length, north to south, is 14 miles; its width, east to west, is 12 miles.

Private land surrounds the park on all boundaries, although several federal land parcels managed by the Bureau of Land Management are within one-eighth mile of the northwest corner of the park. Several inholdings occur in the park. These amount to approximately 1,360 acres, most of which are concentrated in the north central section of the park.

RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section consists of a summary of information in the Resource Inventory. More detailed information is on file with the department.

Natural Resources

Topography

Henry W. Coe State Park is located in the Mount Hamilton Range subdivision of the Diablo Range of the California Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Diablo Range is an area 50 miles long and 30 miles wide, consisting of rugged, northwest-trending ridges and generally narrow, intervening stream valleys. Mount Hamilton, 4,372 feet in elevation, is the highest point of land in the range, and is located 9 miles north of the park.

One-half mile north of the park is Mount Stakes, 3,804 feet in elevation.

The western half of the park is deeply divided by several ridges, which mainly parallel the longitudinal axis of the range. From west to east, these are Pine Ridge, 3,009 feet in elevation; Middle Ridge, 2,889 feet in elevation; Blue Ridge, 3,216 feet in elevation; and Mahoney Ridge, 2,657 feet in elevation. These ridges are separated by the forks of Coyote Creek.

The middle portion of the park is a high plateau -- a broad, less pronounced ridge that runs roughly north to south. Bear Mountain, 2,604 feet in elevation, is the highest point on this central highland, approximately 6 miles south of the park's northern boundary and 8 miles from the southern boundary.

The east-central portion of the park contains a broad, open valley formed by the South Fork of Orestimba Creek. Lying to the east of the steep escarpment of the broad ridge formed by Bear Mountain, this basin is characterized by more gentle slopes, particularly near the central lowlands of the drainage. Elevations of the valley bottom range from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above sea level. Mustang Peak, on the eastern boundary, and Burra Burra Peak, near the southeastern corner of the park, are 2,263 and 2,281 feet in elevation, respectively.

North of the Orestimba Valley is a high plateau formed by the canyon drainages of Red Creek and Robinson Creek. Both are tributaries to Orestimba Creek, and run toward the east.

The northernmost portion of the park is on the south-facing slopes of Mount Stakes. These slopes begin at Robinson Creek, and rise to approximately 3,500 feet in elevation; they are the highest points of land in the park.

Only 5 percent of the park is of gentle terrain, with slopes of 15 percent or less. More than 70 percent is in a category of moderate to steep, and 25 percent is very steep, with slopes greater than 50 percent.

Meteorology

The park is located in the mountainous Diablo Range, in a transitional climatic area between the drier continental climates of the San Joaquin Valley to the east and the mild marine climates to the west. The higher elevations of the Diablo Range are often above the layer of marine air; therefore, the moderating effect is diminished. The park area generally has warmer summer

temperatures and cooler winter temperatures, when compared to temperatures characteristic of areas at lower elevations and closer to the ocean. Precipitation totals are greater in the park area than at lower elevations, because storm fronts are subject to orographic lifting at the Diablo Range.

Temperature data recorded since 1975 at the unit headquarters (located near the western park boundary) shows summer high temperatures averaging in the low 80s (° Fahrenheit), and winter low temperatures averaging in the low 40s (° Fahrenheit). July is the warmest month, and January is the coldest.

Precipitation data recorded at three stations located in the park area, Coe Park headquarters, Coit Ranch, and Shanti Ashrama, show annual precipitation totals of 28, 25, and 20 inches, respectively. Ninety percent of the total annual precipitation, mostly occurring as rain, falls between the months of October and April.

The topographic characteristics of the park area make for a wide range of microclimatic conditions. Temperature extremes are greater on the high mountain tops and in the low canyon bottoms. Precipitation is likely to be greatest on the windward slopes of the higher mountain ridges in the western portion, and least in the eastern portion. Mountain tops are generally subjected to stronger wind speeds and greater variability in wind direction than the canyons.

Hydrology

The park is in parts of five major watersheds: Upper Coyote Creek, Upper South Fork Orestimba Creek, Upper North Fork Pacheco Creek, Upper Cedar Creek, and Upper Jumpoff Creek.

The Upper Coyote creek watershed drains the western third of the park. The major named tributaries in the park portion are East Fork Coyote Creek, Middle Fork Coyote Creek, Kelly Cabin Canyon Creek, Water Gulch Creek, Grizzly Creek, Little Coyote Creek, Big Canyon Creek, and Soda Springs Canyon Creek. From the park, Coyote Creek eventually empties into San Francisco Bay, after flowing through Coyote and Anderson Reservoirs and the Santa Clara Valley.

The Upper South Fork Orestimba Creek watershed drains the northeast portion of the park (41% of the total park area). The major named tributaries are Robinson Creek, Red Creek, Hartman Creek, and Pinto Creek. From the park, South Fork Orestimba Creek flows into the main Orestimba Creek. Orestimba Creek flows into the San Joaquin River, which empties into San Francisco Bay.

The Upper North Fork Pacheco Creek watershed drains most of the southeast portion of the park (23% of the total park area). The major named tributaries are Coon Creek and Mississippi Creek. From the park, North Fork Pacheco Creek flows into Pacheco Reservoir, then into the main Pacheco Creek. Pacheco Creek then flows into the Pajaro River, which eventually empties into Monterey Bay.

The Upper Cedar Creek watershed and the Upper Jumpoff Creek watershed each include only small portions (less than 1.5%) of the southeast section and the northernmost section of the park, respectively. No major named streams exist in the park portions of either of these watersheds.

The character of the watersheds in the park area is one of rugged, mountainous terrain. Hydrologic characteristics for the area are closely tied to seasonal and cyclic weather patterns. Precipitation comes mostly as rain, and most surface water runoff occurs during the winter and spring, when most of the precipitation falls. During the late summer and early fall, flows of many streams decline, and often cease entirely. Only North Fork Pacheco Creek and the lower portion of Mississippi Creek in the Upper North Fork Pacheco Creek watershed, and most of the major named creeks in the Upper Coyote Creek watershed, are designated on USGS maps as perennial flowing streams.

There are 74 reservoirs located throughout the park area that capture and store local surface water runoff. Most of these reservoirs have a surface area of less than one acre. Only three reservoirs (Mississippi Lake, Coit Reservoir, and Kelly Cabin Canyon Reservoir) are large enough to require certification with the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Dam Safety.

Eighty springs are known to exist in the park; 71 of these are located in the Upper Coyote Creek watershed. Those named on USGS maps include Deer Horn Springs, Madrone Soda Springs, Bear Springs, and Board Springs.

The groundwater in the park is recharged naturally by precipitation. Surface and groundwaters originating in the park area contribute partly to recharging major groundwater basins in the Santa Clara Valley and San Joaquin Valley.

Data on water quality in the park are limited. Dissolved mineral content is usually low. Turbidity is low, except during times of high surface runoff. When water conditions are low during the dry months of the year, mineral content is expected to be higher, and coliform bacteria count might be high.

Geology

The park is entirely underlain by rocks of the Franciscan complex, including "chaotic" melange, metagraywackes, and shales. Each sub-unit of the Franciscan is entirely fault-bounded, and without any stratigraphic continuity across lithologic/fault contacts. Both ancient and active landslides are common throughout the park, particularly in areas underlain by melange and on the steep slopes above youthful streams. The eastern part of the park has experienced intensive cattle ranching for many years, with the attendant grazing and vegetative impacts. Intensive grazing of areas underlain by the Franciscan melange has increased the potential for landslides.

The Diablo Range is bounded on the west by branches of the Calaveras fault, and on the east by the Tesla-Ortigalita fault.

The rocks and deposits at Henry W. Coe State Park range from about 130 million years old to the present. All of the lithified material is from the Franciscan complex, ranging in age from 88 to 150 million years old. The Franciscan has been divided into three distinct lithologic terranes in this area. (The term terrane implies a fault-bounded structural, tectonic provenance, as opposed to stratigraphic or lithologic history.) The three terranes are, from supposed oldest to youngest, Eylar Mountain, melange, and Burnt Hills.

The Eylar Mountain terrane is more intensely deformed than the Burnt Hills terrane, with spectacularly developed folds in the dark colored siltstone, especially in the vicinity of the South Fork of Orestimba Creek, north of Robinson Creek. The Eylar Mountain terrane is made up of metamorphosed graywacke, interbedded dark siltstone and shale, and lenses of chert and greenstone.

The drainages in areas underlain by the Eylar Mountain terrane tend to be trellis to subparallel; however, the ridges do not seem to be as linear and blocky as those in the Burnt Hills terrane.

The melange consists of a sheared siltstone matrix that encloses rounded craggy outcrops or "knockers," which characteristically consist of metagraywacke, conglomerate, chert, greenstone, blueschist, eclogite, gabbro, or dacite. Mustang Peak represents the largest of the inclusions, extending more than 2.5 miles in its longest dimension. The knockers are so haphazardly distributed in the melange that the only way to determine their lithology is to examine each one individually.

The rocks of the melange all exhibit some degree of metamorphism, and include some very special mineral assemblages diagnostic of very unusual physical environments. The presence of blueschist blocks in proximity to metagraywacke blocks suggests that the blueschist fragments experienced an earlier metamorphic history prior to being subjected to lower grade conditions, as part of the melange.

The landscape underlain by the melange terrane tends to be gentle in outline, with scrubby vegetation or extensive grasslands. The drainage patterns tend to be "finer grained" than in the graywacke units, and the topography is often irregular, though gentle. When knockers occur, regardless of the vegetation or steepness of slopes, one can be certain that the unit is melange. Because of the extensive matrix and inclusion shearing, as well as the high degree of alteration in many of the metamorphic minerals, much of the area underlain by the melange unit is subject to landslides, especially where stream cutting results in oversteepened slopes close to the stream course. Youthful canyons in the melange terrane are frequently plastered with landslide debris, as the material at the toe of the slope supporting the hillside is eroded away. Surface-disturbing activities such as road construction or terracing by livestock exacerbate the tendency for landslides.

The Burnt Hills terrane is primarily made up of massive metagraywacke, interbedded with thin layers of siltstone and rare tabular chert inclusions.

The chert bed which forms the Rooster Comb just south of the Gill Ranch is a particularly intriguing marker bed. Careful mapping of the chert eastward and north of the Rooster Comb will help to unravel the deformational history of the metagraywacke. The chert bed has been mapped as a large-scale fold, with north and south limbs heading westward.

The landscape underlain by the Burnt Hills terrane is more rugged and steep than that underlain by the melange. The drainage patterns tend to be trellis, subparallel, or subdendritic northwest of the head of Robinson Creek. The graywacke tends to support continuous ranges of semi-parallel ridges and narrow valleys, in contrast to the broad, subdued topography of the melange.

The vegetation tends to be scrub, rather than the grass and oak woodlands common to the melange. The graywacke exposures often show an extensive covering of a bright orange lichen.

The Quaternary deposits in Henry W. Coe State Park are confined to a few stream terraces (Paradise Flat, South Fork of Orestimba Creek), creek bottoms, and landslide deposits developed in response to toe removal by creeks and intermittent drainages. The alluvial deposits are made up of sand, silt, clay, and gravels derived from the Franciscan complex.

Erosion has sculpted and molded the various rock units, emphasizing relative weaknesses and resistance, with streams keeping to the surface paths of faults and shear zones, and competent ridges projecting above the "soft," weaker material making up the gentle topography underlain by melange, shale, and siltstone units.

Soils

The soils in much of the area of the park have not been well studied. The soils in the western portion of the park, in Santa Clara County, were included in a soil survey of the eastern Santa Clara area by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, while there is only general information available on the soils of the park's eastern portion (that portion in Stanislaus County).

The park includes five different soil associations, landscapes that have distinctive proportional patterns of soils.

The Los Gatos-Gaviota-Vallecitos association consists of gently sloping to very steep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, shallow to deep gravelly loams and loams. It includes soils in the westernmost and southernmost portions of the park.

The Gaviota association consists of steep to very steep, shallow, somewhat excessively drained, eroded gravelly loams. It includes soils in the interior portion of the park.

The Maymen-Vallecitos association consists of very steep, very shallow to deep, eroded rocky loams. It includes soils in the northeasternmost portion of the park.

The Parrish-Vallecitos association consists of deep, shallow to deep, gravelly loams. It includes soils in the South Fork Orestimba Creek area of the park.

The Vallecitos-Parrish association consists of very steep, shallow to deep, moderately eroded rocky loams. It includes soils in the Red Creek and Robinson Creek areas of the park.

The two soil associations identified in the Santa Clara County portion of the park, the Los Gatos-Gaviota-Vallecitos and the Gaviota, have been further broken down into soil series and soil mapping units. There are two land types and 17 different soil types belonging to eight different soil series represented in the Santa Clara County portion of the park.

Plant Life

The plant life of Henry W. Coe State Park is composed of five vegetation types: chaparral, foothill woodland, riparian, grassland, and ponderosa pine woodland. These vegetation types are classified as nine plant communities, with the most diversity in the foothill woodland vegetation type, which is composed of four communities.

Fire, slope, geology, soils, elevation, and aspect determine the intricate mosaic patterns of vegetation. The percent coverage of the park by the different vegetation types are: foothill woodland - 51 percent; chaparral - 43 percent; riparian - 0.5 percent; ponderosa pine - 0.5 percent; and grassland - 5 percent.

The pristine flora of the park area have been altered by replacement of native perennial grasses with introduced annual grass species. The transition was triggered by drought and heavy grazing pressures in the last century. Other influences on the native flora have been reservoir development, fire suppression, feral pigs, and development of roads.

Many rare and endangered plants are known in the Coe area, but no populations have been found within the park boundaries. Past ownership, difficult access in the spring, and limited botanical exploration have all contributed to the lack of knowledge of rare or endangered plant species.

Riparian vegetation in the park is represented by a California sycamore woodland. The distribution of this community has been mapped on the special interest map. The extensive loss of riparian areas has magnified the significance of this habitat type. It is one of the most productive habitats in California, and plays a vital role in the wildlife, fishery, hydrologic, esthetic, and recreational resources of the park.

On the west side of the unit, at Manzanita Point and along the top and east sides of Middle Ridge and Blue Ridge, there is an unusual stand of big-berry manzanita (Arctostaphylos glauca). The arborescent specimens exceed 6 m, where normally the species grows to heights of 2 to 4 m. Favorable conditions and at least 60 years with the absence of fire have promoted the growth of these extremely large individual plants.

Twelve percent of the species on the plant list compiled for the park are exotic or non-native. Most of these species occur in the grasslands and foothill woodland understory, the most obvious being grasses and thistles.

Animal Life

Terrestrial Fauna

The park lies in the Californian Wildlife Region. Because of its vastness and diverse habitat, the park area supports an abundant and varied fauna.

Mammals known to inhabit the area include: the black-tailed hare, brush rabbit, coyote, gray fox, striped skunk, bobcat, mountain lion, and black-tailed deer. Some of the bird species commonly seen are the turkey vulture, red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, California quail, turkey, scrub

jay, and several woodpecker species. Reptiles and amphibians commonly found in the park include the western pond turtle, alligator lizard, fence lizard, gopher snake, rattlesnake, coast range newt, California toad, Pacific tree frog, and California red-legged frog.

Tule elk, an important native species that formerly ranged in the area, were relocated into the Mt. Hamilton region north of the park during the period 1979 through 1981. As of 1982, the herd, referred to as the Mt. Hamilton herd, was estimated at 40 animals, and appears to be in good condition. The range of this herd has not yet stabilized into a predictable area. Elk from the Mt. Hamilton herd occasionally range into the park.

Historical influences on native fauna in the park area include Euroamerican activities of hunting, predator control, and introduction of non-indigenous animals. Other influences include disturbances such as grazing, fire exclusion, and development.

Sport hunting of wildlife occurred in the original Coe Ranch, the Coit Ranch, the Thomas Ranch, and the Gill-Mustang Ranch before state acquisition. Portions of the park were once used by organized sport hunting clubs.

Three endangered bird species occur, or possibly occur, in the park. There have been occasional winter sightings of bald eagles along the South Fork of Orestimba Creek, and in the Mississippi Reservoir area. An unconfirmed sighting of a California condor flying over the park was reported in 1981. The park is also within the winter range of the American peregrine falcon, and at least one has been observed in the park. All three bird species appear on both state and federal endangered species lists.

The San Joaquin kit fox, listed by the state as "threatened" and by the U.S. government as "endangered," is known to occur along the western foothills of the San Joaquin Valley. One kit fox was recently observed along the Bell Station entrance road. The Swainson's hawk, state-listed as rare, is known to nest in the Central Valley. Kit fox and Swainson's hawk occurrences in the park area are possible, although none have been reported.

Several other animals occurring in the park are of special interest, either because of their important scientific, educational, or interpretive values, or because of their reduced statewide breeding status or adverse impacts on other park resources. Special interest animals that may require management protection are the mountain lion, tule elk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, prairie falcon, merlin, burrowing owl, and long-eared owl.

Two other animal species found in the park, the California ground squirrel and wild pig, are special interest animals that may require management control. The California ground squirrel, a native species, has proliferated under a regime of grazing by domestic livestock. The wild pig has escaped from domestication, and has established itself throughout the region.

Modification of the natural habitat often provides more favorable conditions for the California ground squirrel. When ground squirrel populations reach unnaturally high densities, they often cause adverse impacts on the environment. Ground squirrels can also be a potential health threat,

especially as a major host of plague, and have been a dominant source of this disease in humans. Ground squirrel densities in the park are greater in areas of recent heavy grazing by cattle and in areas where some development has occurred, such as human dwellings, campgrounds, road cuts, and dam sites.

Wild pigs in California originated from the release and escape of domestic pigs as early as 1769, and the introduction of European wild boar. Wild pigs are now common in the park, and have the potential to cause significant detrimental impacts to the natural environment. Most evident of the impacts is the disturbance of soil and natural vegetation caused by their foraging habit of uprooting plants from the ground. The extent of the effects caused by wild pigs in the park has not been studied.

Aquatic Fauna

Seven native and several exotic fish species are found in the park. The native species are rainbow trout, Sacramento squawfish, Sacramento sucker, California roach, Sacramento blackfish, riffle sculpin, and prickly sculpin. The exotic species contribute a minor portion of the total numbers of fish in the streams, and include black and brown bullhead, mosquitofish, bluegill, green sunfish, and largemouth bass.

Rainbow trout, squawfish, sucker, roach, and riffle sculpin are found in Coyote Creek. The Middle Fork provides year-round habitat for all species; however, adult Sacramento squawfish and Sacramento suckers require large, deep pools, such as those found at China Hole, which are not abundant in the Middle Fork at low summer flows. Summer distribution of rainbow trout probably does not extend much below Poverty Flat because water temperatures below this point become too warm.

Brown bullhead, bluegill, and green sunfish are collected on occasion in the Coyote Creek drainage. These alien fish are found in Coyote Creek, after being washed out of farm ponds and reservoirs in the upstream watershed. Most of these reservoirs are outside the park. While these species usually do not establish reproducing populations in the creek, they can have a devastating impact on native fish by direct predation and competition, especially in the isolated pools during summer.

The North Fork of Pacheco Creek above Pacheco Reservoir contains native Sacramento blackfish, prickly sculpin, California roach, and Sacramento sucker. Green sunfish and bluegill also occur in the North Fork, a result of washouts from some of the 21 farm ponds in the drainage, all in the park. Only roach, sucker, and green sunfish have been verified as occurring in the North Fork of Pacheco Creek in Henry W. Coe State Park. The aquatic resources on the North Fork of Pacheco Creek above the falls, located upstream of the Kaiser-Etna culvert and below the Coit and Mississippi Reservoirs, are largely unknown. However, green sunfish were collected at Pacheco Camp and above the falls immediately above the Kaiser-Etna culvert. Young-of-the-year and yearling rainbow trout were found immediately downstream of the Mississippi Reservoir.

On the South Fork of Orestimba Creek, Sacramento squawfish, suckers, and roach make up the native population. Exotic largemouth bass and green sunfish are also found in the South Fork. Red Creek contains the California roach in its perennial sections, and Robinson Creek, near its confluence with the South Fork, contains juvenile rainbow trout, sucker, roach, and squawfish.

Only 20 reservoirs have been surveyed for their aquatic resources, most of them in the South Fork of the Orestimba Creek drainage. The reservoirs contained rainbow trout, black bullhead, mosquitofish, bluegill, green sunfish, black crappies, and largemouth bass. Many of the reservoirs also support populations of western pond turtles, red-legged frogs, and Coast Range newts. Ponds supporting Coast Range newts did not have fish in them.

The largest reservoir, the Mississippi or Murray Reservoir, contains the only cold-water reservoir trout fishery in Henry W. Coe State Park. Rainbow trout, while native to California, were planted in the reservoir, but manage to spawn in the portion of Mississippi Creek above the reservoir.

The second largest impoundment is the Coit Reservoir, and it is also in the drainage of the North Fork of Pacheco Creek. This reservoir contains largemouth bass and green sunfish. There are indications that the population of largemouth bass is severely stunted.

The Kelly Cabin Reservoir has a higher diversity of fish, which include largemouth bass, green sunfish, bluegill, and black crappies. There are indications that largemouth bass in this reservoir are also stunted.

Of the remaining ponds sampled, all but five contained fish populations. Largemouth bass was the primary or only species in nearly all of these reservoirs.

Coyote Creek has lost five of 16 native species -- western brook lamprey, thicktail chubs, splittails, tule perch, and Sacramento perch. Four of these five species are usually associated with the lower sections of the creek, where slower, deeper water habitats are available, and as such, were probably never found within the boundaries of Henry W. Coe State Park. Construction of the Anderson Reservoir and the Coyote Reservoir effectively blocked anadromous runs of steelhead and Pacific and western brook lamprey from the upper sections of Coyote Creek.

The North Fork of Pacheco Creek suffers a plight similar to that of Coyote Creek. The Pacheco Reservoir, located downstream of Henry W. Coe State Park on the North Fork of Pacheco Creek, also blocks fish from moving upstream. The North Fork of Pacheco Creek apparently once supported runs of steelhead.

Semi-aquatic species of concern are the red-legged frog and the western pond turtle. The red-legged frog was found at many reservoirs and farm ponds, and was also found in the section of Mississippi Creek upstream of the Mississippi Reservoir, and at Pacheco Camp on the North Fork of Pacheco Creek. The western pond turtle is known to occur in the Mississippi Reservoir, the North Fork of Pacheco Creek, and Coyote Creek. It probably also occurs in the South Fork of Orestimba Creek, and several of the other farm ponds. Both of these animals are species of concern, since much of their native habitat has been altered by humans, and their populations have been threatened by introduction of exotic species.

Cultural Resources

Henry W. Coe State Park has remained within the boundaries of a few large ranches until acquired by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. This has meant that human activities in the park have remained relatively constant throughout its history.

Modifications to the landscape generally relate to cattle ranching activities. Most cultural aspects have remained basically unchanged. Native American resources have remained virtually untouched, except by roads and other ranch facilities. This state of suspended activity has provided archeologists and historians with an opportunity to study Native American resources as they were abandoned, as well as the evolution of historic features.

Native American History (Ethnography)

Henry W. Coe State Park is situated in the eastern portion of the territory of the Native American people known as the Ohlone (Coastanoan). The eastern portion of the park was probably in the ethnographic territory of the Native American people known as the Northern Valley Yokuts. It has been suggested that the boundary between these two groups may have been the central divide of the Diablo Range, although there is insufficient evidence to delineate such a boundary.

The Ohlone and the Yokuts were related linguistically: both spoke languages of the Penutian linguistic stock. The Ohlone belonged to the Utian family of the Penutian stock. The Northern Valley Yokuts belonged to the Yokutson Family of the same Penutian stock. The Ohlone ancestors, the Utian speakers, may have been the first migrations of Penutians into California. The Yokuts, and especially the Northern Valley Yokuts, were of a more recent migration of the Penutians. The Ohlone probably settled in the west central part of California about 1,500 years ago. The Yokuts may not have moved into the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley until about 500 years ago.

The people encountered by the first Ohlone were probably Hokan-speaking people (Pomo-Esselen). As more and more Ohlone moved into west central California, the Hokan speakers were eventually displaced. When the Yokuts moved north into the lower (northern) part of the San Joaquin Valley, they may have encountered other Penutian-speaking people. These people may have been Ohlone or Miwok.

At the time of historic contact, the Ohlone controlled the area from Carmel/ Monterey north to San Francisco and the Carquinez Strait. Their territory extended east at least as far as the crest of the Diablo Range. The Yokuts occupied the San Joaquin Valley and the foothill areas on the east and west sides of the valley. The Spanish called the people they encountered the "Costanoan" (people of the coast). Among these people, there were eight language groups, and approximately fifty tribelets. The tribelet was made up of one or more villages, with a chief of the tribelet residing in the principal village. These tribelets were the largest political unit of the Ohlone, with an average of 200 people. The Ohlone were organized socially into clans, and these clans were divided into moieties of the deer or bear. Kinship relationships among the Ohlone included patrilineally extended families and sororal polygymous marriages. This may explain the large family groups noted in the mission records.

The Northern Valley Yokuts had organized themselves into miniature tribes of 300 people or more. Both the Ohlone and the Yokuts practiced a seasonal use of the natural resources as a subsistence pattern. For hundreds of years, these groups of Native Americans lived as a part of the environment.

Their greatest challenges were coping with the changes in the seasonal weather patterns, and the luck of the hunt. They were not prepared for dealing with the effects of European contact.

The Portola expedition of 1769 ushered in the Mission period. Establishment of seven Franciscan missions in the Ohlone territory was a cataclysmic disruption of their culture and population. European diseases hit the native populations with epidemic effect. Forced missionization destroyed their traditional life-style, and further reduced their numbers.

The Yokuts did not become affected as soon as the Ohlone, but as the Ohlone populations dwindled, the Franciscans gathered converts from further inland. The Yokuts' demise was equally rapid as the Europeans expanded into Yokut territory. The lower San Joaquin Valley was intensively proselytized during the early 1800s. This impact was followed by several epidemics of malaria and other diseases, which wiped out whole communities.

The survivors of these catastrophies were turned out on their own when the Mexican government secularized the missions. Then, they found themselves in the midst of the American invasion and the subsequent gold rush. Today, only fragments of these former groups survive.

Native American Resources

Fifty-three Native American sites have been identified in the unit. This is based on a partial field survey conducted in the fall of 1982. Four sites had been identified and recorded prior to this survey, and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Native American sites represent a wide range of adaptive strategies. These include occupational and non-occupational sites, as well as sites that may be ceremonial in nature.

Occupational sites include small as well as large camps, bedrock and/or portable milling sites, sites with chipped as well as ground stone tools, and fire-cracked rock. Occupational sites tend to be situated on the more level terraces along major streams.

Non-occupational sites include resource procurement and ceremonial sites. Of the former, bedrock milling stations are the most common. Most of these sites were associated with outcrops of Franciscan graywacke. Other suitable rock outcrops were also used. The number of milling features associated with graywacke outcrops tends to be less than eight, while the number of features associated with non-graywacke outcrops tends to be in excess of twenty.

Bedrock milling stations are located near water, as well as near oak or pine trees. Most of the portable milling features were of a hopper-mortar type, found on slabs of rock. A few bowl-shaped mortars were observed.

Another type of procurement site can be recognized by a flake scatter. These sites consist of scatters of chert and/or quartz flakes and cores. These sites were found along ridge tops, as well as stream sides. Stone quarries are also among the procurement sites investigated. Quarries were recorded in association with chert, glaucophane schist, quartz, quartzite, and serpentine outcrops.

Euroamerican History

Although hunters with the Gaspar de Portola land party passed through the Santa Clara Valley in 1769, the first documented European penetration of the present-day park occurred seven years later. In early April 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza and his land contingent passed through the park along the East Fork of Coyote Creek, naming the creek "Coyote" and the place of their crossing "Los Cruzeros" at that time. Pedro Font, diarist for the expedition, kept careful notes, and described the terrain in some detail. According to Font, on April 6, immediately after breaking camp, they descended from the floor of the San Antonio Valley to the headwaters of the East Fork of the Coyote. They followed the canyon past Gilroy Hot Springs to the sharp bend at Canada de los Osos, below the present-day park, where they again set up camp. There are no other known European entries into the park prior to California statehood.

Although land in the Santa Clara Valley was swiftly taken up during the first decade of statehood, settlement in the Diablo Range of mountains which makes up the present-day park area followed a very different pattern. Due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the general inaccessibility of much of the area, the U.S. Surveyor General's California office did not complete its survey of the public domain in the present-day park until 1881. Examination of these survey plats and surveyors' field notes, in conjunction with the public domain patent records, the first of which was recorded in 1882, provides valuable insight into initial settlement and land acquisition patterns in the present-day park area.

Initial settlement in present-day Henry W. Coe State Park occurred in 1866, when Juan Moreno, a Native American, claimed what later became known as Madrone Soda Springs in T9S R4E, Section 10, in the southwestern portion of the park. Only a year earlier, in 1865, Francisco Cantua, a Mexican sheepherder, had discovered what later became known as Gilroy Hot Springs, just outside the southwestern boundary of the present-day park. By the 1880s, these two resorts, which remained the area's main attractions into the 20th century, were connected by a six-mile scenic bridle path. The only wagon and stage road into the present-day park until well into the 20th century ran from Madrone Station to Madrone Soda Springs. Stages ran four times a week along this road, carrying guests to their "rural retreat."

Although the land was generally inhospitable, and as late as 1895 used almost exclusively as range for stock, the survey plats provide evidence of three homesites in the park area prior to the first recorded patent in 1882. Three other important sites are recorded just outside present-day park boundaries. Access to these settlements was by trail, and remained so into the 20th century.

The official 1887 and 1890 Santa Clara County maps reveal ownership of major parcels in the park area for the first time. "Boden and Co." owned what was to become the Henry Coe Ranch headquarters. A number of small, individual holdings, later purchased by Charles and Henry Coe, were scattered throughout the original present-day park. Dan Mahoney, F. A. Hyde, Perry Dowdy, and Rodger O'Connor had begun acquisition in the southern end of the present-day Coit and Gill-Mustang additions.

The 1890 Santa Clara County map records Henry and Charles Coe as landowners for the first time. C. W. Coe and H. W. Coe had several small inholdings along Blue Ridge and Cold Valley.

As late as 1895, the present-day park area in Stanislaus County remained unsurveyed, and was still described as rough, broken mountains. By 1906, however, F. A. Hyde and Company and its subsidiary, the Orestimba Land Company, had succeeded in acquiring this portion of the present-day park.

During the first decade of the 20th century, the present-day 67,000-acre park was essentially divided among four principal landowners. Charles and Henry Coe and the Mahoney brothers owned most of the western portion of the park. The Dowdy brothers and Frederick A. Hyde and Company (and its subsidiary, the Orestimba Land Company) divided most of the eastern portion among themselves. Smaller, individual holdings included O. D. Arnold's and Estelle Hobbs' separate quarter-sections in the western portion of the park.

The Thomas Ranch property, consisting of 1,150 acres at the top of the present-day park, remained in the public domain until 1929, when Preston Thomas, who operated Oak Flat Ranch west of the park, began acquisition.

Henry Willard Coe, who emigrated to California from New Hampshire in 1848, established Willow Ranch in the Santa Clara Valley ten years later. His sons, Charles and Henry W. Coe, Jr., major landowners in the western portion of the present-day park by the turn of the 20th century, began establishment of the Pine Ridge Ranch in the late 1880s and early 1890s, subsequent to prior public domain patent activity in the area. Consequently, rather than homesteading the land, as previous histories have asserted, the brothers proceeded to buy up the prior patents of a number of individuals. By 1895, they had succeeded in amassing 6,000 acres, and ran 500 head of cattle on their property.

In 1905, Henry W. Coe, Jr. married Rhoda Dawson Sutcliffe, and assumed control of Pine Ridge Ranch, eventually buying out his brother's interest in the property. Henry and Rhoda lived at Pine Ridge from 1905 to World War I. Thereafter, the ranch was leased to various tenants until 1932. At that time, Henry and Rhoda's daughter, Sada Sutcliffe Coe Robinson, and her husband, Oscar Charles Robinson, took over management of the ranch. Sada's father, Henry W. Coe, Jr., who continued to add acreage to Pine Ridge Ranch until 1941, died in 1943, willing the ranch to Sada's brother, Henry Sutcliffe Coe.

In 1948, Henry Sutcliffe Coe sold Pine Ridge to O. S. Beach, an Orange County investor who operated under the title Beach Land and Cattle Company. In 1949, Sada Coe Robinson repurchased the 12,230-acre ranch, and continued cattle ranching until 1953, when she deeded the property to the people of Santa Clara County as parkland. In 1958, Santa Clara County gift-deeded the property to the State of California.

Between 1889 and 1903, at the same time the Coe brothers were establishing Pine Ridge Ranch, the Mahoney family established a 1,400-acre holding in the southwest portion of the present-day park (T9S R4E). Operating as the Mahoney Brothers, they were running 350 head of cattle on their range by 1895. In contrast to the Coes, the Mahoneys did not establish a ranch headquarters on their holding.

The only known historic site in the present-day park associated with the Mahoney family is Mike Mahoney's cabin site, which he established sometime after 1891, in Section 13, T9S R4E. Mahoney used his cabin seasonally to oversee his stock grazing operations. His main residence, however, was in Watsonville.

A third major holding in the western portion of the present-day park -- the Thomas Ranch -- remained in the public domain until 1929, when Preston Thomas began acquisition. In 1980, the State of California acquired 1,150 acres from the Thomas brothers, in four separate parcels.

The recently acquired eastern portion of Henry W. Coe State Park, which includes the 17,960-acre Coit Ranch addition and the 34,800-acre Gill Ranch addition, exhibits a somewhat different acquisition and settlement pattern from the western portion. As late as 1895, the present-day park area in Stanislaus County remained unsurveyed. In the early 1890s, the Southern Pacific Railroad was granted every other odd-numbered 640-acre section of the public domain in the eastern portion of the present-day park.

By 1905, however, the eastern half of the present-day park was essentially divided between Frederick A. Hyde, a Bay Area lawyer, and the Dowdy Brothers, a local ranching operation.

The Dowdy family patented some 1,144 acres in the southeast corner of the park between 1883 and 1898, as part of a larger ranching operation which extended beyond present-day park boundaries. The ranch headquarters, originally established in Section 2, T9S R5E, were relocated sometime in the early 20th century to Section 31, T9S R6E.

The Dowdy brothers did not use their ranch headquarters as a family residence, however. Frank Dowdy supervised the ranch operation from Bell Station in Pacheco Pass, while the other five brothers resided on their father's farm, near Gilroy.

Frederick A. Hyde, in contrast to the Coe, Mahoney, and Dowdy brothers, was a land speculator. By 1905, Hyde had succeeded in acquiring more than 90,000 acres in Santa Clara and Stanislaus counties. This holding, which became known as Rancho Orestimba, extending well beyond present park boundaries, incorporated most of the eastern portion of the present-day park. Rancho Orestimba went through several major divisions in the 20th century. Ultimately, both the Coit and Gill Ranch additions were carved from this earlier holding.

At the turn of the 20th century, Hyde's Orestimba Land Company ran more than 3,000 head of cattle on the property.

According to Mabel Gill, Miller and Lux -- cattle barons who ultimately owned more than a million acres in California -- acquired some 31,000 acres in the present-day park from F. A. Hyde, early in the 20th century. In 1921, John and Robert Snodgrass purchased this property, which ultimately became the Gill Ranch. The Snodgrasses, who ran a year-round cattle operation, took up year-round residence on the property, and were responsible for building the first three or four dams on the ranch, using teams and scrapers.

The Snodgrasses continued their stock grazing operation for more than 20 years, eventually selling the 31,580-acre ranch in 1946 to Will Gill and Sons, a Tulare County ranching enterprise.

Gill, who maintained his principal residence and home ranch outside Madera, was responsible for major improvements on the property and modernization of the ranching operation. He and his wife, Mabel Gill, used the Gill Ranch headquarters on a seasonal basis only.

Kaiser Aluminum and Aetna Life Insurance bought the ranch from the Gills, with intentions of subdividing it into ranchettes. These plans did not materialize, however, and H. D. and Carol Perrett, who subsequently acquired the property, sold the 34,800-acre Gill-Mustang parcel to the State of California in 1981.

According to George Britton, long-time local resident, Howard Tilton, a wealthy San Franciscan, acquired a large parcel of land in 1907, including the future Coit Ranch addition, from F. A. Hyde's Rancho Orestimba holding. Tilton retained the acreage a relatively short time, selling it in 1919 to James and Molly Bundgard, who subsequently sold 10,000 acres to Coit Ranch, Inc., in July 1951.

Frank Coit, who had established the family corporation -- Coit Ranch, Inc. -- in 1946, maintained his farming and business headquarters in Mendota. Coit used his mountain property east of Gilroy as a cattle grazing ranch and deer hunting reserve. Between 1951 and 1960, he continued to expand his holdings in the present-day park, until Coit Ranch, Inc. owned 18,000 acres.

Coit built a 13,000-head-capacity feedlot in Mendota to fatten beef on alfalfa and grain grown on his farm. The cattle were grazed at his mountain ranch in the winter months, and rounded up and taken out by mid-July.

On December 4, 1970, Coit was killed in a plane crash. The executors of his estate sold the 17,960-acre mountain ranch to the State of California in 1981, as an addition to Henry W. Coe State Park.

Esthetic Resources

Henry W. Coe State Park is in an area of rugged, scenic terrain. Factors contributing to this quality include the park's diversity of topography and vegetation, the presence of water in the landscape, and the conspicuous wildlife populations.

The mountainous topography in the park is complemented by gentle to rolling terrain. The topographic relief provides a diversity of settings, from enclosed canyon views to open mountaintop and ridge promontories.

The mosaic of vegetation in the park is diverse, providing interest and esthetic appeal. Dense woodlands and chaparral contrast with open grasslands and oak savanna. Seasonal changes in leaf color and leaf fall add greater variety.

Grasslands which open the woodlands and forest are focal points in the landscape.

The chaparral areas in the park have variety in texture and appearance, as different species go through periods of blooming, color change, and leaf loss.

Water is a strong visual feature in the landscape, and is most prominent at the Mississippi Reservoir, the Coit and Kelly Cabin Reservoirs, Coyote Creek, Orestimba Creek, and the falls on Pacheco Creek.

Wildlife add an important dimension to the natural landscape. Large animals and soaring birds are the most conspicuous; consequently, the landscapes which attract these types of wildlife have particular esthetic attraction.

Recreation Resources

Major recreational resources in the park are open space, mountain scenery and climate, cultural history, and natural history.

Before becoming a state park, the Coe area was used recreationally for such activities as sport hunting, sport fishing, target shooting, horseback riding, swimming, and rodeo competition. From about 1874 until shortly after World War I, a health resort business was operated at Madrone Soda Springs.

Primary recreational activities in the park today are hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, photography, bird watching, and related nature studies. Other activities include car and horse camping, swimming, fishing, and horseback riding. The most popular visitor use activity is day hiking within a 3-mile radius of the unit headquarters.

Park attendance records have been kept since 1959. The average attendance is 25,109 persons per fiscal year.

RESOURCE POLICY FORMATION

Classification

The original parcel of land for the unit, including approximately 12,500 acres, was acquired by gift deed in 1958. The unit was classified as a state park by the state Park and Recreation Commission on January 18, 1963. The classification of a State Park System unit guides the management of that unit. The Public Resources Code (Section 5019.53) defines a state park as follows:

> "State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other such values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of (the) ecological regions of California....
>
> Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

> Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as such improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks."

Declaration of Purpose

The Declaration of Purpose defines the purpose of the unit, and the broadest goals of management.

On February 28, 1965, the state Park and Recreation Commission approved the following Declaration of Purpose for the 12,500-acre Henry W. Coe State Park.

> The purpose of Henry W. Coe State Park is to make available forever to the people for their inspiration, enlightenment, and enjoyment, in an essentially natural condition, an outstanding area in the south Coast Ranges in central Santa Clara County, embracing rich vegetation of woodland, chaparral, and grassland, and its dependent wildlife; together with all related scenic, historic, scientific, and recreational values and resources of the area.
>
> The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Henry W. Coe State Park is to manage, protect, and interpret the resources and values of the park in a manner consistent with the declared purpose; and to provide such facilities as are necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by visitors.

Since 1965, and mostly since 1980, Henry W. Coe State Park has increased more than five-fold in size. Preparation of the Resource Inventory has made it desirable to update and make more specific the previously adopted Declaration of Purpose for the unit. A new Declaration of Purpose follows:

> The purpose of Henry W. Coe State Park is to make available to the people for their inspiration, enlightenment, and enjoyment, in an essentially natural condition: the rugged, scenic landscape and wildland values of the inner central coast range of California; the native oak woodlands, riparian corridors, chaparral, and grasslands which are representative of one of California's classic landscapes; the wildlife and naturally functioning ecosystems therein; and the history and significant cultural features of human occupation and activity.

> The department shall prescribe and execute a program of resource management to perpetuate the park's declared values. The department shall provide recreational facilities that make available these values in a manner that is consistent with their perpetuation. Park management shall take into account, and, if necessary regulate, the human uses for which the park is intended.

Zone of Primary Interest

The zone of primary interest is a declaration of the department's concern for any environmental changes outside the park that could seriously jeopardize or degrade park values.

For Henry W. Coe State Park, the department is especially concerned about any land inholdings and their use that might adversely influence park resources, or detract from the quality of recreational opportunities.

The zone of primary interest beyond park boundaries includes all lands adjacent to the park, and any lands at a distance from the park whose development or use could adversely affect park resources or values.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

The policies in this section of the Resource Element are included pursuant to Section 5002.2 of the Public Resources Code. That section provides that there shall be included a Declaration of Resource Management Policy "setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose."

These unit-specific policies supplement the statutes and directives found in the Public Resources Code, the California Administrative Code, and the department's Resource Management Directives.

Wilderness Classification

The Classification Act (Section 5019.50 et. seq., Public Resources Code) establishes several categories of units that may be included within the boundaries of another unit of the State Park System. The State Wilderness category is such a classification applicable to Henry W. Coe State Park.

Under the terms of the California Wilderness Act of 1974, as amended (Chapter 1.3 of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, beginning with Section 5093.30), units of the State Park System and other state-owned lands were studied in 1976 and 1977, to identify roadless areas, and to determine which of those areas should be recommended for classification as state wildernesses.

In the then-13,119-acre Henry W. Coe State Park, the 12,000-acre Upper Coyote River Roadless Area was identified.

Pursuant to Section 5093.35 of the Public Resources Code, the Secretary for Resources, in cooperation with the Departments of Fish and Game, Forestry, Parks and Recreation, and Water Resources, held public hearings throughout the state, and reviewed the suitability of this area for wilderness classification.

As a result, in January 1978, the Secretary for Resources recommended that the 12,000-acre Upper Coyote River Roadless Area be established as a state wilderness.

Recent park expansions to more than 67,000 acres have greatly increased the roadless area in the park, and the potential for establishing a larger and higher-quality wilderness.

> Policy: The department, in keeping with the intent of the California Wilderness Act, recommendations by the Secretary for Resources, and the park's declared purpose of providing a significant wildland resource, shall recommend establishment of a large state wilderness in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Hydrologic Resources

General Hydrologic Resources

Springs and watercourses are primary park features which have natural, esthetic, recreational, and interpretive values.

Riparian areas are fragile, and even limited soil disturbance or loss of vegetation will result in increased sedimentation and degradation of aquatic environments.

As visitor use at the park increases, so, too, will the demand for facilities. Pressures will continue to exist for water to be diverted for human consumption, degraded through waste disposal, and otherwise affected by human activities.

Tapping small aquifers for major park facilities may dry up or significantly reduce summer water holes in ephemeral streams, affecting aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.

> Policy: The department shall protect the quality, quantity, and biological integrity of natural water features, and their relationships with other park values.
>
> Springs and seeps in the park shall be managed to protect and perpetuate their value to wildlife. Natural water supplies may be used for domestic, recreational, and interpretive purposes, when it can be shown that natural values will not be substantively affected.
>
> Surface water shall be protected from pollution or excessive unnatural sedimentation. Periodic increases of sedimentation resulting from natural events such as floods or erosion following low-intensity fires shall be considered natural, unless such events are coupled with soil disturbance activities that lead to unnatural levels of sedimentation.
>
> The department shall work toward the objective of using only deep aquifers as sources of water for park facilities.
>
> The department shall not pollute or allow others to pollute ground or surface waters.

Disposition and Management of Reservoirs

There are 74 reservoirs in the park. All were constructed before park acquisition, and were primarily for the watering of stock.

The reservoirs range in size up to 36 surface acres, although only three are more than 5 acres in size, and most are less than an acre. The three largest reservoirs have impoundment structures that are registered with the Department of Water Resources, Division of Dam Safety.

The value of each of the reservoirs for park purposes has not been determined, with the exception of the Mississippi Reservoir (see policy under Animal Resources).

> Policy: A survey shall be made of each reservoir in the park, so their value for park purposes can be determined. A report shall be made with recommendations for each reservoir, based on its park values and projected maintenance costs.
>
> Plans shall be made for long-term maintenance or elimination of each reservoir. Factors that shall be considered in this decision for each reservoir shall include:
>
> -- its importance to native wildlife indigenous to the area;
>
> -- its critical importance to wildlife that have had similar riparian and aquatic habitat largely displaced in the region surrounding the park;
>
> -- its maintenance costs;
>
> -- its public health and safety conditions; and
>
> -- its recreational benefits in areas suitable for visitor facilities.

Geologic Resources

Seismicity

A branch of the Calaveras fault is located about 2.5 miles from the western boundary of Henry W. Coe State Park. The entrance road to the park (East Dunne Avenue) and Cochrane Bridge are vulnerable to seismic damage, as evidenced by their closure following the 1984 earthquake. In addition to the impacts of fault rupture, damage to structures or facilities in the park from seismic shaking is possible. Buildings could collapse, earthen dams could rupture, and landslides could be generated, especially if the slopes are saturated at the time of the seismic event.

> Policy: New buildings constructed within the boundaries of Henry W. Coe State Park shall be constructed to withstand earthquake design standards and criteria.

A survey of park structures shall be made, supplemented by photographs to establish pre-earthquake structural status. The entrance road, buildings, and dams which pose potential downstream flood hazards shall be assessed after significant earthquakes, with damages to be documented and reported to the staff geologist.

Landslides

Landslides, block falls, debris avalanches, and debris slides all occur in Henry W. Coe State Park, and pose both public hazards and resource threats in the form of catastrophic events and day-to-day activity. Landslide movement has been documented as resulting from inherently unstable material on slopes; poorly located and constructed roads and trails; downcutting of streams and oversteepening of slopes; and loss of vegetative cover and soil resources as a result of grazing and other land uses.

Policy: If facilities are urgently needed in landslide areas and no feasible alternative locations exist, site-specific geologic reports shall be prepared in advance of final working drawings, in order to evaluate the geologic conditions which would affect the proposed facilities. These studies shall be used to propose special modifications to the facilities to lessen the potential impact from slope failure or landslides.

Buildings, roads, firebreaks, pipelines, and septic tanks should not be constructed on landslides or areas recognized as having a high potential for slope failure.

Unique Features

The Rooster Comb and associated chert beds are significant geologic features. Blueschist knockers in the melange unit are also of scientific interest, for the exotic minerals that sometimes occur in them.

Policy: The Rooster Comb and associated chert beds shall be considered significant geologic features, which shall not be affected or defaced by developments of any kind.

Soil Resources

Erosion

Roads, trails, dams, stream banks, and hillslopes in Henry W. Coe State Park are all experiencing erosion to varying degrees. In some cases, the erosion could be considered natural, such as soil creep down steep slopes and streambank failures adjacent to an actively downcutting stream.

However, much of the park has experienced major erosive impacts as a direct result of past land uses. Access and perimeter roads have honeycombed the park, often crossing very steep or unstable areas and paralleling creek beds, causing stream diversion across and along roads. In problem areas, gullies have developed, resulting in unusable routes of travel, loss of soil resources, and widening of affected areas as alternative routes are selected.

Grazing in the past has reduced protective vegetation, and has increased runoff through soil compaction and creation of trails. Soil disturbance and loss of vegetation have also increased erosion rates and the potential for slope failure.

> Policy: A survey shall be conducted to select the necessary roads and trails to remain in the park. Relocation of segments of existing roads and trails shall be considered, to minimize erosion and landslide impacts. Roads slated for elimination shall be removed, and the area restored, including elimination of berms and ditches, reestablishment of natural drainage crossings, outsloping roads, and revegetation, to establish as close to a natural appearance as is possible. Roads and trails retained shall be maintained so as to minimize gullying, soil loss, concentration of surface runoff, and disturbance of riparian areas. Road maintenance activities (grading, surface treatment, use of culverts) shall be performed under the guidance of department staff, to minimize resource impacts.
>
> Old fence lines often have gullies and bare areas associated with cattle movement up and down hills, and other bare areas associated with concentrations of livestock; these shall be identified and treated to regain a natural, stable, vegetated appearance.

Plant Resources

General Vegetation Management

It is the goal of the department to preserve, restore, and perpetuate natural plant communities common to the unit and the region. The plant communities at Henry W. Coe State Park have been influenced by grazing, suppression of natural fires, invasion by exotic species, and reservoir development. The net results of such impacts and alterations include loss of natural age structure, unnatural community structures, alteration of the extent and distribution of many native species, and invasion of exotics and deleterious competition with native species.

> Policy: The primary objective of vegetation management shall be to manage toward a natural condition, with a minimum of disruption to natural processes. The secondary objective shall be to restore and perpetuate the native plant communities that prevailed in the area prior to Euroamerican influences.

Oak Management

Henry W. Coe State Park has a great expanse of oak woodland, the most typical Californian vegetation type. There are seven different species of native oaks found in the park. Through grazing pressures, habitat modification, and fire suppression, the oaks in the park, and statewide, have experienced a very low rate of regeneration. Most areas of oak woodland display a loss of natural age structure, which is typically represented by a variety of different age classes. A plant community composed of even-aged individuals is considered to be an unstable community, especially when limited to the older age classes, as found among the oaks.

Policy: To ensure protection and perpetuation of the native oaks of Henry W. Coe State Park, the department shall manage the foothill woodland to promote an increased representation of the younger age classes of the oaks.

A general oak monitoring program shall be established to determine annual recruitment and mortality of the oaks.

Riparian Zone Management

Riparian areas, defined by multi-layered hydrophilic vegetation along water courses, are among the most important habitats in California.

An undisturbed riparian plant community typically includes a variety of height classes. When subjected to concentrated livestock use, the multi-layered community structure is often eliminated, through browsing on seedlings and trampling of existing vegetation. Many riparian areas on Red Creek, Pacheco Creek, and the South Fork of the Orestimba show evidence of this damage. These areas support only a scattering of California sycamores, with an understory of closely cropped introduced grasses.

Overall, 70-90 percent of all original riparian ecosystems in the United States have been destroyed. Most of those in California have been altered beyond repair. The Resources Agency has adopted a policy to deny authorization to any project that will fill or otherwise harm or destroy riparian areas.

Policy: Riparian areas, which are important ecological and scenic resources in the park, shall be protected to the maximum extent from any activity which results in unnatural trampling and loss of vegetation, or which restricts development and perpetuation of a multi-layered community structure.

All facilities shall be located outside riparian zones.

Domestic Livestock Grazing

The Public Resources Code (Section 5019.53), and the department's Resource Management Directives, require that, in state parks, native environmental complexes shall be perpetuated, and, when appropriate, restored. Removal of exotic species, maintenance of natural wildlife habitat, conservation of soils, and protection of water quality are necessary elements of this requirement.

Cattle grazing has many effects on native environmental complexes. These effects are not necessarily negative or undesirable on private land dedicated to commercial cattle production, or even on public land managed under the multiple use concept. If, however, the lands in Henry W. Coe State Park are managed in keeping with the Public Resources Code guidelines for state parks, the emphasis of managing these lands, which were formerly cattle ranches, should be to restore the area to its appearance and species composition before cattle were grazed in the area.

In special situations, livestock grazing may be successful as a management tool to correct a resource problem. In such cases, the well-known negative impacts of grazing must be more than offset by the projected benefits, if this management action is to be undertaken. In most cases, when grazing is used as a management tool, the intensity of grazing is much less than for traditional commercial livestock production, and only for a limited time period.

> Policy: Livestock grazing for commercial purposes shall be prohibited in Henry W. Coe State Park. Livestock grazing shall be allowed only for resource management purposes on an experimental basis over a limited area, and only when the projected benefits shall outweigh the costs to park resources. The district superintendent shall prepare a plan for any proposed prescriptive grazing, stating the project, the controls, benefits, and objectives. The plan shall be submitted to the director for review and prior approval.

Fire Use

Naturally occurring fires were a part of natural ecological processes on the lands that now make up Henry W. Coe State Park.

These fires were most often started by lightning, in late summer and early fall. Native American populations used fire for clearing brush and grasslands, and as a plant management tool to promote the reproduction and growth of native food sources.

Disruption of these natural fire processes by fire suppression activities for more than 50 years has resulted in ecological imbalances and high wildfire hazard from accumulated fuels. Fire needs to be reintroduced to maintain and restore ecosystems, and to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires.

> Policy: To the maximum extent possible, fire shall be restored to its natural role. A fire management plan which details an ongoing program of fire use shall be prepared and maintained.
>
> The plan for fire use shall contain program objectives, guidelines and treatment constraints, specific burning plans, and provisions for monitoring and evaluation.
>
> Particular care shall be taken to minimize deleterious effects on the park's natural, cultural, and scenic resources. Artificial modifications and processes shall be minimized.

A program of prescribed fire use does not in any way obviate the necessity for wildfire prevention and suppression.

Fire Prevention and Suppression

Wildfire can be a threat to human life and property, and can also severely damage park resources.

Because conventional fire control facilities and procedures can and often do cause longer-lasting damage to park resources than does fire itself, development of special standards and procedures applicable to the park environment is essential.

Policy: A wildfire management plan which addresses wildfire prevention, presuppression, and suppression shall be developed by the department with the cooperation and approval of the responsible wildfire control agencies. This plan shall include prevention measures; criteria, standards, and location of fire access roads and fire protection facilities; visitor evacuation and safety; and acceptable fire suppression procedures.

The plan shall be consistent with primary park resource values and major park objectives. Department standards require that there be a minimum disturbance of soil, and a primary emphasis on esthetic impacts in location, construction, and maintenance of fire roads and fuelbreaks. Suppression methods shall be those that cause the least resource damage commensurate with effective control.

Big Berry Manzanita

Due to the absence of fire, the big berry manzanita (Arctostaphylos glauca) located at Manzanita Point and elsewhere in the park are of extreme size; possibly some of the largest sizes the species attains. These arborescent specimens are of scientific and interpretive interest.

Policy: The prescribed fire management plan shall provide for protection of the large big berry manzanita located at Manzanita Point.

Rare and Endangered Plants

Although many rare and endangered plants are known to occur in the Mount Hamilton Range, populations have not been confirmed within the park boundaries. Past ownership, difficult access during the spring, and limited botanical exploration have all contributed to the lack of knowledge of sensitive plant species in the park.

Rare and endangered plants can be inadvertently destroyed by development of facilities, maintenance programs, visitor use, or other activities, especially when the exact population locations, habitat requirements, and tolerances are not known.

Policy: Rare and endangered plants, if found in Henry W. Coe State Park, shall be protected and managed for their perpetuation.

Systematic surveys for rare and endangered plants shall be made throughout the park. If any rare or endangered species is found, all populations shall be mapped, and management plans developed for their protection and perpetuation.

Prior to any site-specific development, heavy use activities, or prescribed burns, additional surveys shall be made during the flowering season for rare or endangered plants in the areas that will be affected.

Exotic Plants

Many exotic species have become naturalized in the park. They are successfully competing for niches naturally occupied by native species. Perpetuation of native plant communities is dependent on removal of exotic invaders.

Policy: Exotic plants shall be controlled to the extent possible. The highest priority for control efforts shall be given to those species most invasive and conspicuous in the landscape.

The department shall pursue a long-range objective of reducing exotic annual grasses and forbs, such as non-native thistles, that have become established as a result of past use.

Restoration of California Native Grasses

The native grasses of California, many of which are perennial, have been largely displaced by exotic annual grasses and forbs. Displacement of these natives occurred rapidly after introduction of livestock grazing in the area. Today, remnant stands of native grasses are found in the park on marginal sites of very infertile soil, or on slopes so steep that they have been insulated from grazing pressure. During field inventories in 1983 and 1984, it was observed that native species were showing some signs of recovery in the original Coe Park area, where grazing has been eliminated for some years.

Policy: Native grassland sites in the park shall be managed to encourage reestablishment and perpetuation of California native grasses. Use of a natural perturbation such as fire shall be given the highest consideration in this endeavor.

A park-wide inventory shall be conducted to document the location and distribution of native grasses, and the results of restoration efforts.

Landscaping

Non-native species detract from the natural appearance of the park, escape into the wild and displace native species, have less habitat value for native wildlife, are prone to insect attack and disease, and require permanent irrigation and greater maintenance costs.

Landscaping in developed areas should consist of species indigenous to the park. If non-native species are used because no indigenous species are suitable for the purpose and location, these shall be species which are incapable of naturalizing in the wild.

Animal Resources

General Wildlife Management

Wildlife adds a great deal of interest and variety to the park experience. Animals are also part of the ecosystem, interrelating with and affecting other elements. Protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife populations is a major management objective.

The communities of wildlife in the park have been altered by land uses in the past. These changes include shifts in species composition, distribution, and population, brought about most significantly by grazing, hunting, impoundments, fencing, roadbuilding, and suppression of natural fires.

Policy: The department shall actively strive to restore altered natural habitats, reestablish native wildlife components, and encourage natural ecological processes. Park management shall avoid practices that cause significant imbalances in natural wildlife populations.

If it is necessary to regulate animal populations by other than natural means, the methods used shall be based on sound principles of ecosystem management, shall be consistent with the general policies of the department, and shall avoid disturbances to other natural values of the park.

Predators

Predators, such as mountain lions, bobcats, and coyotes, may, on occasion, take domestic animals on adjacent lands. Control programs aimed at reducing populations of predators are not often effective or economically justified.

Maintenance of populations of both prey and predators that are as natural as possible is fundamental to the park's purpose as a whole.

The predator-prey relationships in Henry W. Coe State Park are of great ecological importance and scientific interest, and are currently being studied extensively by San Jose State University and the University of California, Berkeley.

Policy: Individual predatory animals on state park lands shall be eliminated only when a threat to human health and safety exists. In the case of an animal believed to be finding refuge in the park and causing severe economic damage to nearby private property, and only when evidence to that effect is demonstrated, the department may enter into an interdepartmental agreement with the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Department of Fish and Game for control of the animal on state park land.

Methods used to take predatory animals on state park lands shall be specific to individual animals which are causing the damage. The department shall specify the methods of take, location of take, time of take, necessary protections for public safety, and protections convenient for state park users.

Wildland Habitat Protection

The large and secluded interior portions of Henry W. Coe State Park provide significant habitat for wildlife such as nesting raptors and large predators. Large increases in human activity in the interior portions of the park that could be brought about by facility development, management, and public use could diminish the quality of this habitat.

Policy: The interior portion of Henry W. Coe State Park shall be managed to protect and enhance the significant wildlife habitat values that can be provided there. Facilities such as backcountry trails and camps shall be carefully located to minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife.

Management of Rare and Endangered Wildlife Species

The park provides suitable habitat for the bald eagle, listed as an endangered species by both the state and federal governments. Statewide protection and management guidelines for the bald eagle have been developed by the California Department of Fish and Game.

No other rare or endangered wildlife species are known to inhabit the park at this time.

> Policy: Protection and perpetuation of rare and endangered animal species and their habitats shall be a high management priority.
>
> A plan shall be prepared for management of the bald eagle and protection of its habitat in the park.

Management of Special-Interest Animal Species

Several wildlife species have been identified in the Inventory of Features as being of special interest or concern, and as requiring special monitoring and management. These include the California ground squirrel, wild pig, mountain lion, tule elk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, prairie falcon, merlin, burrowing owl, and long-eared owl. Some of these animals require management for protection and habitat enhancement, and to minimize human - wildlife conflicts or hazardous encounters. Others require monitoring and management aimed at controlling and reducing the negative impacts of non-indigenous species, and of native species whose populations have reached unnaturally high densities.

> Policy: Special-interest animals shall be given a high management priority. Programs or projects undertaken at the park shall be planned and designed so habitat for desirable, native, special-interest animals will be perpetuated.

Reestablishment of Tule Elk

The tule elk was once a component of the park area's native fauna. Reestablishment of tule elk in the park would be a step toward restoration of the area's natural faunal habitat. The tule elk is a park resource that would have special visitor interest.

Conversely, the tule elk likely frequented the park only on a seasonal basis. It is unknown if suitable year-round habitat is available in the park. If not, tule elk are difficult to contain, and may pose expensive management problems.

Tule elk were recently relocated into the Mount Hamilton region, north of the park, in an attempt to establish a herd in the area. The range of this herd has not yet stabilized into a predictable area. Elk from this herd occasionally range into the park.

> Policy: The department shall assess the feasibility of reestablishing tule elk in the park. If feasible and desirable, the department shall work in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game and other interested agencies to accomplish reestablishment.

Management of Wild Pigs

The wild pig is not a native species to the park area. Their feeding habits of uprooting vegetation from the ground have significant adverse effects. Impacts on other park resources include disturbance of soil, springs and water holes, vegetation, and native wildlife habitat.

> Policy: It shall be a goal of the department to eliminate wild pigs in Henry W. Coe State Park. A plan for pig eradication shall be developed and carried out.

Management of the California Ground Squirrel

California ground squirrels thrive in areas where natural habitat conditions have been modified by grazing or other high-impact activities, including development of park facilities. Unnaturally high densities of ground squirrels present potential threats of disease outbreaks (primarily plague), habitat degradation, and costly structural damage to facilities. They may also attract rattlesnakes to places such as campgrounds, creating public health and safety problems.

Rodent damage to facilities is often influenced by design, construction, and types of building material used. Most animal damage can be prevented through proper design and construction.

> Policy: The department shall avoid land management practices and facility construction that will encourage the buildup of rodent populations.

Protection of Riparian Fish Habitat

Native fish species found in the streams of the park require a diversity of pool and riffle habitats. Cattle or concentrated visitor use activities that trample or reduce vegetation result in increased erosion and sediment, and reduction of pool and riffle areas. Trampling and vegetation loss also cause reduction of shade and a general widening and shallowing of streams, resulting in higher water temperatures and elimination of fish habitat.

> Policy: To ensure the health and viability of aquatic ecosystems in Henry W. Coe State Park, the department shall protect riparian areas from activities which cause unnatural streambank instability, accelerated erosion, reduction in shade or cover, or shallowing of stream channels.
>
> The department shall restore riparian habitats that have been degraded. Gabions and other artificial structures shall be used only when absolutely necessary.

Road Construction and Fish Habitat Protection

Streams and their fish populations can be seriously disturbed through road construction and use, by: 1) blockage of migration routes by culverts, concrete aprons, and other hydrologic drops that prevent fish movement up and downstream; 2) sedimentation and habitat destruction through stream fords or in-streambed road construction and use; 3) chronic introduction of toxic substances into the water through direct contact with grease, oils, asbestos, lead, and other deleterious substances from vehicles.

Policy: All road crossings of streams shall be designed and constructed to protect stream habitat and provide for fish movement up or downstream at all flows. No road shall be constructed or maintained that follows the stream channel as a roadbed, except as needed for health, safety, and maintenance purposes.

Pajaro River Steelhead Management Plan

The Pajaro River is being recommended for management as a steelhead stream by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG). Currently, the North Fork of Pacheco Creek is isolated from the lower Pacheco River, a tributary to the Pajaro River, by Pacheco Dam. Steelhead once used the North Fork of Pacheco Creek before construction of the dam, and are seen at the base of it nearly every year. The Department of Fish and Game and the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments have set goals for re-establishing steelhead runs wherever possible. Technology exists today that could provide for fish passage over Pacheco Dam.

Policy: The department shall keep all options open to provide for management of the North Fork of Pacheco Creek as an integral part of the Pajaro River steelhead management plan. The department shall cooperate with the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments and the Department of Fish and Game in restoration of steelhead runs on Henry W. Coe State Park lands.

Reservoir Fishery Management

About three-quarters of the 74 reservoirs in Henry W. Coe State Park contain some type of fishery. Nearly all harbor warmwater exotic species that were introduced to provide recreation and food for individuals working on the ranches. Many of the reservoirs contain species that are unsuited for this habitat. Others have poor species compositions and population structures, or are heavily parasitized.

Policy: All reservoirs in Henry W. Coe State Park shall be inventoried for habitat and fish population status. Information from this survey shall be considered in evaluating the disposition of each of the reservoirs (see Hydrologic Resources policy on Disposition and Management of Reservoirs). Fishing regulations shall be developed where necessary.

Mississippi Reservoir Fishery Management

The Mississippi Reservoir, although only 36 surface acres in size, is the largest impoundment in the park. It is the only reservoir that has a coldwater fishery, and, as such, it provides an unusual recreational opportunity for park visitors. The reservoir contains a strain of rainbow trout that is well suited to conditions there. The fish spawn in the tributary streams at the back of the reservoir, but spawning may be restricted, depending on the water year. Because of this, there may be years where reproduction does not occur, or is unsuccessful.

The population size of the adult fish is unknown, but is not expected to be large. The fish appear to be rapid growers, and, thus, are probably short-lived. Annual production of young-of-the-year fish is unknown; recruitment of yearling or two-year-olds into the spawning population is also unknown.

A population of fast-growing, short-lived fish, with questionable reproductive capabilities, can easily be over-fished or fished out. Depending on future management options for the area, this reservoir could be exposed to intensive fishing pressure, resulting in possible elimination of the fishery. Since rainbow trout is a generic term for many different genetic strains of fish, it is very possible that this strain of fish, so well suited to conditions in the Mississippi Reservoir, could be lost.

The reservoir is currently being fished from shore, or from inflatable rafts or float tubes. Inholders of land in the park account for most of the fishing pressure, although fishing is also done by backpack campers.

> Policy: Rainbow trout in the Mississippi Reservoir shall be managed for their long-term perpetuation.
>
> The department shall prepare a plan for management of the rainbow trout fishery based on a thorough understanding of its population dynamics and condition. The plan shall include criteria for regulating fishing as to season, size, and take. Recommendations for management of the reservoir fishery shall be carried out through the Department of Fish and Game and the Fish and Game Commission.
>
> Until the plan for the fishery is completed, the department shall take the most conservative approach, and restrict boats or floatable devices on the Mississippi Reservoir for management purposes only.

Reintroduction of Native Species

The three major stream systems draining Henry W. Coe State Park have all suffered some losses of their native fish species. This has been a result of habitat alteration, introduction of exotic fish, disruption or blockage of migration routes, pollution, or poisoning. In order to reintroduce some of the native fish into these streams, it may be necessary to maintain populations of these species in reservoirs with good stream access in Henry W. Coe State Park. Although these species probably did not exist in the streams of Henry W. Coe State Park, they did occur in areas downstream of the unit. These reservoir populations would provide an opportunity to reestablish native fishes in the streams.

> Policy: Native fishes that once inhabited the streams draining Henry W. Coe State Park shall be reestablished. Some reservoirs may be used to plant fish into the streams through "washouts." Appropriate native fish species are: Sacramento perch, tule perch, hitch, blackfish, and speckled dace. Restoration activities shall be coordinated and carried out in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game.

Green Sunfish Eradication

Green sunfish exist in many reservoirs in Henry W. Coe State Park. This species often washes out of the reservoirs, and becomes established in the streams in and downstream of the unit. It is in these streams where the exotic green sunfish will prey on native stream-dwelling trout, minnows, and suckers, often to the point of eliminating these native fish from their

habitat. Green sunfish cannot be eliminated from these streams if they are allowed to maintain populations in the reservoirs. Green sunfish populations can preclude or seriously impair reestablishment of steelhead runs and other native fish in the streams draining the unit.

> Policy: A program of green sunfish eradication shall be carried out in Henry W. Coe State Park. All source reservoirs shall be identified, and a program developed that will determine priorities for eradication. Priorities shall be based on: 1) the feasibility of eradication, 2) the probability of fish reaching the nearest stream, and 3) projected future plans for the reservoir. Reservoirs identified as being in need of eradication shall be treated to eliminate all green sunfish, and possibly restocked with native fish species.

Cultural Resources

Management of cultural resources at Henry W. Coe State Park is governed by state statutes and departmental policies and directives. The following portions of the Public Resources Code directly apply: Chapter 1.7, Sections 5097.5 and 5097.9.

Native American Resources

The sensitivity of Native American sites is determined by the type of site, the current condition of the site, and its location and potential impaction. To date (May 1984), 53 Native American sites have been identified and recorded in Henry W. Coe State Park. However, only portions of the eastern, southeastern, and southern areas of the park have been surveyed.

> Policy: Because only a partial investigation of Native American resources has been accomplished in Henry W. Coe State Park, all areas in the park that have not been surveyed shall be considered culturally sensitive until further investigation proves otherwise. Any project or undertaking that would disturb the surface or subsurface of the ground shall require monitoring or prior archeological investigation.
>
> All Native American sites which are close to roads, trails, public use areas, or other facilities and developments shall have appropriate and adequate steps taken by the department to protect them from damage.

Several Native American sites are traversed by unsurfaced roads. Road widening or maintenance could further degrade these features.

> Policy: Any maintenance or other surface or subsurface disturbance of that portion of the roads which traverse sites CA-SCl-353, 497, 515, 516, 517, 519, 520, and CA-Sta-200 and 208 shall require an archeological evaluation.

Site CA-SCl-499, including a rock art feature and basalt mano and unusually dark soil, is adjacent to the Coit Ranch structures.

> Policy: Any surface or subsurface disturbance of site CA-SCl-499 shall be preceded by an archeological evaluation and monitoring.

Site CA-SCl-500, a bedrock milling feature and associated flake scatter, is located on the west bank of Mississippi Creek.

Policy: Site CA-SCl-500 shall be protected from all activity or facility construction that would endanger or affect it.

Site CA-SCl-501, a cupule boulder in association with a chert quarry, is situated adjacent to and south of the Dowdy Ranch complex.

Policy: Site CA-SCl-501 shall be protected from all activity or facility construction that would affect it.

Site CA-SCl-506, a habitation site, is adjacent to the Pacheco Ranch buildings.

Policy: Any surface or subsurface disturbance of site CA-SCl-506 shall be preceded by an archeological evaluation.

Euroamerican Resources

The directives from the department's Resource Management Directives that pertain to the Euroamerican cultural resources in Henry W. Coe State Park are 1832.2 and 1832.3. The 1982 historic resources survey recorded 27 historic sites in the park. Of these, 14 are sites which contain more than one feature. The remaining 13 sites are individual features.

With the exception of the Coe Ranch Headquarters complex, the remaining sites are in deteriorating condition. Many have been reduced to rudimentary archeological remains. For example, all that remains of the Widow Hobbs' cabin site is the rough stone chimney foundation.

Although the Coe Ranch Headquarters (HS-1, Features a-i) -- several features of which date from the turn of the century -- is of local historic interest due to its association with the Coe family, the complex lacks the architectural significance necessary to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The Dowdy Ranch Headquarters, which dates from the first quarter of the 19th century, is abandoned and in deteriorated condition. It also does not meet National Register criteria, due to its lack of architectural significance and original integrity.

The Madrone Soda Springs site (HS-9, Features a-h), once a significant 19th-century hot springs resort, has been reduced to a historical archeological site. Not enough remains to warrant its inclusion on the National Register. The Keeney Cabin (HS-10), dating from the late 19th century, is architecturally unique in the park. Located approximately a quarter-mile upstream from the Madrone Soda Springs site, this wood-frame building is sided with wide-channel rustic siding. Although not documented, this house was probably built in conjunction with the Madrone Soda Springs buildings, which dated from the same period, and were also constructed with wide-channel rustic siding. The building is not eligible for placement on the National Register, however, due to its lack of original integrity and documentation.

Of the remaining standing structures, the Coit and Pacheco camps are of recent origin, and the Thomas and Mahoney cabins are reconstructions.

Due to their anonymous and deteriorating condition, none of the other sites -- among them corrals, undocumented cabin sites, orchards, and watering troughs -- are eligible for nomination to the National Register.

The following are specific policies for the Euroamerican resources in the park.

Coe Ranch Headquarters (HS-1, Features a-i)

The site consists of a series of structures ranging in age from circa 1900 to the 1970s. Although the historic features, which include the Coe ranch house, a small bunk house, the stone cooler, a generator shed, an Oakland engine, the blacksmith shop with garage addition, the hay barn, a wooden corral, and a wooden water tower, are of historic interest, their significance as a historic complex is lessened by the impact of several intrusive non-historic features. These features include the interpretive center, the large metal barn east of the historic barn, and two maintenance buildings (a mobile home and a small wood frame building) on the site.

> Policy: Additional structures shall not be located at the Coe headquarters. The historic buildings shall be maintained in their present condition; structural changes or additions shall not be made.

Frog Lake Site (HS-2, Features a-b)

The Frog Lake site is located just west and east of the jeep trail leading to Deer Horn Spring, after crossing Little Coyote Creek. The site contains two historic features -- the remnants of a former hillside orchard, and the remains of what is locally believed to have been a rock wall pig pen associated with a former house site. The fact that there is no extant documentation regarding this site negates its historic significance.

> Policy: The Frog Lake site is historically insignificant, and may return to its natural state.

Deer Horn Spring (Widow Hobbs' Cabin Site) (HS-3, Features a-d)

Deer Horn Spring and the Widow Hobbs' cabin site, overlooking the Middle Fork of Coyote Creek, are located just east of the trail leading to Deer Horn Spring. Deer Horn Spring seeps out of the hillside approximately 100 feet west of and above the Widow Hobbs' cabin site. The site's original features, which include the cabin, spring water box, and wooden trough, have disappeared. Historic photographs provide documentation for this site.

> Policy: Deer Horn Springs (the Widow Hobbs' cabin site) may be allowed to return to its natural state. The modern metal tank below the spring may be removed.

"Iron Cabin" Site (HS-4, Features a-c)

The "Iron Cabin" site is located on an oak-covered upslope approximately 400 yards south of Blue Ridge Road, at the Cold Flat Road intersection. The site, which consists of scattered metal siding remains, a tin coffee pot, and a corrugated metal wash tub, is undocumented. The site's original appearance and date of origin are unknown.

Policy: The metal debris at the "Iron Cabin" site is historically insignificant, and may be removed.

Thomas Cabin Site (HS5, Featuresd a-f)

The Thomas cabin site is located 300 yards west of Coyote Creek on Thomas Cabin Road, one-half mile north of Cold Flat Reservoir. The original Thomas cabin burned, and was reconstructed sometime after 1961. The new cabin is architecturally insignificant, as is the debris (wood planks, wire nails, metal pieces) which surrounds this cabin.

Policy: The Thomas cabin is not historically significant, and may be removed if not needed for other park purposes.

Rock House Site (HS-6, Features a-b)

The rock house site is located in an open meadow approximately one-half mile south of the Rock House Ridge fire trail, at the Black Oak Springs intersection. The site consists of the rock wall remains of the original rock house, as well as the remains of a redwood trough located approximately 200 feet northwest of the rock house.

Policy: The rock house site may be allowed to return to its natural state.

Blackberry Spring Water Tower (HS-7)

The remains of a six-foot by eight-foot redwood water tower occupy the upslope above the Coyote Creek tributary along Springs Trail, one-quarter mile south of Manzanita Point Road. Approximately 10 feet below the remains, a three-prong barbed wire fence crosses the creek bed. The original conical roof is gone, and the original pipes leading from the spring have been replaced.

Policy: The Blackberry Spring water tower site may be allowed to return to its natural state.

Arnold Apple Orchard Site (HS-8)

The remains of the Arnold apple orchard site, which consist of three fruit-bearing trees and several stumps widely scattered in a grassy field, are located east of Manzanita Point Road, one-quarter mile west of the Manzanita Point/Poverty Flat junction.

Policy: The Arnold apple orchard site may be allowed to return to its natural state.

Madrone Soda Springs Site (HS-9, Features a-h)

Historic archeological remains at Madrone Soda Springs are located on both sides of Coyote Creek, in approximately a 100-yard radius. The site is located at the conjunction of Soda Springs and Sycamore Canyon, approximately 6 miles northwest of Gilroy Hot Springs. All standing structures have been removed.

Policy: Of the remaining features, the 1941 cement soda fountain, the rock stairs, the rock-lined creek bed, the rock cooler, the stone foundation, and the stone chimney remains east of the cooler should remain in place. Loose artifacts such as a turned wooden column, plank board bench, and the remains of an outhouse are historically insignificant, and may be removed.

Keeney Cabin Site (HS-10, Features a-c)

The Keeney cabin, a rectangular, raised, late 19th-century, one-story, channel-rustic wood-frame structure, surmounted by a steeply-pitched gable-end roof, is located on the north side of Soda Spring Creek, approximately one-third mile east of Madrone Soda Springs. Associated features include remnants of stone retaining walls in the creek bed, and the remains of an outhouse. The cabin is in seriously deteriorating condition, and presents a potential hazard to park visitors attempting to enter it.

Policy: The Keeney cabin should be restored to its original appearance.

Mike Mahoney Cabin Site (HS-11, Features a-d)

The Mahoney cabin site, located one and one-half miles south of Los Cruzeros, one-quarter mile east of the Mahoney fire trail, and 300 yards northeast of Mahoney Reservoir, consists of Mahoney's reconstructed single-wall board-and-batt cabin, and the remains of a cattle highway, outhouse, and trash dump. The reconstructed cabin appears to closely resemble the original cabin (historic photographs document this structure), and is representative of the historic architectural type in the park area.

Policy: The Mike Mahoney cabin should be maintained, and not allowed to deteriorate. The other features of the site may be allowed to return to a natural state.

Miller and Lux Cabin Site (HS-13)

The Miller and Lux cabin site, located on the west side of the East Fork of Coyote Creek about three-fourths of a mile north of Los Cruzeros, consists of rock chimney remains and a barely discernible foundation line, which extends approximately 15 feet west from the rock chimney remains. Nothing else remains from the historic period. A historic photograph documents the original appearance of the cabin.

Policy: The Miller and Lux cabin site should be left as it is.

Pacheco Creek Camp (HS-14, Features a-f)

The Pacheco Creek camp (Coit Ranch camp) is located approximately one mile north of Coit Lake along the North Fork of Pacheco Creek, and contains several standing structures. These structures consist of a bunkhouse, a generator shed, a venison shed, a storage shed, a horse barn, and a wire-mesh chicken coop. These utilitarian structures, which appear to be approximately 30 years old, are in advanced deteriorating condition.

Policy: The Pacheco Creek camp structures are historically insignificant, and may be removed.

Old Wood-Frame Cabin Site (HS-15, Features a-b)

This site, which consists of the shell of an old, rectangular wood-frame cabin and low rock wall, is undocumented. The cabin is seriously deteriorated. The site appears to predate Coit ownership in the 1950s.

Policy: The old wood-frame cabin site is historically insignificant, and restoration is not recommended.

Tin Cabin Site (HS-16, Features a-c)

The tin cabin site, which consists of a standing tin cabin, a hanging wood-frame and screen food cache, and the remains of a second metal cabin, is located just west of the jeep trail along the west side of Pacheco Creek, in a small meadow surrounded by softly rolling hills. Documentation is uncertain, although the site borders on property once owned by the Dowdy brothers. A January 1933 penciled date inscribed on the cabin's south facade window frame suggests a construction date for the buildings.

Policy: The tin cabin site should remain in its present state, and should not be restored.

Dowdy Ranch Headquarters (HS-17, Features a-l)

The Dowdy Ranch headquarters, located approximately one-half mile northeast of Burra Burra Peak, 200 feet northeast of "Kaiser-Aetna Road" and approximately one-half mile in from the southeast boundary of the park, consists of 11 historic features and one non-historic feature. These features range in date from circa 1910 to the 1950s. The site is in deteriorating condition. The historic features consist of the Dowdy Ranch House, the Dowdy outbuilding, the wooden shed remains, the septic system, the barbecue pit, the Dowdy barn, garage, and outhouse, and a small smoke shed and drying shed located northeast of the main complex. The corrals are located west of the main complex. The non-historic feature, a generator shed, is located northwest of the main complex.

The Dowdy Ranch House, a one-story, circa 1910, channel-rustic-sided bungalow structure, originally consisted of three bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen. Later additions include the fireplace and four screened sleeping porches across the rear and east facades. The house is undistinguished, and is in deteriorating condition.

The Dowdy outbuilding is a small, one-story shed, of indeterminate age.

The wooden shed remains is totally dilapidated, consisting of a pile of lumber.

The septic system, located in back of and below the Dowdy Ranch House, measures approximately 10 by 40 feet. Loose lumber is currently lying on the ground over the system.

The barbecue pit is located directly south of the Dowdy Ranch House in front of the Dowdy barn, in a sunken area measuring approximately 15 feet by 40 feet. It is enclosed by loose, random stone walls on the south and west. A white picket fence runs above these walls on the south and west.

The Dowdy barn, located approximately 150 feet south of the Dowdy Ranch House, appears to have been constructed around the turn of the century, and is in dilapidated condition.

The Dowdy garage, constructed circa 1915-1920, is a long, rectangular wood-frame structure, with four open bays located on the east facade. Large, unmortared rocks piled approximately 30 inches high support the building.

The Dowdy outhouse is a single-seat privy located approximately 15 feet from the northeast corner of the barn, on a downslope. The door is missing.

The small smoke shed and the drying shed, wood-frame buildings located approximately 45 to 50 feet below and north of the ranch house, are in advanced deteriorating condition.

The corral system, composed of a series of wooden posts and boards, is located south of the main Dowdy complex.

The generator house (Feature 1), located approximately 100 feet west of the ranch complex, is a small, non-historic open shed. It appears to have housed a generator for the Kaiser-Aetna operation.

> Policy: The buildings in the Dowdy complex, which are in advanced deteriorating condition, are historically insignificant, and may be removed.

Sada Coe's Corral (HS-18)

Sada Coe's corral, located just north of Manzanita Point Road at the junction of Corral Trail in a grassy meadow just east of the road, is constructed of redwood posts and boards and wire nails. The loading chute and round corral remain.

> Policy: The Sada Coe corral may be removed.

Coyote Creek Corral (Coit Ranch (HS-19)

The Coyote Creek corral, located at the south end of the Coit Ranch property at the Gilroy Hot Springs entrance, occupies approximately 1,000 square feet just east of the road leading to Coit Camp #1. The corral consists of a complex series of holding pens and a loading chute, located on the west side of the corral next to the road.

> Policy: The Coyote Creek corral is not historically significant, and may be removed.

Charles Coe "Homestead" Site (HS-21)

Although oral tradition assigns this site to Charles Coe as his homestead, patent search reveals that Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Section 27, T8S R4E, N 1/2 of N 1/2 of Section 27, were patented as a cash entry by Joseph E. Smith on November 25, 1890. Although Coe later acquired this property, at no time did he homestead this land, or any other parcel in the present-day park. No signs of habitation remain in the vicinity of this former homestead.

Policy: At the present time, there is no above-ground evidence of Coe's "homestead" site. Lots 2 and 3 contain the natural springs traditionally associated with Charles Coe, and shall be examined more closely for evidence of habitation.

Cedar Pole Corral (HS-22)

The cedar pole corral is located just west of Kaiser-Aetna Road approximately 6 miles northwest of the Dowdy Ranch headquarters, in an open meadow just west of the road. It is a large, complex series of holding pens and loading chutes, constructed of round cedar poles and wire nails. It appears to retain its original appearance. Its construction date is unknown.

Policy: The cedar pole corral is not of historical significance, and may be removed.

Rock-Lined Depression (HS-23)

The oval-shaped, rock-lined depression is located north of the cedar pole corral (HS-22), on the west side of the South Fork of Orestimba Creek. It is partially filled in with earth and debris, and appears to have originally been a well or retaining basin. The construction date is unknown.

Policy: The rock-lined depression (HS-23) may be removed.

Round Well (HS-24)

The round, deep hole north of the rock-lined depression (HS-23) on the south side of the South Fork of Orestimba Creek contains wooden shoring and timbers, which appear to be the remains of a well or retaining basin.

Policy: The round well (HS-24) may be filled in.

Corral on Hill (HS-25)

Site HS-25 is located on the east slope of an unnamed tributary of Pacheco Creek, approximately three-quarters of a mile northeast of Saucertop Mountain, east of Kaiser-Aetna Road. This corral is a small wooden holding pen, constructed with 2 x 4s and wire nails. It is in deteriorating condition.

Policy: Site HS-25 may be removed.

Mine Shaft (HS-26)

The feature (HS-26), located at the base of Rooster Comb, 1,500 feet west of the Gill-Mustang Ranch area, is a deep, open mine shaft. There is a possible second shaft (caved in) 12 to 15 feet east of the open shaft.

Policy: Site HS-26 may be filled.

Concrete Trough (HS-27)

The concrete trough (HS-27), located on the west side of the South Fork of Orestimba Creek near the junction of "Board Springs drainage" in the creek bottom, is in deteriorating condition.

> Policy: The trough (HS-27) is not of historical significance, and may be removed.

Esthetic Resources

The quality of scenery at Henry W. Coe State Park is derived from its vastness and rugged natural terrain. Constructed features remaining from past ranching activities detract from this quality in some areas. The park's declared purpose of providing a wildland setting and preservation of landscape values underscores the importance of restoration of the natural landscape, and protection of esthetic resources in the unit.

> Policy: It is the objective of the department to provide a setting in Henry W. Coe State Park that, inasmuch as possible, represents a wild, primitive landscape, with human influences and features minimized.
>
> The large interior of the park shall be restored to natural conditions, and maintained by elimination of non-essential manmade features, including roads, large firebreak scars, interior (cross) fences, gates, stock watering ponds, and ranching structures.
>
> Major park facilities shall be located in areas close to the park's periphery, and in areas most accessible by motor vehicle.
>
> The park shall be protected from any additional manmade intrusions, including peak-top, radio, or other visually conspicuous equipment, power transmission or other trans-park utility corridors, and non-essential roads and firebreaks.
>
> All overhead utility lines serving park facilities shall be placed underground. Because of the impact of underground trenching on park resources, trenches shall be located as close to existing access corridors as possible, and in locations where environmental and cultural damage will be minimized.

Recreation Resources

The most exceptional aspects of the recreational resources at Henry W. Coe State Park are its size and its proximity to a large urban population. It is the second largest unit in the State Park System, and the largest in Northern California. Within 100 miles of the park are the urban areas of San Jose, San Francisco, the East Bay, Monterey, Modesto, and Fresno.

The rugged terrain and many narrow and densely vegetated canyons give the park an even greater feeling of vastness; public vehicular access is currently available only at the park's edge, preserving the remote qualities of the interior.

Recreational opportunities such as backpacking, horseback riding, and primitive camping cannot be experienced elsewhere in the State Park System to the extent that they can at Henry W. Coe State Park, with the exception of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

Major park developments or access roads which penetrate far into the interior of the park will diminish these recreational opportunities.

Inholders who are using several of the primitive roads in the interior of the park are affecting recreationists engaged in wildland park experiences.

Policy: It shall be the objective of the department to maximize the natural integrity of the vast interior portions of the park by providing public vehicular access only into peripheral areas.

Roads in the interior portions of the park shall be limited to those that are essential for park management.

It shall be the objective of the Department to eliminate back-country vehicle use by inholders. Until this objective is achieved, specific access routes for inholders shall be established that consolidate such use, and avoid, to the greatest possible extent, vehicle penetration into the interior of the park. Impacts to natural or cultural features shall be considered.

ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY

California State law (Section 5019.5, Public Resources Code) requires that a land-carrying capacity survey be made before any park or recreational area development plan is prepared. To determine carrying capacity, the department determines allowable use intensities for the various parts of the unit. This evaluation serves as a general guide, indicating areas in which natural or cultural resource sensitivity will affect development planning.

Allowable use intensity is determined by analysis of three components: 1) management objectives; 2) visitor perceptions and attitudes; and 3) the impact of any development or use on natural and cultural resources.

The management objective for Henry W. Coe State Park is set forth in the statutes defining a state park.

The second component, visitor perceptions and attitudes, involves assessing the social objectives of the department, what recreationists perceive as an acceptable recreational environment, what degree of isolation or crowding is acceptable, and other perceptions and attitudes pertaining to the quality of visitor recreation experiences. Although these factors are very difficult to quantify, this component's influence is extremely important. State Park System planners must take a leading role in enhancing the public's awareness and appreciation of a high-quality recreation experience.

The third, and most important, component in determining allowable use intensity involves an analysis of natural and cultural resources to determine the area's physical limits for facility development and the ecosystem's ability to withstand human impact (ecological sensitivity). This analysis is

based on a number of considerations, including: cultural resources sensitivity; soils and their erodibility and compaction potential; geological factors, such as landslide susceptibility, fault rupture and unique feature protection; hydrologic considerations, including potential for pollution of surface waters, flooding, and depleting surface and ground water through water use; vegetation characteristics, such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; and wildlife considerations, such as population levels, tolerance to human activity, and stability. Additional considerations in determining ecological sensitivity are: rare and/or endangered plants and animals, unique botanical features or ecosystems, and examples of ecosystems of regional or statewide significance, such as oak woodlands and riparian areas.

Based on the preceding factors, allowable use intensities for lands in Henry W. Coe State Park were determined, and are shown on the Allowable Use Intensity Map #2. Three intensity categories are indicated, plus a general description of the types of activities and uses which are appropriate in each class.

Allowable Use Intensity Categories

Category 1

Category 1 lands are suitable for non-vehicle public access, and day and overnight recreation.

These lands have the most constraints for providing public vehicle access because of rugged terrain and remoteness from existing access corridors. Special park values and sensitivities which are protected in the Category 1 designation are secluded interior lands which provide habitat for wildlife species that prefer to be away from concentrated human activity, and lands which best provide primitive recreational opportunities.

Appropriate facilities, when sited to avoid sensitive resources, include trails, camps, and necessary management roads.

Category 2

Category 2 lands are suitable for public vehicle access and day-use facilities, or small-scale, low-density overnight facilities.

Development and use of these areas are limited mostly by available space for large-scale facilities or full utilities and waste systems, or by more difficult access.

Category 2 lands have limited areas of sensitive park resources that will require consideration in the siting of facilities. These include riparian habitat, wet meadows, wildflower display areas, geologic features, and archeological resources.

This category includes lands along existing access corridors, as well as lands of mostly gentle terrain (25 percent slope or less) suitable for destination use facilities.

Category 3

Category 3 lands are most suitable for public vehicle access and overnight and full-service facilities. Lands in this category have the fewest limitations of access, terrain, or space. They can, however, include limited areas of sensitive park resources that will require consideration in the siting of facilities.

LAND USE ELEMENT

Current Land Use

The Public Resources Code of the State of California is a public law which describes how land must be used if it is part of the State Park System. This law becomes quite specific; it defines different classifications and types of land use for different types of State Park System units. The various classifications described in the Public Resources Code include: 1) state parks, 2) state recreation units (which include state recreation areas, underwater recreation areas, state vehicular recreation areas, state beaches, and wayside campgrounds), 3) historical units, 4) state seashores, 5) state reserves, 6) state wildernesses, 7) natural preserves, and 8) cultural preserves.

Henry W. Coe is classified as a state park, and this General Plan can only recommend land uses which are in accordance with the Public Resources Code description of state park. (See Appendix C for the Public Resources Code description of "State Park.") Conversely, a different classification would be required if land use proposals were inconsistent with the state park classification.

The Public Resources Code description of "State Park" clearly places the highest purpose on natural and cultural values. The emphasis in state parks is toward making the natural and cultural values available for public enjoyment. If some recreation needs are supplied by making state park areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with preservation of natural/scenic/cultural/ecological values, that is a bonus, or a by-product. It is to the advantage of the public and the State Park System when this bonus is realized through the planned future use of the park area.

Henry W. Coe State Park is a jumble of creeks and ridgetops, peaks and valleys, with oak-studded rolling hills inviting to walk through, and steep, chaparral-covered slopes impossible to walk through, but with 200 miles of unimproved dirt roads to walk on. Rock outcrops and water features are commonplace, and add the finishing touch to making this a wonderfully scenic park. The wildlife that can be seen throughout the park enhances the excitement of the scene.

The experience of being there is the reason for the state park classification, and it is within this context that the land use recommendations of this plan are made.

Proposed Land Use

Definitions of State Park Wilderness, Etc.

Use of Henry W. Coe State Park as a designated wilderness area has been suggested by several individuals, both in and outside the department. The idea of wilderness has been associated with the park before, during, and after the most recent acquisitions. It is important to begin this discussion of land use with an understanding of what the "State Park" and "Wilderness" classifications mean, because the environmental values embraced by these classifications are nearly identical.

The Public Resources Code (Division 5, Section 5019.53) defines State Parks as follows:

> "State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other such values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of such ecological regions of California as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.
>
> Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.
>
> Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as such improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.
>
> State parks may be established in either the terrestrial or underwater environments of the state."

The Public Resources Code (Division 5, Section 5019.68) defines a State Wilderness as follows:

> "State wildernesses, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, are hereby recognized as areas where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man and where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. A state wilderness is further defined to mean an area of relatively undeveloped state-owned or leased land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near-natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other

than semi-improved campgrounds and primitive latrines, and which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

(a) Appears generally to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

(b) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

(c) Consists of at least 5,000 acres of land, either by itself or in combination with contiguous areas possessing wilderness characteristics, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

(d) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

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

See Appendix C for Chapter 1.3, California Wilderness Preservation System.

There have been dozens of books written about wilderness; and it has been defined as everything from "pristine nature devoid of any presence of civilization" to "a state of mind."

We may be able to define wilderness in biological and legal terms, but people's feelings about wilderness are far too diverse for a singular definition.

The values for which wilderness advocates strive have to do with having an opportunity for an original, unstructured experience in an environment dominated by the effects of nature. This is in contrast to the overwhelming power our machinery has given us over our outdoor environments. When all machinery with great power to traverse the earth's terrain or make it more easily traversable is purposely taken away, each person is dependent on his and/or her body power to get anyplace, whether on foot or horseback. There is a closer balance of power between people and the environment. People are required to become increasingly aware of the terrain, vegetation, animals, water, and so forth, because these natural things directly affect their well-being. Such experiences between people and nature are high, if not first, on the list of things the State Park System strives to make available for all the people.

The people/nature experience is, as a matter of fact, made available in every unit of the State Park System classified as a state park, to varying degrees. Any resource management plan for any type of State Park System unit could (and most do) manage major portions of land so as to return them to their highest level of natural integrity. When land is managed to return it to its highest level of natural integrity, moving toward its most natural condition, over time, it becomes wilderness, in a technical/biological sense of the word.

The following findings, conclusions, and recommendations are relative to land use at Henry W. Coe State Park, and especially use of land for wilderness purposes.

Finding: The climate and topography at Henry W. Coe State Park create an environment which is essentially devoid of water during a substantial part of each year. There are 74 man-made bodies of water within the boundaries of Henry W. Coe State Park. These reservoirs and cattle ponds create an artificially increased diversification of wildlife habitat and wildlife populations; however, some are attractive features in the scenery of the park.

Finding: The extent to which wildlife is dependent on each of these man-made water bodies has not been determined. The extent of the affect that these artificial water sources will have on our efforts to restore the natural balances of wildlife populations in a wilderness area has not been determined. The extent of each pond's scenic attributes has not been determined.

Finding: The extent of maintenance and repair required to keep the dams that hold these water bodies in place has not been determined. The requirements for motorized equipment to maintain the dams has not been determined, nor has it been determined to what extent the dams can be maintained and repaired by hand labor crews.

Finding: Motorized equipment cannot be used for maintenance in any area classified as a state wilderness, except in health and safety emergencies (see Appendix C, 5093.36(b)).

Conclusion: The extent to which naturally occurring wildlife populations are dependent on any water body, and the requirements of using motorized equipment to maintain any water body, should be determined before officially classifying the water body and environs as wilderness.

Recommendation: Man-made water bodies shall not be included in wilderness classification areas until a report on their attributes and requirements has been written and approved by the director. The report shall describe the extent of wildlife dependency on the water bodies, and it shall describe how the water bodies and dams will be phased out or maintained, if they are to be retained.

Finding: There are now more than 200 miles of dirt ranch roads in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Finding: If these dirt roads are not maintained, some may eventually become an environmental hazard to the park. These may reduce the rate of water absorption, focus runoff, and will cause erosion, washouts, and landslides. Inadequate restoration, without proper contouring and ditching, will exacerbate the problem.

Finding: It has not yet been determined which roads will be required for maintenance of reservoirs.

Finding: Private rights of access on park roads have not been determined.

Finding: The department has not yet determined which roads it will retain for fire control purposes.

Finding: It has not yet been determined which roads are best suited for rescue purposes or patrol, and especially for prevention of poaching on the state park's wildlife.

Finding: Park patrol vehicles and motorized fire equipment cannot enter into any area classified as a state wilderness except in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons in a state wilderness (see Appendix C - 5093.36(b)).

Finding: The determination of which roads are absolutely necessary for park patrol and maintenance is essential to the future quality backcountry experience and preservation of the natural ecosystems at Henry W. Coe State Park.

Conclusion: A wildfire management plan and a park patrol program are needed, along with experience in using such programs, before finally classifying the existing system of ranch roads as part of a state wilderness.

Recommendation: The network of ranch roads shall not be included in state wilderness classifications (except for the roads in the Robinson Canyon area) until a report on the necessity for park management has been written and approved by the director. The report shall describe the wildfire control program and how park patrol and rescue will be done, which roads will be used, and which ones will not be necessary for park operation. Approval by the director is intended to assure thorough review by appropriate department staff.

Finding: Besides the numerous city parks in the San Jose metropolitan area, Santa Clara County has 27 regional parks. These regional parks encompass a total of 33,000 acres, providing outstanding recreational opportunities in the San Jose area, and closer to the population centers than Henry W. Coe State Park.

Finding: The central mountain area of central California has less demand for developed recreational facilities when compared to the coast and Sierra areas of California (see Recreation Needs section, page 58).

Finding: The 67,000 acres/105 square miles of Henry W. Coe State Park make it the second largest unit in the State Park System. Furthermore, there are no power lines or underground utility lines anywhere in the park area except for the Coe Ranch.

Finding: The park is made up of steep terrain, 97% of which is not suitable for development of large public parking areas, campgrounds, and picnic areas.

Finding: There is an expressed public desire for a state wilderness classification at Henry W. Coe State Park.

Finding: The State Wilderness Preservation Act of 1974 (Chapter 1.3 of the Public Resources Code) required each department of the Resources Agency to inventory and review state-owned roadless areas under its jurisdiction for inclusion in the state Wilderness Preservation System.

In January 1978, a report was made to the legislature. All 35 areas recommended for wilderness status were in units of the State Park System. Henry W. Coe State Park was included, although it then contained only 13,120 acres; 12,000 acres were proposed as state wilderness. There are no areas at Henry W. Coe State Park that are now classified as wilderness. There are a total of six areas now classified as wilderness, in five units of the State Park System.

This finding is significant, because areas which qualified for wilderness in the 1978 report to the legislature have all been managed by the State Park System. No other state agencies had land which qualified. It is also significant that fifteen out of 35 recommended wilderness areas in five state parks have been classified as state wildernesses, because the classification process indicates a need for planning and preparation by management before a state wilderness classification can be carried out in practice.

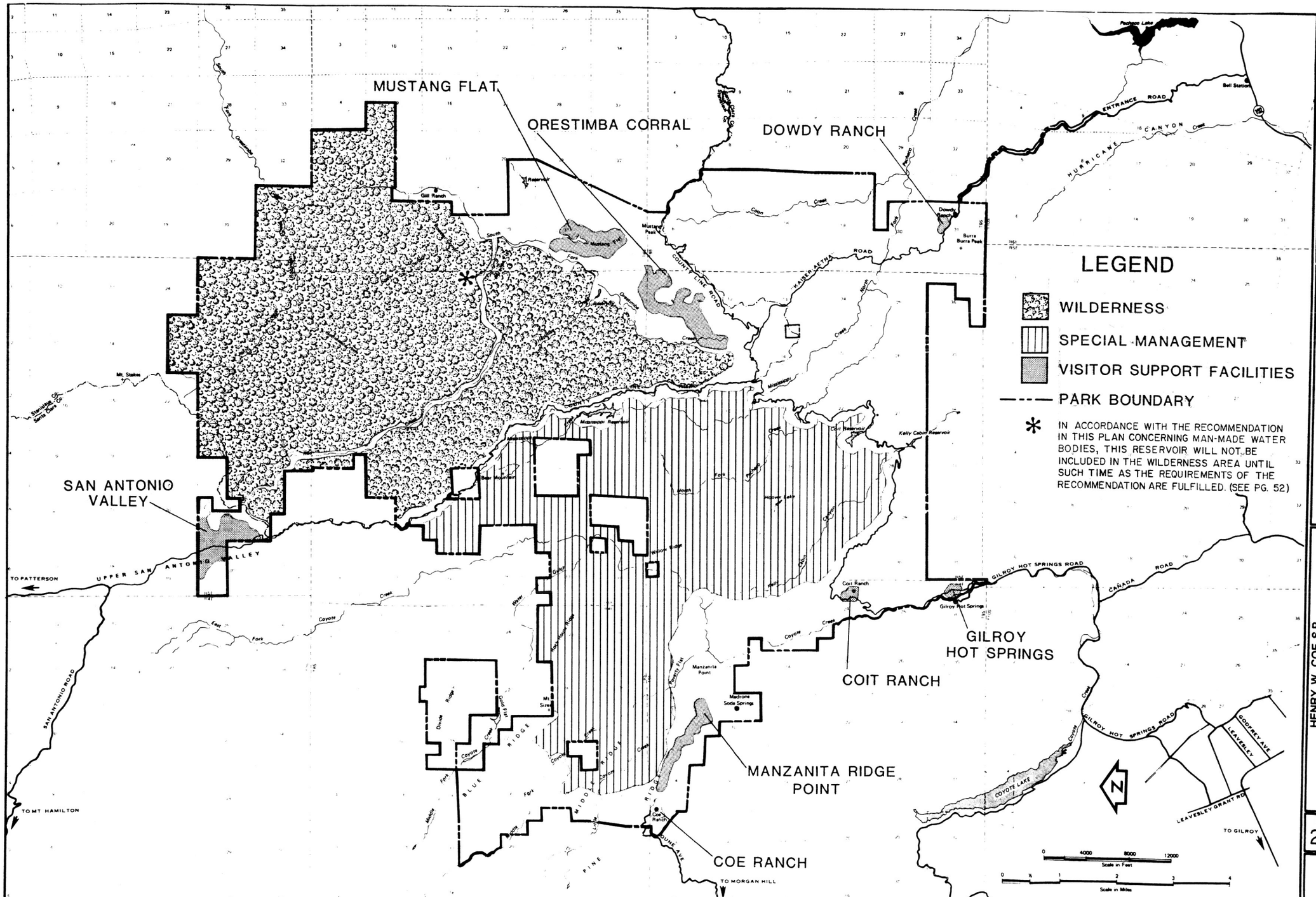
Conclusion: A special management zone should be created. The intent of this zone is to examine the potential of the area for future classification. In keeping with statutes and policies, the areas inside and outside of the zone will be managed to preserve and restore their unimpaired natural values as required for a classification of wilderness or state park. The zone will be managed to prohibit non-management vehicles (except for health and safety purposes) and inappropriate recreational activities within its boundaries. Emphasis will be given to the allocation of resources for restoration in the zone. Reclassification of the special management zone will be considered by the state Park and Recreation Commission in ten years. Establishment of the zone should not preclude other areas from similar consideration at that time.

Recommendation: The entire area shown as special management zone on Plate 1 of this General Plan, about 17,500 acres, shall be managed to return it to its highest level of natural integrity, moving toward its most natural condition. There will be no motorized vehicle access constraints concerning park management practices. Ten years after approval of this General Plan, the department shall review the special management zone for the purpose of bringing a recommendation before the state Park and Recreation Commission regarding classification of these lands.

Finding: There is an area of about 36 square miles (about 23,300 acres) located in the northwest portion of the state park, including Robinson Canyon. The roads and cattle ponds in this area are less of an impact on the natural resources, and the existing terrain is more remote. It now provides better opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation than any other large areas of the park.

Finding: The Robinson Canyon area can be managed without motor vehicle access.

Finding: The Robinson Creek watershed would be a most likely geographic boundary for a state wilderness, if there is no initiative to increase the wilderness area in the future. Since there is intent to increase the wilderness, the boundary of the wilderness should be defined by: 1) the management roads outside the watershed which are essential for park management and operation, 2) the park boundary, or 3) other ridges or geographic features.



DESIGNED
DRAWN Chandler
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DATE

REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED ST. PARK & REC. COMM. DATE 5/10/85

HENRY W. COE S.P.

LAND USE PLAN

DRAWING NO. 20911

SHEET NO. — OF —

Conclusion: The northwest portion, including the Robinson Canyon area portion of Henry W. Coe State Park, meets the requirements for state wilderness classification. It includes the Robinson Creek watershed, and is bounded by the Santa Clara-Stanislaus county line ridge and the park boundary on the southwest, west, and north, and the park boundary on the southeast and east.

Recommendation: The northwestern area (about 23,300 acres), as shown on Plate 1 of this General Plan, is to be classified as a state wilderness, as part of the approval of this plan.

Land use in facility development areas designated on Plate 1, outside wilderness and special management zone boundaries, is proposed for accommodation of vehicular types of visitor support facilities, and for administrative and maintenance requirements. All of these facilities are to be provided within the constraints of the proposed design concepts and development standards, as described in this General Plan. Facility development impacts on oak woodland areas shall be studied before construction.

The five areas singled out in the Primitive/Hike-In Areas chapter of the Proposed Facility Development section all fall just outside, and at the fringe of, these wilderness and special management zone areas. These areas include the three largest water bodies (Mississippi Lake, Coit Lake, and the Kelly Cabin Reservoir), and two very desirable high-use hike-in destinations, Paradise Flat and Pacheco Camp. These areas are now accessible by unimproved dirt ranch roads. This plan recommends continued maintenance vehicle access to these potentially high-use primitive hike-in areas.

VISITOR SUPPORT FACILITIES ELEMENT

Recreation Needs

The recreation needs for Henry W. Coe State Park were analyzed by: 1) compiling the Parks and Recreation Information System (PARIS) annual demand in Santa Clara County for six different recreation activities; 2) comparing visitor attendance at similar and dissimilar units in the State Park System; and 3) comparing the general use patterns and locations of the regional parks surrounding Henry W. Coe State Park.

Annual Demand for Santa Clara County (PARIS)

Figure 1 (page 59) indicates that the greatest number of participation days are for the activities of nature appreciation and visiting scenic areas. The demand for these two activities is also predicted to increase by a greater percentage than is the demand for picnicking, hiking/backpacking, camping, or horseback riding activities.

Figure 2 (page 60) indicates an adequate supply of picnicking, but a large deficiency of campsites.

These PARIS data imply that Henry W. Coe State Park will serve the public well by making available vast areas where people can visit scenic areas and appreciate nature. The data also imply that campgrounds are needed.

Comparing Visitor Attendance in the State Park System

If we assume that visitor attendance is an indicator of recreation supply/demand, then there is an indication from the charts (see Charts 1 through 4 (pages 61-64)) that the supply/demand for state park kinds of recreation is comparatively low in the inland mountain and valley area. This is especially true for parks which are not reservoir or river units. The central coast and Sierra units have consistently higher visitor attendance. By far, the greatest supply/demand units in the State Park System are the southern California beaches, with 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 visitors per year, compared to 20,000 to 30,000 visitors per year at the central mountain and valley parks.

Some of the largest supply/demand in the central California area for camping occurs, interestingly, in state park units in the central coastal mountains areas (Big Basin Redwoods, Henry Cowell, and Pfeiffer Big Sur). The summertime climate is probably a big factor in explaining why these units, close as they are to the central mountain and valley region, are such popular places for camping.

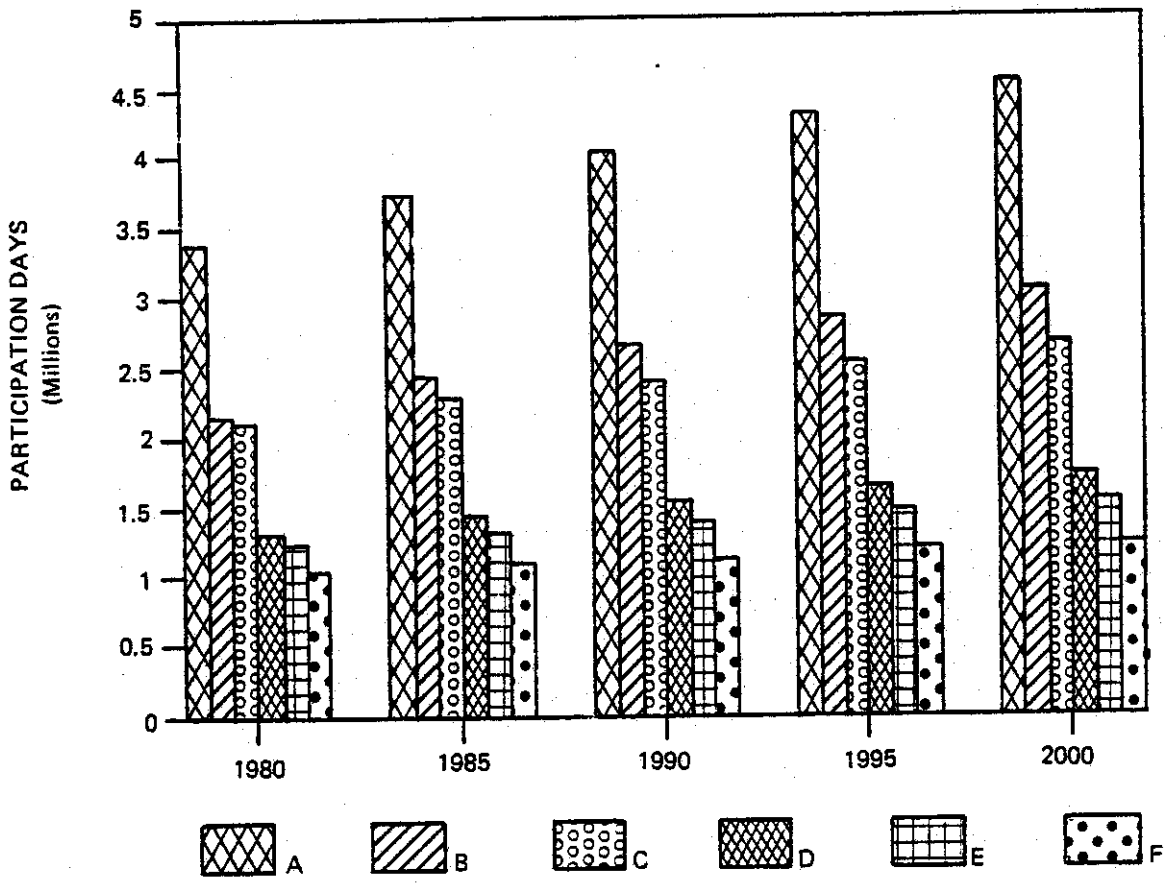
Comparing Location and Use of Nearby Regional Parks

Henry W. Coe State Park is surrounded on the east side by a chain of regional parks, which fall between the park and the San Jose metropolitan region. The county has provided 314 campsites in five regional parks -- Uvas Canyon, 32 campsites; Mount Madonna, 144 campsites; Coyote Lake, 75 campsites; Sanborn Park, 38 campsites; and Joseph Grant Park, 25 campsites.

FIGURE 1

ANNUAL DEMAND

SANTA CLARA COUNTY



ANNUAL DEMAND – SANTA CLARA County – in participation days

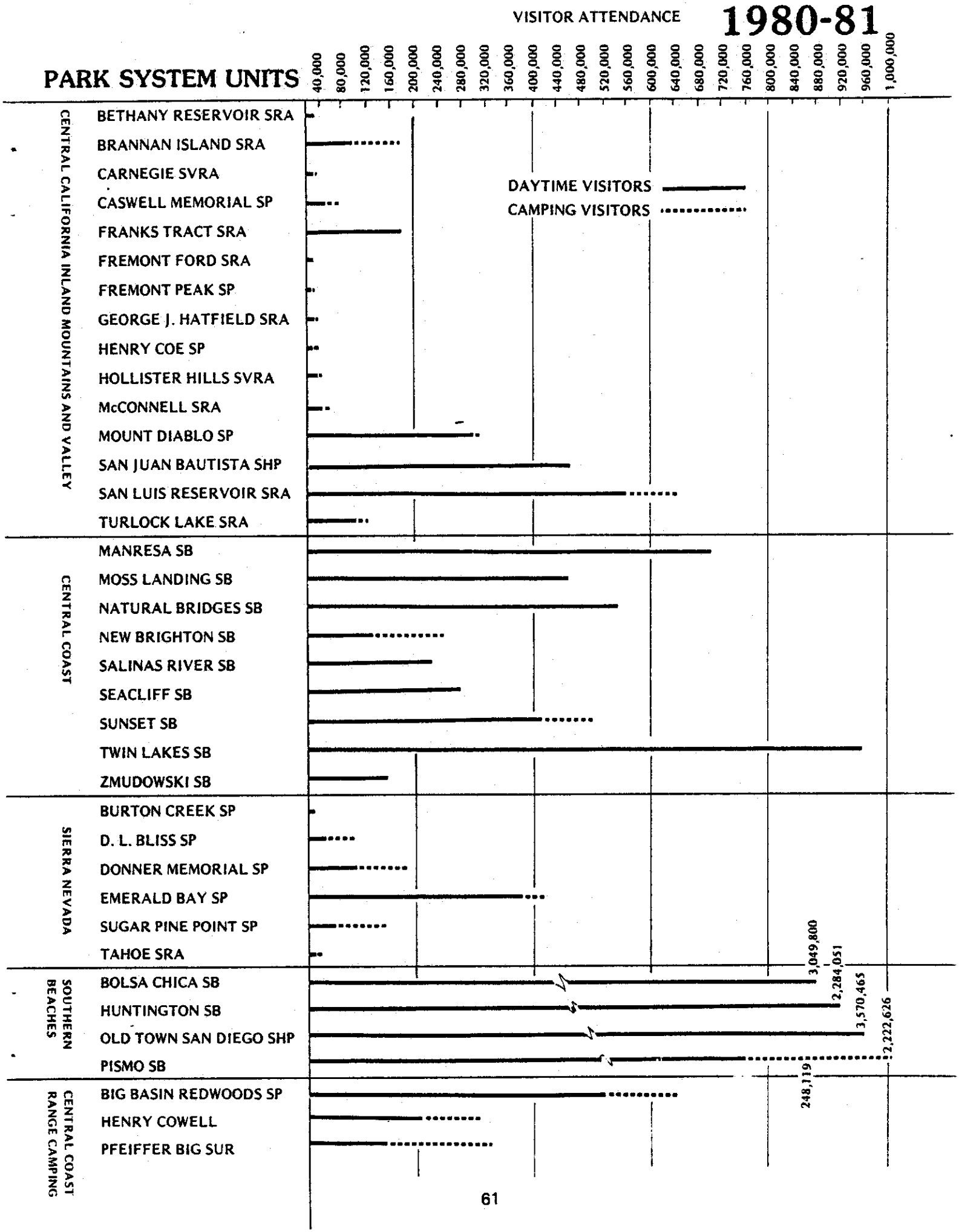
ACTIVITY	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	INCREASE %
A NATURE APPRECIATION	3,393,435	3,714,321	4,045,144	4,313,322	4,559,811	34%
B VISITING SCENIC AREAS	2,169,560	2,425,927	2,676,563	2,865,924	3,029,209	40%
C PICKNICKING	2,124,465	2,279,673	2,420,789	2,543,620	2,655,765	25%
D HIKING/BACKPACKING	1,308,747	1,428,670	1,542,559	1,644,630	1,739,286	33%
E CAMPING	1,231,611	1,317,091	1,408,621	1,491,515	1,563,405	27%
F HORSEBACK RIDING	1,013,440	1,083,421	1,141,165	1,199,029	1,244,605	23%
TOTALS	11,241,258	12,249,103	13,234,841	14,058,040	14,792,081	32%

FIGURE 2

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

FACILITIES NEEDED TO MEET PARIS DEMAND

	ACTIVITY	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
	CAMPING:					
DEMAND		1,231,611	1,317,091	1,408,621	1,491,515	1,563,405
FAC NEED TO MEET DEMAND	(647*0.55*0.015)/3.5	2903	3105	3320	3516	3685
EXISTING FAC		300	300	300	300	300
ADDITIONAL FAC NEEDED		2603 ****	2805 ****	3020 ****	3216 ****	3385 ****
	PICKNICKING:					
DEMAND		2,124,456	2,279,673	2,420,789	2,543,620	2,655,765
FAC NEED TO MEET DEMAND	(652*0.45*0.01)/4	2390	2565	2723	2862	2988
EXISTING FAC		5041	5041	5041	5041	5041
ADDITIONAL FAC NEEDED		NONE ****	NONE ****	NONE ****	NONE ****	NONE ****


VISITOR ATTENDANCE 1980-81
PARK SYSTEM UNITS
40,000
80,000
120,000
160,000
200,000
240,000
280,000
320,000
360,000
400,000
440,000
480,000
520,000
560,000
600,000
640,000
680,000
720,000
760,000
800,000
840,000
880,000
920,000
960,000
1,000,000
DAYTIME VISITORS
CAMPING VISITORS
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INLAND MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY
BETHANY RESERVOIR SRA
BRANNAN ISLAND SRA
CARNEGIE SVRA
CASWELL MEMORIAL SP
FRANKS TRACT SRA
FREMONT FORD SRA
FREMONT PEAK SP
GEORGE J. HATFIELD SRA
HENRY COE SP
HOLLISTER HILLS SVRA
McCONNELL SRA
MOUNT DIABLO SP
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA SHP
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR SRA
TURLOCK LAKE SRA
CENTRAL COAST
MANRESA SB
MOSS LANDING SB
NATURAL BRIDGES SB
NEW BRIGHTON SB
SALINAS RIVER SB
SEACLIFF SB
SUNSET SB
TWIN LAKES SB
ZMUDOWSKI SB
SIERRA NEVADA
BURTON CREEK SP
D. L. BLISS SP
DONNER MEMORIAL SP
EMERALD BAY SP
SUGAR PINE POINT SP
TAHOE SRA
SOUTHERN BEACHES
BOLSA CHICA SB
HUNTINGTON SB
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO SHP
PISMO SB
CENTRAL COAST RANGE CAMPING
BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP
HENRY COWELL
PFEIFFER BIG SUR
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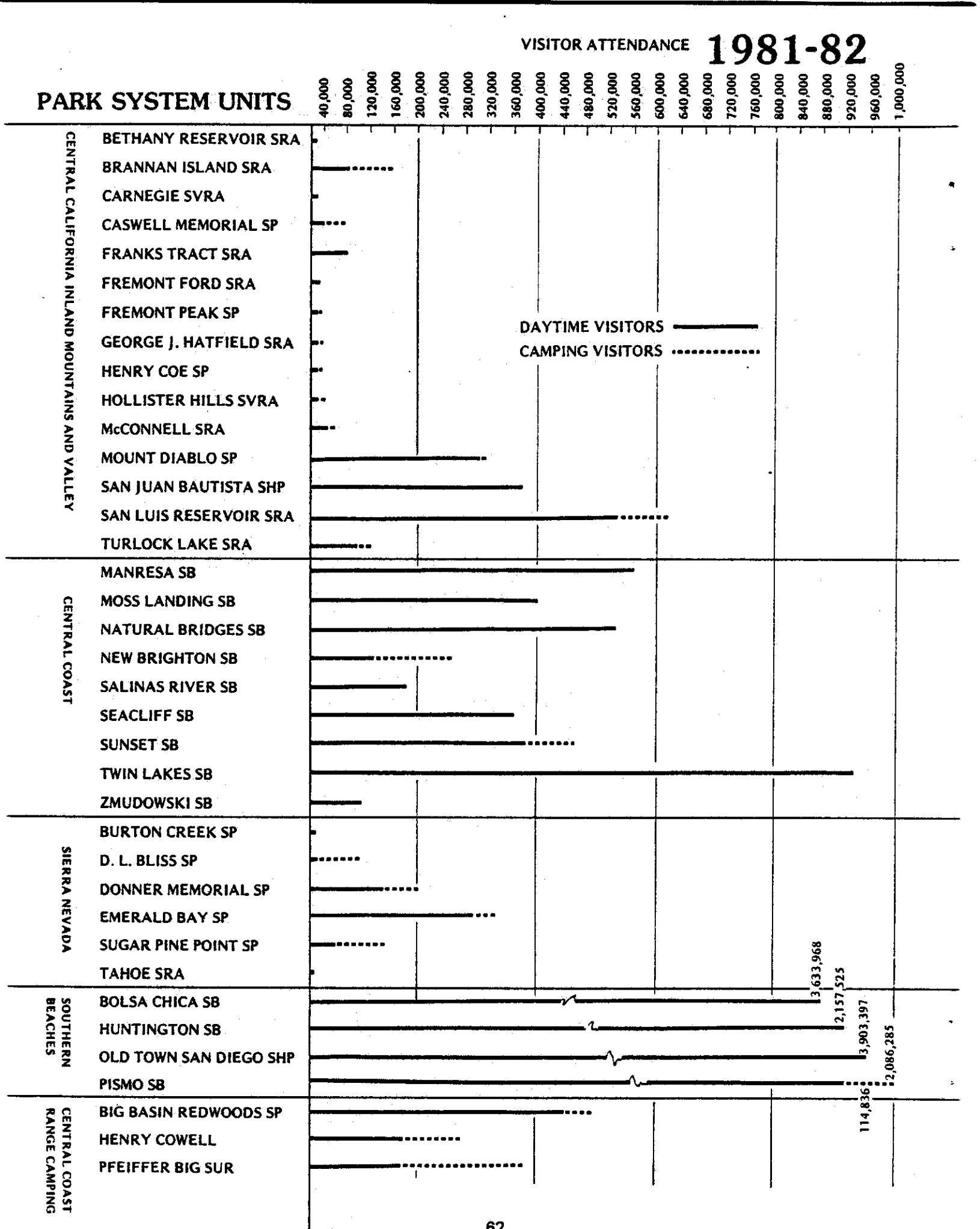
3,570,465
2,222,626
248,119


VISITOR ATTENDANCE 1981-82
PARK SYSTEM UNITS
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120,000
160,000
200,000
240,000
280,000
320,000
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400,000
440,000
480,000
520,000
560,000
600,000
640,000
680,000
720,000
760,000
800,000
840,000
880,000
920,000
960,000
1,000,000
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INLAND MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY
BETHANY RESERVOIR SRA
BRANNAN ISLAND SRA
CARNEGIE SVRA
CASWELL MEMORIAL SP
FRANKS TRACT SRA
FREMONT FORD SRA
FREMONT PEAK SP
GEORGE J. HATFIELD SRA
HENRY COE SP
HOLLISTER HILLS SVRA
McCONNELL SRA
MOUNT DIABLO SP
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA SHP
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR SRA
TURLOCK LAKE SRA
DAYTIME VISITORS
CAMPING VISITORS
CENTRAL COAST
MANRESA SB
MOSS LANDING SB
NATURAL BRIDGES SB
NEW BRIGHTON SB
SALINAS RIVER SB
SEACLIFF SB
SUNSET SB
TWIN LAKES SB
ZMUDOWSKI SB
SIERRA NEVADA
BURTON CREEK SP
D. L. BLISS SP
DONNER MEMORIAL SP
EMERALD BAY SP
SUGAR PINE POINT SP
TAHOE SRA
SOUTHERN BEACHES
BOLSA CHICA SB
HUNTINGTON SB
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO SHP
PISMO SB
CENTRAL COAST RANGE CAMPING
BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP
HENRY COWELL
PFEIFFER BIG SUR
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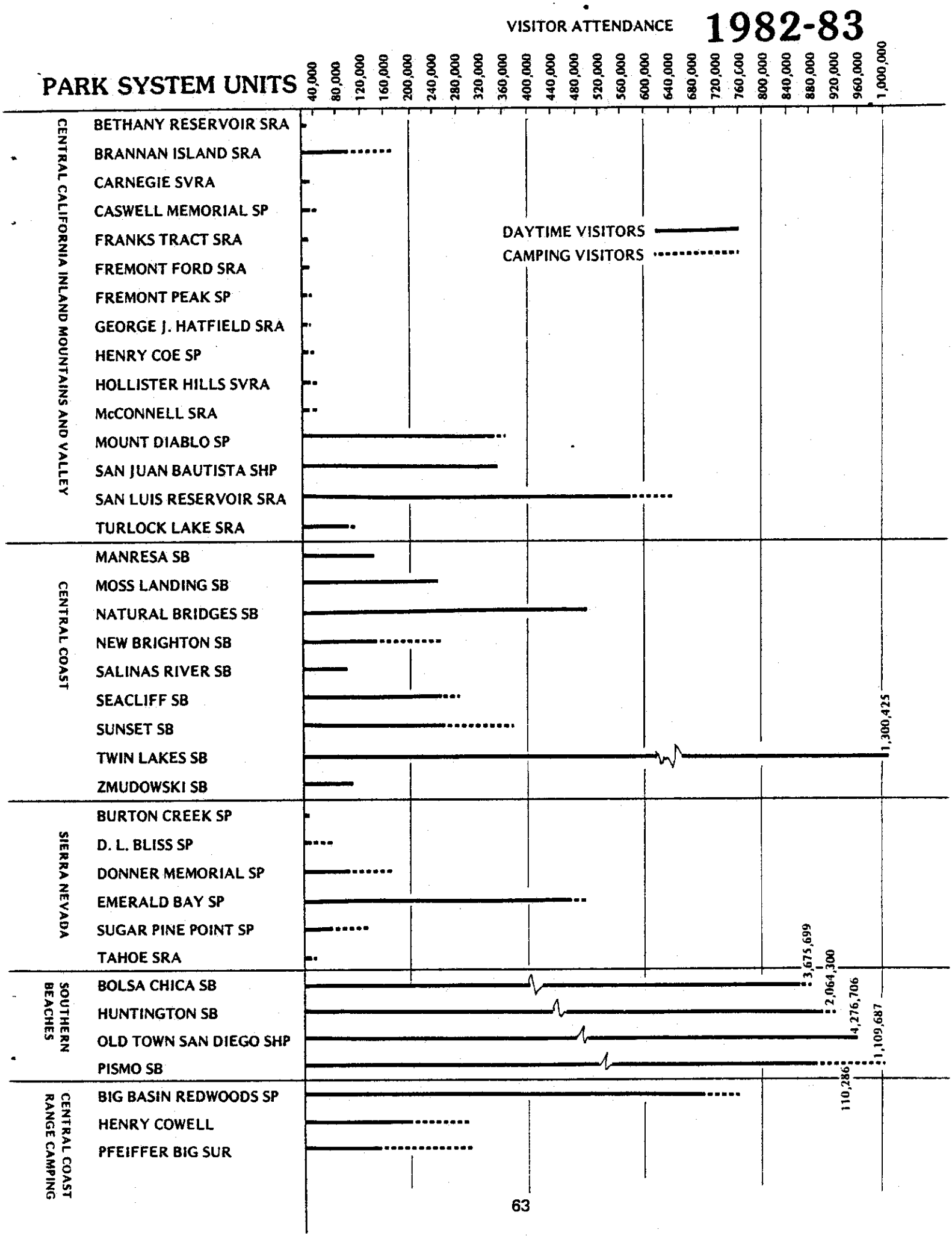
3,903,397
2,086,285
114,836


VISITOR ATTENDANCE 1982-83
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120,000
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200,000
240,000
280,000
320,000
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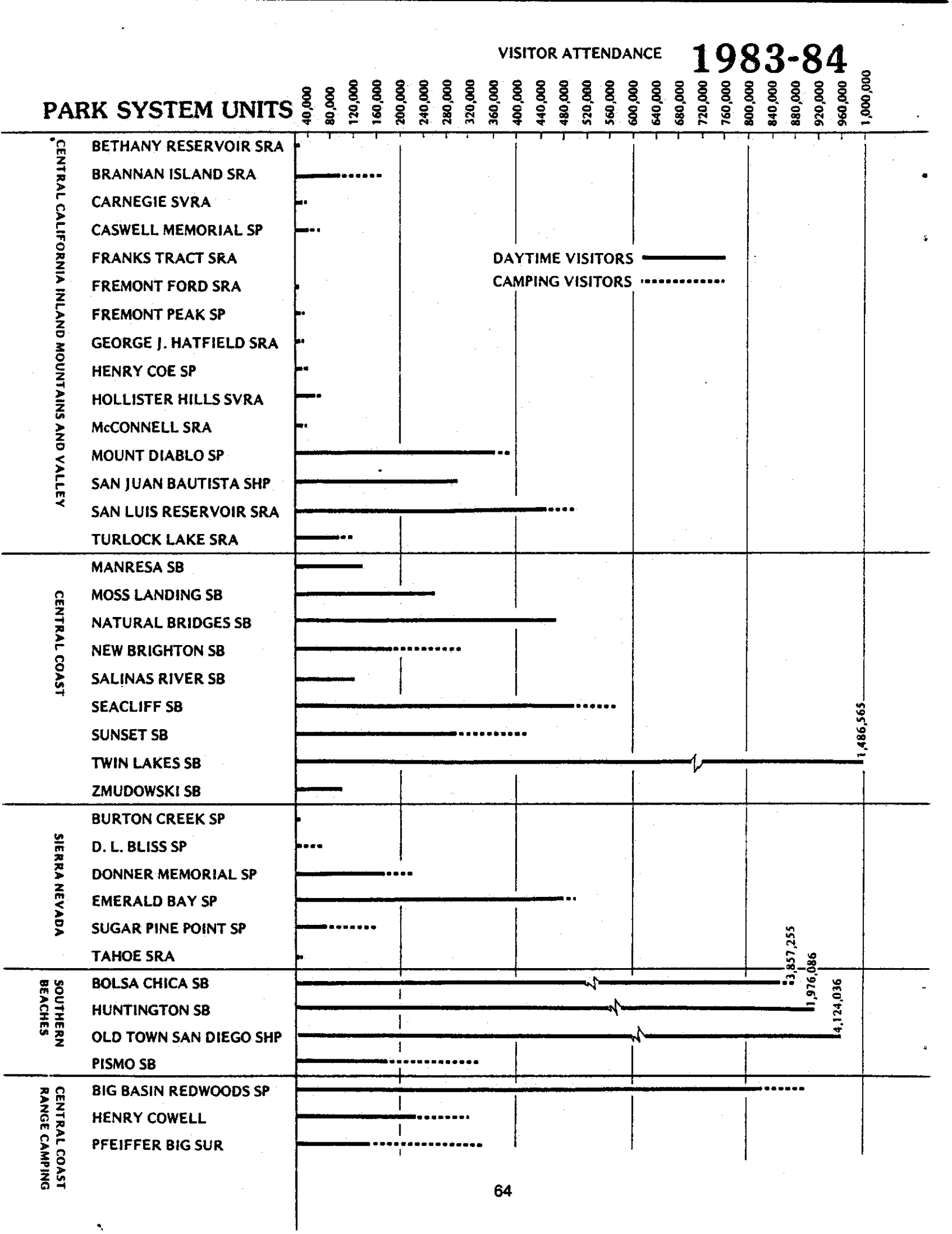
440,000
480,000
520,000
560,000
600,000
640,000
680,000
720,000
760,000
800,000
840,000
880,000
920,000
960,000
1,000,000
DAYTIME VISITORS
CAMPING VISITORS
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INLAND MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY
BETHANY RESERVOIR SRA
BRANNAN ISLAND SRA
CARNEGIE SVRA
CASWELL MEMORIAL SP
FRANKS TRACT SRA
FREMONT FORD SRA
FREMONT PEAK SP
GEORGE J. HATFIELD SRA
HENRY COE SP
HOLLISTER HILLS SVRA
McCONNELL SRA
MOUNT DIABLO SP
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA SHP
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR SRA
TURLOCK LAKE SRA
CENTRAL COAST
MANRESA SB
MOSS LANDING SB
NATURAL BRIDGES SB
NEW BRIGHTON SB
SALINAS RIVER SB
SEACLIFF SB
SUNSET SB
TWIN LAKES SB
ZMUDOWSKI SB
1,300,425
SIERRA NEVADA
BURTON CREEK SP
D. L. BLISS SP
DONNER MEMORIAL SP
EMERALD BAY SP
SUGAR PINE POINT SP
TAHOE SRA
3,675,699
SOUTHERN BEACHES
BOLSA CHICA SB
HUNTINGTON SB
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO SHP
PISMO SB
2,064,300
4,276,706
1,109,687
110,286
CENTRAL COAST RANGE CAMPING
BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP
HENRY COWELL
PFEIFFER BIG SUR


VISITOR ATTENDANCE 1983-84
PARK SYSTEM UNITS
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200,000
240,000
280,000
320,000
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400,000
440,000
480,000
520,000
560,000
600,000
640,000
680,000
720,000
760,000
800,000
840,000
880,000
920,000
960,000
1,000,000
DAYTIME VISITORS
CAMPING VISITORS
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INLAND MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY
BETHANY RESERVOIR SRA
BRANNAN ISLAND SRA
CARNEGIE SVRA
CASWELL MEMORIAL SP
FRANKS TRACT SRA
FREMONT FORD SRA
FREMONT PEAK SP
GEORGE J. HATFIELD SRA
HENRY COE SP
HOLLISTER HILLS SVRA
McCONNELL SRA
MOUNT DIABLO SP
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA SHP
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR SRA
TURLOCK LAKE SRA
CENTRAL COAST
MANRESA SB
MOSS LANDING SB
NATURAL BRIDGES SB
NEW BRIGHTON SB
SALINAS RIVER SB
SEACLIFF SB
SUNSET SB
TWIN LAKES SB
1,486,565
ZMUDOWSKI SB
SIERRA NEVADA
BURTON CREEK SP
D. L. BLISS SP
DONNER MEMORIAL SP
EMERALD BAY SP
SUGAR PINE POINT SP
TAHOE SRA
3,857,255
SOUTHERN BEACHES
BOLSA CHICA SB
1,976,086
HUNTINGTON SB
4,124,036
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO SHP
PISMO SB
CENTRAL COAST RANGE CAMPING
BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP
HENRY COWELL
PFEIFFER BIG SUR

Coyote Lake gets the heaviest use because of the lake. Sanborn has the lowest use, because it has walk-in campsites. Mount Madonna, Uvas Canyon, and Sanborn are all located at the ridge of the coastal mountains. The summer climate is very different between the coastal mountains and the inland mountains. The coastal influence has a cooling effect on these coastal mountain parks. The inland mountains are hotter and drier.

Summary and Conclusion

At Henry W. Coe State Park, the idea of 100 square miles accessible only at the perimeter creates a backcountry image. This image is further defined and strengthened by the Public Resources Code as it applies to the Department of Parks and Recreation's role in providing recreation. The scale of this backcountry, within an hour's drive of millions of people, is the essence of the recreation attraction at Henry W. Coe.

In the midst of our busy society, with its incredible array of technology, more and more people are seeking experiences that take them back to their roots. They seek an understanding of the natural world. They search out places "away from it all," where they can explore with joy and wonder a wilderness experience.

Transportation and Circulation

Public Vehicular Access

This plan recommends public vehicular access into areas around the perimeter of the park which are most suitable for facilities designed to accommodate vehicles. Public vehicular access includes all types of vehicles -- publicly or privately owned buses, recreational vehicles, cars, trucks, and motorcycles.

The plan recommends trail access into and through the central mass of the park.

There is now only one public road into Henry W. Coe State Park. It is Dunne Avenue, located on the western side of the park, intersecting U.S. Highway 101 at Morgan Hill. It is a windy, 12-1/2-mile road, a 35-minute drive from Highway 101 to the park. The Dunne Avenue interchange is about 20 miles south of the San Jose Civic Center, a 25-minute drive on Highway 101.

The department is currently negotiating to buy access into the park on the south side, off state Highway 152. Highway 152 intersects Highway 101 about 30 miles south of the San Jose Civic Center (a 33-minute drive). Highway 152 intersects the park entrance road 20-1/2 miles east of Highway 101, on Highway 152 (about a 25-minute drive). This road, called the Bell Station entrance road, is about 6-1/2 miles long between Highway 152 and the park boundary, taking about 12 minutes to drive. All told, this Bell Station access route is a little over 57 miles from the San Jose Civic Center, and the drive takes an hour and 10 minutes, barring any traffic delays.

The Bell Station entrance is also located 21-1/2 miles (a 22-minute drive) west of the Highway 152 interchange with Interstate 5 in Merced County. This interchange is about 60 miles, or 1-hour's drive on I-5, south of the 580 Freeway in the San Ramon - Livermore area, making the San Ramon - Livermore area a 1-hour 20-minute+ drive away. The park is 5-1/4 hours' driving time from Los Angeles, via Interstate 5.

The department is also considering acquisition alternatives for public vehicular access into Henry W. Coe State Park at the southwest corner of the park, on Gilroy Hot Springs Road. It is 10 miles (about a 25-minute drive) from the Highway 101 interchange at Leavesley Road, a couple of miles north of the Highway 152 - Highway 101 interchange. This southwest area of the park is very rugged terrain along the perimeter, leaving few opportunities to provide vehicular types of visitor support facilities. However, it is an excellent point of access into many beautiful areas of the park (see Proposed Facility Development, Gilroy Hot Springs and Coit Ranch, page 75).

There is one other potential public vehicular access route into the park besides Dunne Avenue, the Bell Station Road, and the Gilroy Hot Springs Road. It is an entrance road into the northern portion of the park, from a county road named San Antonio Road. San Antonio Road is an extremely narrow, curvy road, which winds its way westward from the park 12 miles to the Lick Observatory at the peak of Mount Hamilton, then back down another 15 miles to the San Jose vicinity. San Antonio Road also goes 30 miles north into Livermore from the park, and it intersects 6 miles north of the park with Del Puerto Canyon Road. Del Puerto Canyon Road is another narrow, curvy road, which goes eastward 20 miles and connects with Interstate 5 in Stanislaus County near Patterson, about 30 miles south of Freeway 580. San Antonio Road is within 2 miles of the north boundary of the park at its closest point, and the terrain between the park boundary and the road consists of a flat valley floor. Existing dirt ranch roads now make this connection. The curvy and narrow route is probably close to 1 hour's drive from San Jose's Civic Center, at a 25 mph pace. It is probably 15 minutes driving time closer to the San Ramon - Livermore areas than the Bell Station entrance, making these areas just about 1 hour away from visitor support facilities at San Antonio Valley.

Public Access Other Than Vehicular

Other possible methods of gaining access into Henry W. Coe State Park are by foot, horseback, bicycle, or airplane. There are no railroad routes existing or proposed in the vicinity of the park.

Hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling access will be possible on all vehicular routes into the park. Trail access routes separated from vehicular traffic along entrance roads may be appropriate, but should be based on use patterns established after the park becomes more accessible to the public. Separation of equestrian trails from hiking trails and bicycle trails in the park should also be determined by public use of the area over time. This plan proposes equal rights of access to all types of trail users.

The only other possible method of access into this steep rugged backcountry is by airplane.

Airplane access is not recommended because of aircraft noise and visual impact next to wilderness; the extent of grading needed to meet FAA standards; and conflict with the Public Resources Code. Access by airplane was given full consideration, and the following is a summary analysis of the potential airstrip development.

The last private owners of the Gill-Mustang and Coit Ranches were cattlemen, who appreciated the value of small aircraft for transportation in and out of the remote country, and for reconnaissance of their vast and rugged property. They graded two primitive dirt airstrips -- one in a grassy valley called Paradise Flat, near the Gill Ranch headquarters; the other on a ridgetop, next to man-made Hoover Lake. The airstrips were used regularly by the owners, and occasionally by fly-in visitors.

The Hoover Lake airstrip lies on rolling terrain, at an elevation of 2,400 feet. It has a length of about 2,525 feet. Lying on a ridge, it is subject to strong winds; these are usually crosswinds, since the prevailing wind is from the west.

There is no room to lengthen this airstrip by even 100 feet in either direction due to sharp downslopes at both ends, and an additional 1,000 feet would be needed to meet FAA standards. Consequently, the Hoover Lake airstrip cannot be developed to provide a legal landing strip for piston-powered, propeller-driven, fixed-wing aircraft.

The Paradise Flat runway is oriented east-west. The length of the existing cleared and graded dirt airstrip is about 1,850 feet. The ends of the runway are now marked by large white Xs, a standard symbol for a runway that is closed to public use. The width of the present airstrip averages 10 feet. The average slope of the airstrip is about 1-3/4 degrees downhill to the east, uphill to the west.

An airstrip would make this area of the state park more accessible to visitors who have access to small aircraft. Fly-in "environmental campsites" could be developed. There is no other public airport with adjacent camping facilities between Oceano Airport (next to Pismo State Beach) in San Luis Obispo County and the USFS Gravelly Valley Airport in Lake County. An airstrip could be used by the unit and area staff for reconnaissance and patrol.

Recreation landing strips would be an innovation for the California State Park System. There are no airspace conflicts, no other airports, or broadcasting facilities. Several individuals and agencies have expressed an interest in the potential of this airstrip. Funding might be obtained from the Division of Aeronautics in the state Department of Transportation (Caltrans), or from the Federal Aviation Administration's Trust Fund for Airport Development.

Development of this existing airstrip to basic utility airport standards would be technically possible. A runway 3,100 feet long and at least 50 feet wide is needed. A safety area without obstructions or hazards must be 100 feet wide, 50 feet on either side of the runway's center line, extending at least 200 feet beyond each end of the runway. A distance of 200 feet from the runway's center line to the edge of an aircraft parking area or any building is also required. The maximum allowable slope of the runway or any portion of it is about 1 degree. Airport development would require placing a substantial culvert and fill across a draw that lies beyond the west end of the existing airstrip. To accommodate a 200-foot-wide runway safety zone, this culvert would have

to be at least 250 feet long. One local source of fill material would be from the small hill beyond the east end of the runway. Reducing the height of the hill would also improve the clearway beyond the end of the runway.

The extent of grading required to build a public airstrip has not been determined in detail. The amount of landform change and the amount of cubic yardage of earth involved have not been surveyed or estimated. The extent of grading required, however, would clearly not be compatible with the design standards set forth in this plan (see Proposed Design Concepts and Development Standards, page 68).

Another major drawback to an airstrip, especially one located so close to the most remote backcountry space, is the aircraft noise and visual infringement on people using the tranquil open space. Noise from aircraft will never be completely preventable, but encouraging it, especially in this very remote place, is contrary to the values of experiencing the natural aspects of the backcountry.

Public Resources Code Sections 5001.7 and 5093.36(b) prohibit roads and airports if they are not compatible with management of the unit in relation to its primary usage, and with the recreation experience of other visitors. This plan recommends against an airport at Paradise Flat and Hoover Lake.

Proposed Design Concepts and Development Standards

The following standards for design are presented here to define park development, as distinctive from commercial/industrial/residential development. These proposed standards shall not restrict development. The extent of grading road widths, campsite spacing, and the like may necessarily vary to be practical in different situations. These standards set the tone of development which is appropriate in the park setting.

Vehicular Access Around the Perimeter

The 105-square-mile land mass of Henry W. Coe State Park is only 70 miles from San Francisco and Oakland. San Jose, at the south end of the densely populated Bay Area, is only 25 miles away. So, while the large backcountry area creates the illusion of remoteness, it is not actually remote in the sense of the backcountry of Wyoming, Montana, or Alaska. This urban remoteness is what makes the place special, and makes it all the more important to treat the park as a special environment, and not a typical remote area.

There is a variety of terrain and vegetation in this backcountry, and there is a variety of streams and ponds. There is not any traffic, nor power lines, houses, curbs, gutters, concrete, steel, or other visual clutter.

The following are recommendations for design and development:

Arrange places for people to come in their vehicles around the perimeter where it is most accessible, but prevent these vehicles from crisscrossing the backcountry. Make a clear distinction between where private cars can go and where they cannot go. Restrict the use of park vehicles to the minimum number of trips required to ensure adequate resource management and public health and safety.

Picnic and Daytime Parking

Locate parking and picnic areas along the main perimeter roadways where there is flat terrain (less than 8% slope), easily accessible within a half mile of the main road.

Adapt the number of cars parking to the size of each flat. Never use more than half of the flat space available for parking. When possible, leave 70% of the flat space available completely alone for enjoyment just as it is, except for a few picnic benches and a toilet.

In flats which will accommodate more than nine cars, break the parking lots into groups of about nine, and visually separate the parking lots. Avoid massive areas paved with any surface. Most groups who come to picnic together can be accommodated in a nine-space parking lot.

Wherever possible, connect the parking and picnicking to the backcountry trails system. Some parking which cannot be connected to the trails system can be built to serve as overlooks/rest stops.

Campgrounds

Arrange the campgrounds so they are accessible to cars at the terminus points of the main perimeter roads. Use the larger flats for campgrounds, because campsites require more space and more separation between sites than picnic sites.

Place campsites about 100 feet apart. This will provide up to four camps per acre, which should be the maximum density. Build a parking spur for each site, typically located adjacent to the site, and typically large enough to accommodate two cars. This will assure that a variety of vehicular camping equipment can be accommodated, which is important in public campgrounds.

Build a 12-foot x 12-foot flat area for a tent, and provide a picnic table, a cupboard, and a place for an open fire at each campsite. Each campsite requires thoughtfulness and a sensitivity to the feeling of the place to get a proper relationship between the placement of spur, table, cupboard, and fire pit, with consideration for sun and shade, prevailing breezes, and trees, shrubs, flowers, rocks, and surrounding campsites.

Build restrooms with showers in locations which are central to the campsites, so campsites are within 400 feet of a restroom.

Build water systems for the campgrounds and restrooms. Use solar heaters and battery-powered solar nightlights.

Trail Access into the Heart of the Backcountry

Arrange camping places and resting places for people to come in on horseback or on foot in the central area, near water features (creeks, springs, ponds), at the edge of open meadows, and in protected flats along ridges.

At camping and resting places where water pollution problems might occur, install backcountry toilets and a small spring water collection system for drinking water.

Provide rustic log benches and tables at some of these camping and resting areas.

Main Perimeter Roads - Width

In the design of roads and parking, it is easy to make the mistake of adopting the standards developed for highways or city streets. The design of backcountry or park roads and parking areas requires design standards relevant to backcountry conditions. These standards must meet design criteria requiring care and appreciation for the backcountry, and preservation of the visual integrity of the countryside. This is in contrast with highways and city streets, which, many times, are designed to quickly move masses of vehicles from place to place efficiently and economically.

Traffic safety is actually increased when the driver is confronted with a narrow country road condition. The automatic response is normally to slow down and be alert. People will slow down and obey speed limit signs if the roadway design warrants it. The freeway system is designed for 65 to 70 mph, and most drivers tend to go that fast regardless of the 55 mph speed limit laws. One of the major contributing factors affecting voluntary reduction of speed is the closeness of visible objects off the side of the road. This is sometimes called marginal friction.

It is a dangerous road which is designed for 25 mph speeds in alignment sight distance, etc., but has 12-foot traffic lanes and 5-foot shoulders. The design is dangerous because it gives the impression that there is no danger in going a lot faster than 25 mph. The narrow road with trees right up to its edge gives the impression that there are lots of things to run into, and going slowly comes naturally.

Build main perimeter roads with a surfaced width of 18 feet (two 9-foot lanes), and a 1-foot shoulder on each side.

Main Perimeter Roads - Alignment

Horizontal curves in road alignments should not be less than 100 feet in radius. This is a minimum turning radius for some car and trailer rigs. Vertical curves should be designed to have a minimum radius that avoids bumper drag or bottoming out.

The gradient of the main perimeter roads should conform precisely to the gradient of the land, but the alignment should be arranged to avoid gradients in excess of 10% (100 feet horizontal to 10 feet vertical). If this cannot be attained, some portions of roadway can be built as steep as 20%, but these portions should not exceed 100 feet in length.

Main Perimeter Roads - Grading

Avoid cuts and fills greater than 5 feet in elevation. A 5-foot cut or fill can soon be covered by native and indigenous trees, shrubs, and grasses. Five feet is of human scale, not much higher than most people. We tend not to notice a 5-foot cut or fill because it's our size. A 10-foot or greater cut or fill slope tends to be overwhelming.

Align the road to avoid cross slopes in excess of 25% gradient (10 feet horizontal to 2-1/2 feet vertical). Avoid any grading in excess of 8 feet off the edge of the pavement. Build cut slopes no steeper than 1:1, and fill slopes no steeper than 2:1. The width of the entire swath caused by road construction should not exceed 34 feet. The top and toe of slopes should be rounded off to give a natural appearance.

Main Perimeter Roads - Pavement

To achieve this minimal kind of grading, some steeply sloping portions of the park will require narrow, sharply curving roads of steeper gradients than what we are used to in the state and federal highway systems. This does not mean that these roads should be of a low quality. They should, in fact, be very substantially built, so they will last a long time with very low maintenance.

Build the road surface of asphaltic concrete 2 inches thick. Place this road surface on compacted base rock 8 inches thick.

Camp and Picnic Roads and Parking

Build the roads that lead into picnic areas and campgrounds so they give the impression of a private driveway or a dirt farm road. This impression can be attained by increasing the marginal friction (narrowing road width) and changing the pavement surface.

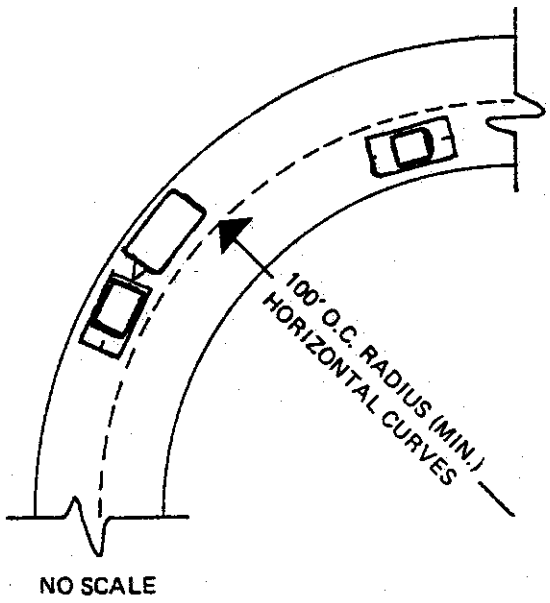
Build picnic and campground roads with a 16-foot-wide surface and 1-foot shoulders. Pave with a double chip seal coat surface on a 6-inch aggregate base.

Parking spaces in picnic areas and spurs in campgrounds should be left unpaved. Use either 6-inch aggregate base with no surface or, preferably, interlocking turfstone-type pavers. Fill the voids of these concrete pavers with a mixture of crushed rock, sand, and soil. Plant native grasses to cover these, so cars will come to rest on a grassy, gravelly fringe of the site's natural green trees and shrubs.

Transitions Between Road Types

Make transitions between the different kinds of road/parking surfaces. The main entrances into the park off a state highway or county road should be built using the same standards of design as the state highway or county road. The transition into the standards of main perimeter road should take place gradually over a 500-foot length, or about the length of a city block. The transition from main perimeter road to picnic/camp road should take place gradually over a 100-foot length. The transition from picnic/camp road to parking space/spur should be immediate, to help differentiate the roadway from the parking. The transitions naturally become shorter as the traffic moves more slowly.

There will be a paving surface transition in addition to the road width transition between main roads and camp/picnic roads. At the center 50 feet of this 100-foot transition, place the double chip seal over 1-1/2 inches of asphalt concrete.



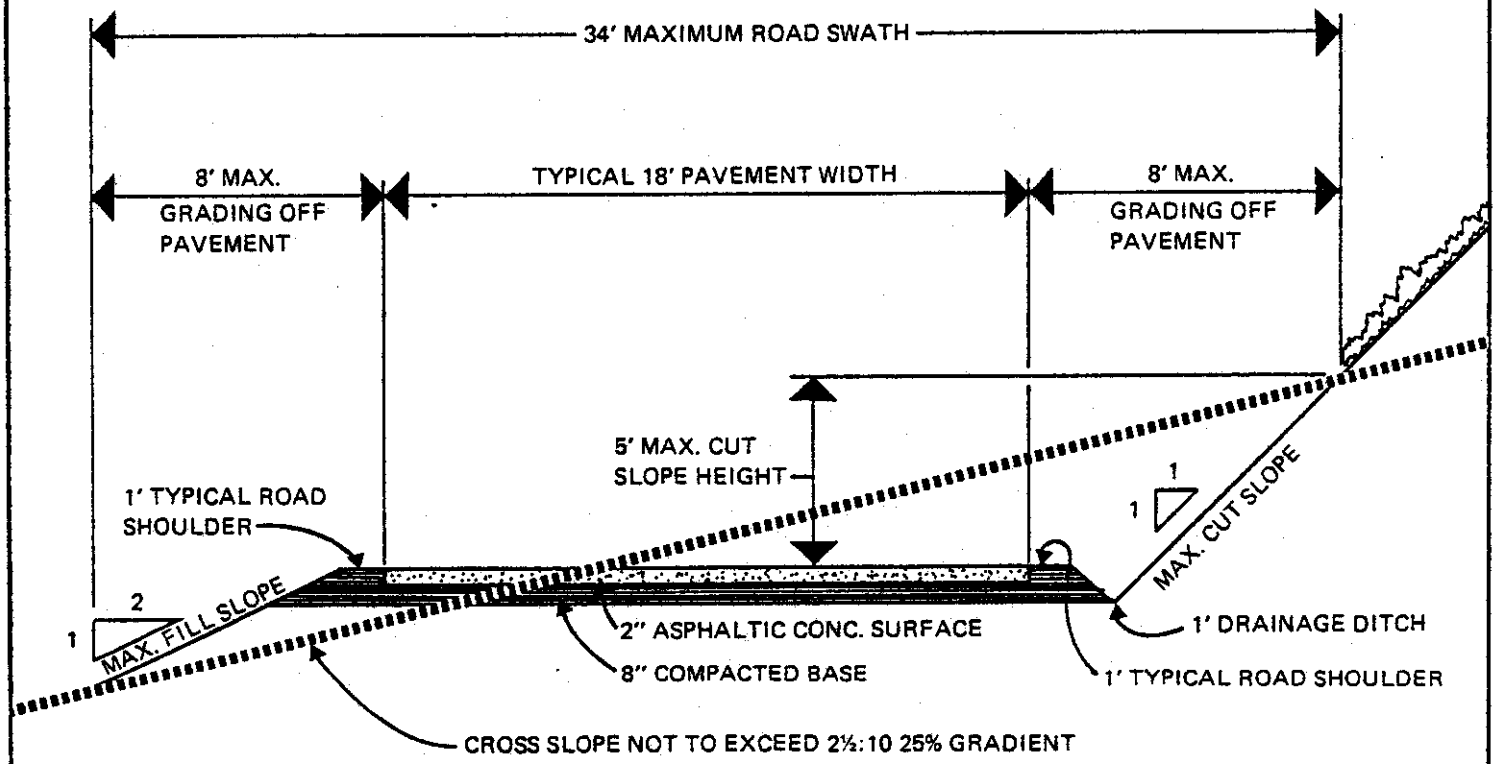
VERTICLE CURVES MIN./MAX. TO PREVENT BUMPER DRAG OR OIL PAN SCRAPING ON PAVEMENT.

TYPICAL 10% GRADIENTS

1

10

MAX. 20% GRADIENTS NOT TO EXCEED 100' IN LENGTH



HENRY W. COE STATE PARK ROAD DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Vehicle Barriers

There is a liberating feeling about "getting away" to the backcountry. Some people take this liberation as permission to drive where they please -- to make their own roads.

There are those that are not aware of, or are not concerned about, the destruction their vehicles can do to soils and vegetation. Vehicle barriers will be necessary to keep vehicles on the surfaces designed for them, and off the natural vegetation.

In many instances, the cut or fill slope adjacent to road or parking areas will serve as a vehicle barrier. The best vehicle barrier for backcountry vehicle control is native/indigenous trees, but newly planted or seedling trees will not stop vehicles. So some other kind of vehicle barriers should serve to stop vehicles long enough for trees to get large enough to do the job.

Make vehicle barriers out of large (approximately 2-foot-diameter minimum) indigenous rocks buried half into the ground, where rocks are available from roadway grading or can be moved from nearby places without leaving a noticeable scar. Where rocks are not available, use a combination of 8-inch-thick (minimum) timber posts and 18-inch-high (maximum) split rail fences of a rustic design. Plant trees at all barriers to serve in the long range.

Proposed Facility Development

Although a relatively small percentage of this 67,000-acre park is suitable for development, it is essential to recognize that this small percentage is a tremendous amount of land.

To express the value of the amount of available space in terms of recreation development at Henry W. Coe State Park, it was compared with several other units of the State Park System. Ten units were chosen which had campgrounds/picnic facilities and known acreages that were taken up by these developments. These included Portola State Park, Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, Butano State Park, New Brighton State Beach, San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area, Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, and Donner Memorial State Park. All ten units combined have 1,212 campsites on 287 acres, 45 group camps on 35 acres, and 1,697 picnic sites on 151 acres (see Appendix B).

This General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park designates a total of about 925 acres which are suitable for construction of camp and picnic facilities. That is more than triple the amount of space available in all ten parks mentioned above. The 925 acres can provide either 3,700 campsites or 14,800 picnic sites (see Appendix A).

This plan has certainly identified an adequate supply of land suitable for development. The plan, however, also recommends a careful, studied approach to development in order to guard against exceeding reasonable levels. (See proposed phasing of facility development, page 80.)

Following is an area-by-area description of development proposals.

Coe Ranch Entrance

Existing Conditions

The original Coe Ranch headquarters site is occupied by several historic structures, including the Coe ranch house, a small bunkhouse, a stone cooler, a generator shed, a blacksmith shop, a hay barn, a corral, and a water tower. In addition, there are buildings and features of less historic interest, including the interpretive center (museum), a large metal barn, a mobile home, and a small wood-frame building. Existing visitor support facilities at this location include 20 camp or picnic sites with stoves and tables, restrooms, parking spurs, and interpretive signs/displays. The ranch headquarters site is about 20 acres in size, situated on a small flat in otherwise steep terrain adjacent to Pine Ridge.

Visitor Support Facilities

The story of early ranch life in the vicinity will continue to be interpreted through preservation of the existing historic structures. Expansion of the visitor center (museum) will further enhance diverse interpretation opportunities. The 20-unit campground can continue to function as a dual use facility for camping and picnicking. Because usable, flat land at this site is very limited, further expansion is not recommended. The old Coe ranch house, constructed in the early 1900s, is now being used as a dwelling for field staff in order to provide security for the park and the public. Further use of this building for administrative purposes (residence) will be discontinued so the ranch house can be more effectively interpreted in conjunction with the nearby museum building.

Staff housing can be accommodated at a site nearby but outside the Coe Ranch complex of historic buildings. The existing mobile home will also be moved to this new location, in order to protect the integrity of the historic ranch setting.

Manzanita Ridge/Point

Existing Conditions

Manzanita Ridge (actually an extension of Pine Ridge) and Manzanita Point have been available for public use on a reservation basis since the late 1960s. Ten sites for group camping and day use are located near Manzanita Point. Pit toilets and tables are available; however, there is no drinking water at this location. The existing dirt road meanders along the ridgetop for approximately 1-1/4 miles. Total acreage at this location is approximately 125 acres, although only a small portion is now available for public use. There is some brush, but, for the most part, the area is generally open grassland, with scattered oak and an occasional ponderosa pine.

Visitor Support Facilities

Day use and equestrian use with emphasis on family and group camping, including a campfire area for interpretive programs, is proposed for this area. Improvement of the trail system in this vicinity is also proposed. These recommended uses will require adequate public vehicular access.

Improvement of the existing road will be restricted to the minimum standards necessary for public use and safety. Development of a water storage and distribution system will also be required to meet the needs of park visitors.

Coit Ranch

Existing Conditions

This site, located near Mahony Ridge, was formerly used as a "cow camp" during earlier cattle ranching activities of the Coit Ranch. Several structures, including a ranch house, a bunkhouse, and a tack house, once occupied this site, but have since been destroyed by fire. Remaining improvements include a generator shed, a corral, stock watering ponds, and a drinking water collection and storage system. There are about 25 acres of usable area at this location.

Visitor Support Facilities

Approximately 3 miles of dirt road (the old Coit Ranch Road) connect this site with the park boundary near Gilroy Hot Springs. This road is situated in rugged, steep terrain in the Coyote Creek canyon. It is unstable, subject to frequent washouts and slipouts resulting from winter rainstorms. Improvement and subsequent maintenance of the road to a standard suitable for public vehicular access would require a substantial expenditure of public funds.

The Coit Ranch site, on the other hand, has a very good potential for certain types of recreational use, such as a trailhead for equestrians and limited camping. An equestrian staging area and trailhead with group camp facilities is proposed at this location. Public vehicles would be allowed into this part of the park only on a reservation basis, and by prior arrangement with park operations staff. Until such time as development and use of this site reaches its full potential, the existing road will be used for management purposes only (see discussion on Gilroy Hot Springs Entrance).

Gilroy Hot Springs Entrance

Existing Conditions

The road leading into the park at this location connects with Gilroy Hot Springs Road (a county road) near the Coyote Creek bridge crossing. This road formerly provided access to the Coit Ranch. The Coit Ranch property boundary (which is now the park boundary) is situated approximately 800 feet from the county road right-of-way. The department is now negotiating to acquire an easement for public access across the intervening private property. Once public access becomes available, park visitors will be able to drive to a ±15-acre site approximately 9/10 mile from the county road.

Visitor Support Facilities

Proposed development at this location will initially provide facilities for an equestrian staging area which can also serve as a trailhead. A parking lot designed to accommodate horse trailers, a small corral, and limited camping for groups is proposed here. A water system and restrooms will also be provided. These facilities will be available for use on a reservation basis.

Public vehicular access will not be permitted beyond this point until there is a demonstrated need for additional facilities at the Coit Ranch site (see Coit Ranch discussion). At that time, the road to the Coit Ranch site would be improved to permit park visitor access by reservation. Since camping facilities would then be available at the Coit site, the equestrian camping at the Gilroy Hot Springs location would be converted to group day use.

Bell Station Intersection

Existing Conditions

The intersection of the Bell Station entrance road with state Highway 152 is about 400 feet east of the Bell Station service station and restaurant. It is at the foot of the grade off Pacheco Pass, at about the midpoint of a mile-long straightaway affording good sight distance.

Visitor Support Facilities

A main park entrance road intersection at Highway 152 is proposed at this location. Caltrans is now planning the widening of Highway 152 through the Bell Station area from two lanes to four lanes. This important intersection is part of the highway widening project. A safe and highly visible state park entrance, distinctly separate from other nearby roadside attractions, is proposed.

Acquisition of ±40 acres adjacent to Highway 152 would allow for development of a valuable orientation and visitor center to serve a major portion of the park. Picnic facilities and a wayside campground would be highly desirable facilities in this area.

Dowdy Ranch Entrance

Existing Conditions

About 20 acres of broken flats and gradual slopes are suitable for facility development, because it will require minimal grading and expense. Some portions of the area have been graded flat by past owners. There are a few scattered oaks and some brush, but most of the area is grass-covered. There is an old ranch house and barn, two more recently built cabins, a water tank, and a well/spring. The area is directly accessible to the main Bell Station park entrance road, and is located at the extreme southeast corner of the unit boundary.

Visitor Support Facilities

Day use, with emphasis on visitor orientation, and a trailhead are proposed at this location.

This plan recommends a visitor orientation center. The center should be sited to welcome park visitors, and designed to entice people to stop, park their cars, and go into this facility (the interpretive program is described in the Interpretive Element of this plan; see page 83).

Picnic areas are proposed at the edges of the open, grass-covered spaces.

The residence is in poor condition, and is proposed to be removed. The barn could be useful after repairs, either for administrative use (equipment storage) or possibly for a visitor center and/or interpretation purposes. The cabins are proposed to be removed from their present location.

A trailhead is proposed which would give direction to nearby primitive camping sites on the ridge west of Burra Burra Peak.

Administrative Facilities

A park ranger residence and a maintenance equipment shop and storage yard are proposed at this location. These facilities are proposed to be mostly out of sight from the visitor support facilities.

Bell Station Entrance Road

Existing Conditions

This dirt road was built by previous owners using design standards more than adequate for State Park System roadway design. The road is about 11 miles long, 6 miles between the park boundary and Highway 152, and extending about 5 miles into the park, where it terminates at a typical dirt ranch road built to much lower design standards.

Visitor Support Facilities

A main park entrance road with pull-offs is proposed at this location.

There are numerous wide spots providing opportunities for pull-offs because of the standards used in the grading of this road. These wide spots are especially useful in the first 2-1/2 miles inside the park boundary. It is proposed to develop these and other wide spots at vista points, or wherever they occur, into paved pull-offs and/or parallel parking, with picnic tables and restrooms in some places.

The dirt ranch road connecting the end of the improved Bell Station entrance road with the Orestimba Corral is proposed to be realigned so it is outside the main drainage of the Orestimba Creek.

Orestimba Corral

Existing Conditions

This area is located at the very upper limits of Orestimba Creek. There are nearly 200 acres of rolling, tree-studded terrain, scattered through a 2-square-mile area of more typically steep terrain. The 200 acres of more gentle slopes are suitable for building roads and parking, because it will require minimal grading and expense. There is one existing corral, built and used by past cattle ranchers. A dirt ranch road traverses through about half of the gently rolling portion, and there are two small reservoirs/cattle ponds.

Visitor Support Facilities

Day use, a trailhead, equestrian staging, equestrian camping, group camping, family camping, and car-less camping are proposed at this location. This area is proposed to be developed as the main destination point of most park visitors. The backcountry of the park is most easily reached on foot/horseback from this area. The broken terrain will provide separation between different land uses such as group camp from day use, equestrian staging from family camps, and so forth. Certain portions of this area may be most suitable for car-less camping because some flat spaces are too small to accommodate roads and parking, but large enough for a trail. Wheelbarrows or pushcarts could be used to help family campers transport their tents, ice chests, lawn chairs, and so forth to their campsites.

The existing corral is proposed to remain for use as an equestrian staging area and/or campground.

Administrative Facilities

A park ranger residence and maintenance equipment storage area are proposed at this location. These facilities are proposed to be visually screened from the visitor support facilities.

Mustang Flat

Existing Conditions

This area is located within 3,000 feet of the eastern boundary of the park, less than a mile north of the Orestimba area and 3,000 feet north of Mustang Peak.

The area consists of 200 acres of remarkably flat, mostly oak-studded grasslands, in a half-square-mile area. The flatland is surrounded by steep slopes on three sides, and abrupt drop-offs into the Orestimba drainage on the other. The open, oak-studded flat area is divided unequally by a ravine and some brush-covered terrain.

Visitor Support Facilities

This plan recommends that all other proposals for visitor support facilities be developed as recommended before visitor support facilities accommodating automobiles are built at Mustang Flat (see Proposed Phasing of Facility Developments, page 80). The following visitor support facilities are proposed: family camping, equestrian camping, group camping, day use, and trailheads.

San Antonio Valley Entrance

Existing Conditions

This site is located at the extreme northern edge of the park, in the south end of San Antonio Valley. This highly scenic area offers excellent potential for public recreation and enjoyment, provided suitable access from San Antonio

Valley Road can be obtained (see page 68 for discussion of park access proposals). This portion of the park is gently rolling to flat, open grassland, with scattered oaks. The total area available for public use is about 300 acres. There is also ample opportunity to provide good trail access to nearby portions of the park, such as the Robinson Creek/Red Creek areas, which will be closed to public vehicles.

Visitor Support Facilities

Facilities for family and group camping, day use, and administrative use (ranger residence) are proposed at this location. An equestrian staging area and trailhead and an interpretive facility are also proposed. The department's findings indicate that two major factors will influence both the degree and phasing of visitor facilities: public access and the availability and quality of drinking water. Initial development will occur only after adequate public access is obtained and further determinations regarding water supply have been made.

Primitive/Hike-In/Horseback Ride-In Areas

In many respects, these areas are the backbone of this park. They are certainly the most exciting places for scenery and wildlife. The primitive hike-in areas include the major water bodies in the central area of Henry W. Coe State Park -- the Mississippi Reservoir, the Coit Reservoir, and the Kelly Cabin Reservoir. They also include the smaller cattle ponds, especially the more scenic ones, and they include the flats along the creeks -- Poverty Flat, Pacheco Camp, Madrone Soda Springs, China Hole, and many unnamed similar areas. Mountain peaks, protected flats along streams and ridgetops, waterfalls, and trail-stream crossings are all included as primitive/hike-in areas.

Many of these areas have been used by the past owners/ranchers. The following are singled out because their size and location are especially suitable for hike-in destination visitor support facilities:

1. Paradise Flat

   A very flat open space of about 150 acres in open rolling terrain, where Red Creek flows into Orestimba Creek. It is about a 4-mile walk through the relatively flat and very open upper Orestimba drainage north of the Orestimba Corral. Existing developments include a primitive dirt airstrip (see Transportation and Circulation, page 65), and an unimproved dirt ranch road runs through the area. Red Creek flows through the flat. A cattle pond lies just 300 feet from the edge of Paradise Flat, in steep terrain to the north.

2. Mississippi Lake

   The largest reservoir in Henry W. Coe State Park, with about 30 surface acres, and 3/4 mile long. It is located along the county line, Ridge Road, which separates Stanislaus and Santa Clara Counties. It is nearly a 5-mile walk across some rugged terrain on

unimproved dirt roads from the Orestimba Corral. Mississippi Lake is surrounded by fairly steep terrain, with some flats which will accommodate visitor support facilities. A very nice flat is located between the county line road and the dam.

3. Pacheco Camp

   A relatively flat space of about 5 acres, in especially rugged terrain. The site is blessed with a spring, and has a bunkhouse, a small barn, a few sheds and corrals, and a large, abandoned piece of construction equipment. It lies between Pacheco Creek and an unimproved dirt ranch road. Pacheco Camp is more than 4 miles walking/riding from the Orestimba Corral, on existing unimproved dirt roads across rugged terrain.

4. Coit Lake

   The second largest reservoir in Henry W. Coe State Park, with about 15 surface acres and about 2,000 feet long. It is about a 2-1/2-mile walk across rugged terrain on an unimproved dirt road from Pacheco Camp, and about 7 miles from the Orestimba Corral. It is surrounded by some steep terrain, but flats useful for visitor support facilities are located above Coit Lake on the south side and on the west side on Willow Ridge flats.

5. Kelly Cabin Reservoir

   Probably the third largest reservoir in Henry W. Coe State Park, with about 6 surface acres, and 1,400 feet long. It is just over a 1-mile walk across rugged terrain on an unimproved dirt road from the Coit Reservoir (2-1/2 miles to Pacheco Camp and 8 miles to Orestimba Corral). It is surrounded by steep terrain, and flats useful for visitor support facilities are small and few.

These five areas -- Paradise Flat, Mississippi Lake, Pacheco Camp, Coit Lake, and the Kelly Cabin Reservoir -- form a chain of landscape feature attractions around the Orestimba Corral area. They are logical destinations to hike to, and this plan recommends that visitors be guided by trail signs and maps to hike in to these areas.

These primitive hike-in areas will have rustic visitor support facilities (see Proposed Design Concepts and Development Standards, page 68). Standard picnic tables and standard chemical toilets are not appropriate in this primitive backcountry environment.

Proposed Phasing of Facility Development

This plan recommends a phasing of the initial developments. Each phase shall be evaluated after development takes place to determine in what ways the facilities are being used, and what would be appropriate future development to accommodate visitors and their needs within the constraints of this plan. The phasing is based on estimates of what access right-of-way will be acquired first. An overriding recommendation is to provide visitor support facilities in the same order of public access right-of-way acquisition.

Recommended Development Phases

Phase 1

- If public access right-of-way is available, provide vehicle access into the Orestimba Corral, with a parking lot which will accommodate horse trailers.
- Provide about 20 campsites with support facilities in the general vicinity of the corral area.
- Provide some picnic tables and backcountry toilets at a few pull-off areas along Bell Station Road.
- Provide for an administrative facility at the Dowdy Ranch, with some picnic tables and backcountry toilets.
- Provide some rustic visitor support facilities in primitive hike-in areas.

Phase 2

- If public access right-of-way is available, provide public vehicle access into the San Antonio area, with a small amount of day-use parking and a small number of campsites.
- Improve facilities at the Coe Ranch, and increase vehicular access and camping at Manzanita Ridge/Point.
- Provide some rustic visitor support facilities in primitive hike-in areas.

Phase 3

- If public access right-of-way is available, provide public vehicle access into the Coit Ranch, and develop the area as described in Proposed Facility Development, page 73.
- Provide some rustic visitor support facilities in primitive hike-in areas.

Phase 4 and all following phases will be determined by post-construction evaluations of the first three phases.

The intent of this phasing is to assure a gradual development which can be adapted to serve the public recreation needs of the people using the park. These phases will also assure that the park is made accessible by vehicle to all the perimeter areas, and that public preferences for use and access will be assessed before determining longer-range development priorities.

Long-Range Planning Recommendations for Future Additions

The following discussion, and all other comments regarding land acquisition, are for long-range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition.

Priorities should be given to acquiring additional lands that will result in boundaries that are more manageable, that minimize trespass problems, and that add to the enjoyment and appreciation of park resources. Inholdings should be acquired to further reduce management and access problems. Lands should be acquired as needed to establish property ownership lines that conform logically with natural conditions such as ridgetops, watersheds, or other features.

As decisions are made to acquire additional lands at Henry W. Coe State Park, the following priorities are recommended:

First Priority: Lands, or right-of-way, required for improved public access to park property and to carry out early phased development of visitor support facilities. Improved access is needed at Bell Station, Gilroy Hot Springs, and San Antonio Valley.

Second Priority: All inholding properties in the park. It is necessary to consolidate state-owned lands, and to reduce problems of private access over park property, as well as patrol, land management procedures, etc. Certain private properties that must be crossed for patrol or emergency purposes should also be added.

Third Priority: Private lands near the park boundary that are subject to trespass by park visitors. Long-range additions of certain BLM lands to the northwest of the unit should also be considered.

Concessions

The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.02 et seq., describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System. This plan does not recommend any concessions because, at present, there is no known need. If concessions are provided in a state park, they must provide a serivce to the public. And, as with visitor support facilities, the service provided must help to make state park areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural/scenic/cultural/ecological values.

An example of a concession consistent with the Resources Code at Henry W. Coe State Park might be a pack trail/horse rental concession or, when campgrounds are established at the Orestimba Corral area (11 miles inside the park boundary), a camper-type grocery store. If the need arises for concessions, the Resources Code will adequately provide control for appropriate services.

INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Preface

The Interpretive Element identifies the natural and cultural values in a given state park unit that, when interpreted, should enhance visitors' appreciation and enjoyment of the unit. Themes are developed which provide a context for interpreting these values.

The element also guides the development of visitor orientation facilities by stating the themes to be interpreted and the media to be employed. Visitors are directed to the unit's special attractions, and are encouraged to help preserve them.

Expanded discussions of interpretive themes can be found in the Interpretive Prospectus for Henry W. Coe State Park, on file with the department.

Interpretive Period

The interpretive period chosen for Henry W. Coe State Park begins about 130 million years ago, when the park's oldest rocks were formed, and continues to the present.

The prime periods of human occupation of the park and its surroundings will be interpreted. These are:

1. The Native American period, from about 2000 B.C. to the 1850s.

2. The cattle ranching period, from the 1860s to the 1970s.

Interpretive Themes and Subthemes

Primary Theme #1 -- Glimpses of Nature in a Gentle Wilderness

Subtheme: Geology and the Evolution of the Landscape

Interpretation of the park's geology will focus on the dynamic processes that have formed the underlying mountains, given rise to characteristic strata and rock outcroppings, and are continuing to shape this changing land today.

Subtheme: Diablo Range Ecosystems

Among the ecosystems in the park are grassland, oak woodland, oak savannah, chamise and chaparral scrub, intermittent stream, and lake/pond. Within each ecosystem are intriguing examples of natural history and ecology that can be explored.

Example: The oak trees in the unit often produce large crops of acorns, but very few of these acorns ever survive to become mature trees. A host of animals, from weevils to deer (and, formerly, humans), rely on the oaks for their survival. It is as important for these animals as it is for the oaks

themselves that the trees adequately replace themselves. Since cattle and pigs were introduced, however, this has not been happening at the park. Interpretation will focus on "the friendly oak" and the efforts of the department to restore the balance between the oak and its predators.

Example: Wildlife-rich chaparral fields which are too dense for humans to penetrate often provide ideal habitat for certain species of birds. Although the birds stay hidden in their brushy world most of the time, with a little practice, visitors can identify them by their singular calls.

Subtheme: Wildflowers of Henry W. Coe State Park

February through June are the best months for wildflowers in the park. Interpretation will focus on the strategies evolved by annual and perennial natives in order to survive and thrive in California's Mediterranean climate. Common and colorful species will be highlighted, and their blooming dates publicized.

Subtheme: Tooth, Hoof, and Claw -- The Park's Mountain Lions, Eagles, and Other Animals

Interpretation will highlight the life histories and ecological roles of some of the unit's more spectacular animals, such as mountain lions and bald eagles. However, it will also cover some of the lesser-known but interesting wildlife (e.g., certain small birds, amphibians, and insects). Information will be provided that visitors can use to improve their chances of seeing these creatures (or their signs).

Primary Theme #2 -- Human Survival in a Frugal Land

Henry W. Coe State Park is steep, dry country that was never home to many people. Those who did live there were a special sort, able to survive and even thrive in a land where the living was hard.

Subtheme: The Ancient Ones

This subtheme will cover the culture of the Hokan-speaking peoples who lived in the area before about 500 A.D. The recent discovery of large rocks with the characteristic cup-shaped depressions chipped into them confirms the presence of these ancient people in the park.

Subtheme: Ohlones and Yokuts -- Two Peoples Adapting to One Land

Interpretation will concentrate on the hunting and gathering lifestyles of the Yokut and Ohlone people, and their ability to sustain their ways of life for more than a thousand years without depleting or destroying the natural resources of the land on which they lived. Implements and techniques for capturing game and processing plant foods will be shown. Trading practices, trade items, and trade routes will also be highlighted. Interpretation of the Ohlone practice of setting brushfires to improve the habitat for game can be tied into interpretation of the department's own program of prescribed burning in the park. This will better the public's understanding and acceptance of the practice.

The world view and spiritual viewpoint of the Ohlone and Yokuts was reflected in songs and stories featuring animal characters or gods such as coyote, hummingbird, eagle, and grizzly bear. While these stories and songs complement the earlier-described wildlife theme (tooth, hoof, and claw), their religious significance warrants Native American guidance in interpreting and presenting this material in programs and displays.

Subtheme: Cultures in Collision -- The Ohlone and Yokuts Confront the Euroamerican Invasion

Interpretation will cover the final 75 years of Indian habitation of the unit, during which the Indians confronted and were ultimately decimated by the Euroamerican invaders. Special note will be made of the de Anza expedition which came through the park in 1776 and the Yokut horse raiders who used to drive stolen horses through the park.

Subtheme: Home on the Range -- The Ranching Life at Henry W. Coe

Subjects that will be covered in the interpretation of the ranching theme include:

- -- Early cattle ranching history, covering the late start of this activity in this rugged, isolated area, and changes in cattle ranching operations through the 1970s. (An interesting sideline of this would be conveying why homesteading failed, both on the lands now in the park and on its western borders.)
- -- Cattle drives: trails, tribulations, and triumphs.
- -- Cattle ranching in arid, rough country: the challenges and tradeoffs.
- -- Cattle, critters, and stock ponds: the effects of ranching on wildlife and on the land.

Primary Theme #3 -- Keeping the Wildness in the Land

Subtheme: Fire as Friend and Foe

This subtheme details both the dangers of wildfires and the use of prescribed burning to maintain ecosystems that evolved with fire. Displays covering these subjects could be placed in visitor orientation centers at the time these burns are taking place in the park, or at view areas where burns could be observed.

Subtheme: Oases

This subtheme will explore the role of water impoundments in creating a diversity and abundance of wildlife in a dry land. It should also examine why these features will not last very long without maintenance. Displays on this theme could be put near maintenance work in progress, or used in conjunction with the theme covering the effects of cattle ranching on the land.

Subtheme: Pigs, Turkeys, and Thistles

This subtheme explains the introduction of these exotic plants and animals, and the problems they are causing and control measures. Information on this subject might be provided through campfire presentations or brochures (for self-guided nature trails).

Subtheme: Maintaining the Wilderness Feeling

This subtheme would help acquaint visitors with the measures being taken to realign or remove roads, and the purpose and value of other management techniques which encourage people to camp in different areas of the park.

Primary Theme #4 -- A Backcountry Escape for Urbanites

This subtheme recognizes the most important function that this state park serves, which is to provide large open spaces for people to escape from their stressful urban lives.

Subtheme: Be Prepared: Survival Tips for Trekkers

This subtheme deals with the importance of going into the backcountry adequately equipped and prepared for problems that may arise. Water is not safe to drink in the backcountry. Also, trails may not be signed, so map and compass reading skills may be needed. Knowing first aid is useful, especially in wilderness areas where help may be a long time coming. These and many other survival strategies should be common knowledge to all who trek in this place.

Subtheme: Care of the Environment

This subtheme stresses the importance of keeping natural parklands clean, removing all trash, respecting wildlife, etc.

Subtheme: Unique Features and Special Destinations

This subtheme deals with regional attractions of Henry W. Coe State Park that should be made a part of brochures or information displays.

West End:

Pine Ridge (ponderosa pines) -- These trees are like a beacon to people driving up the Santa Clara Valley. There are only a few patches of them in the park on the higher ridges.

Shrub giants -- Lack of fires in the region for many years has allowed manzanitas to grow far beyond their normal size. Gigantic specimens may be found on Manzanita Point.

Native grasslands -- On Middle Ridge, there is an impressive expanse of native perennial grasses. Here, among the tall bluish-green clumps, visitors can start to imagine what the original California grassland landscape must have looked like.

Southeast End:

Pacheco Creek Falls -- A series of cascading falls that are magnificent in the spring.

Mississippi Lake -- The biggest reservoir; resting places for eagles and large trout.

Mustang Peak -- Outstanding areas of the park can be found here for those willing to make the trip.

"Heck of a View" -- This vista point, located near Burra Burra Peak, provides a 360 degree panorama of the park and the surrounding mountains. Located close to the Dowdy Ranch, it will make a good introduction to the unit for casual visitors.

Visitors and Their Needs

Equestrians and hikers/backpackers are currently the two most common groups of park users at Henry W. Coe State Park. However, their needs differ, with hikers often seeking trails and areas little used by equestrians. If the park staff can monitor trail and destination area use patterns and direct these two groups to different areas, they would be providing a useful service. At the present time, it is unlikely that equestrian use is great enough to be a pressing problem. However, as access is improved and visitation increases, separate trails may also be warranted in certain areas.

Many visitors who come to the park are fearful of getting lost in the backcountry. While clear and readily available maps can reduce mishaps, some signs identifying trails and trail destinations, especially at places where trails intersect, would be useful.

Interpretive Services

Facilities

I. Bell Station Entrance

A. The visitor orientation center should feature a relief map showing terrain and trails, along with brochures with maps showing how to reach a variety of scenic destinations. (See southeast destination listing in theme section.) Since this center may be the most important and heavily used one in the park, it is recommended that a time line approach be used for the interpretation, incorporating natural and cultural sequences, from evolution of the park's oldest rocks to the end of the cattle ranching era. Cultural themes emphasizing human adaptation to the environment would be desirable, with heavy emphasis on natural history and Native American culture.

B. A highly visible bulletin board and information panel should be provided near the Bell Station entrance, along a broad road shoulder with turn-out areas for parking. The panel would orient visitors to this unit's recreation opportunities, as well as county and federal regional opportunities. This would help the public determine their

recreational options without having to drive 7 miles down the road to reach the visitor center. The bulletin board would be very useful for keeping the public posted on weather conditions, and especially on high fire hazard periods that occasionally require closing the park.

II. Henry W. Coe Headquarters Entrance

A. Henry W. Coe Ranch Headquarters Complex

1. Interpretive Center

a. Signs should be installed on the entrance road, as well as in other parts of the park, to guide visitors to its exact location. A special sign at the center should be provided to make visitors aware of the lower-floor natural history area. This center currently provides visitor orientation information, as well as some natural history and historic cattle ranching information.

b. A relief map with the new boundaries showing trails is needed. Colorful brochures should also be provided orienting visitors to the park and emphasizing west side features, rating trails for difficulty, and including destination and return times, along with general survival pointers for safe hiking and camping in the backcountry.

c. The exhibits in the main area of the center primarily highlight aspects of the ranching life enjoyed by Sada Coe (donor of the original parklands). To put these exhibits in the historic context developed in this element (see ranching theme), some of the existing information should be changed, and some explanatory information added. (See the Interpretive Prospectus for details.)

2. Other Buildings on the Site

a. Although not a need currently, the department should not foreclose the possibility of modifying other buildings such as the metal or wooden barns in the historic ranch complex to provide additional space for natural history interpretation.

b. An intrusive feature that detracts from the character of the ranch complex is the existence of a mobile home located at the edge of the complex. It is recommended that an alternative site for this housing be found.

III. San Antonio Valley Entrance

The visitor orientation center should also provide basic information and recreation opportunities in the park through maps and brochures. Features and resources of the entire park should be stressed, with specific information on nearby destinations of interest. (See

destinations under primary theme #4.) Natural history displays highlighting wildflowers and geology would be suitable here. Also, information on the Anza Trail should be provided; this is the valley where the Anza expedition travelled through on its route along Coyote Creek to Gilroy and Monterey.

IV. Gilroy Entrance

This area would be used on an extremely restricted basis; thus, interpretive needs are minimal. Information on how to make reservations for use of the area should be part of the general park brochure.

V. Off-Site Interpretation

A. The roadside rest stop at Westley on Interstate Highway 5 should have visitor information and interpretive panels. Considering the size of the park and its potential for recreation use, more people should become aware of its existence.

B. Off-site visitor information kiosk -- Providing an unmanned four-sided interpretive structure near the Dunne Avenue exit off Highway 101 would be useful for alerting prospective visitors to the unit's resources and recreational opportunities, and advising them of closures due to fire hazards, etc. It would be a useful way to keep the local community aware of what is going on in the park, as well as stimulating the curiosity of the huge numbers of people that travel down from the Bay Area to Monterey for recreation purposes.

VI. Staging Areas and Trailheads

Maps and brochures on the park's attractions should be made available in staging areas and at trailheads, as well as in developed campgrounds.

Activities

-- Evening slide programs at the Bell Station, Coe Ranch headquarters complex, and San Antonio Valley should be provided. These programs should be conducted at visitor orientation centers, or occasionally at campfire centers in developed campgrounds.

-- Nature walks have been very popular in the old park area. These have consisted of short ranger- or docent-guided hikes near campground areas. These nature walks should be continued and expanded to other park areas, although exact routes would be varied to take advantage of different resources and seasonal changes.

-- Outings that are docent-, ranger-, or conservation group-sponsored should be conducted to some of the special destination areas (see theme #3). These should be scheduled to encourage inner-city children and school group participation. Whenever possible, pre-trip orientation sessions should be provided to assure a successful outing. These hikes would be an excellent vehicle for educating youngsters in learning how to use various kinds of backpacking or day-hiking equipment, teaching them basic survival skills, and encouraging enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

-- Environmental education: Schools and colleges should also be made aware of the park's value as a "living laboratory." Classes should be encouraged to come here regularly to observe and study this dynamic natural environment. Visits might be scheduled so students could also observe management activities designed to restore and enhance the park's natural environment.

Interpretive Collections

The unit's interpretive collections are located in the Coe Ranch headquarters complex. A large, open metal barn contains a variety of wagons and farm implements that are being held in storage. The interpretive center contains two rooms of furniture which belonged to Sada Coe, some of which may have been used by her in the historic ranch house in the 1950s, along with some tackroom items. The main yard contains a partially disassembled engine-powered wood-chopper.

To add interest and variety to interpretation of the ranching theme, it would be desirable to find ways to make better use of these and other department collections, so that on special history days, demonstrations of blacksmithing, wood chopping, cooking, and story-telling could be carried out.

Interpretive Concessions

If horse renting concessions are established, special tours could be given for people using this service in which guides share stories and interesting information on the park. Guides could be trained by rangers or docents. Rangers or docents might also accompany such outings, and help with presentations.

Interpretive Associations

Using volunteers, the Pine Ridge Association has been providing high-quality visitor service and interpretive programs for a number of years in the west end of the park. This organization should expand its activities to encompass new areas of the park. Since residents from the Central Valley and south Santa Clara Valley areas will be served by the entrance, new members might logically be recruited from these areas.

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

Objective

The size and relative isolation of Henry W. Coe State Park allows visitor opportunities for a special sense of solitude which is not widely available in other smaller and more easily accessible units of the State Park System.

The size of the park, its proximity to a major urban area, its past history of environmental impact, and its lack of easily available water pose a substantial number of operational problems.

> Policy: The prevailing operational objective will be to preserve and restore the primeval qualities and aspects of the unit, in order to provide visitors an opportunity for an essentially unstructured experience dominated by the forces of nature.
>
> The needs and safety of visitors will be a major factor in all operational decisions.

Advisory Committee

The Henry W. Coe Advisory Committee was established to facilitate citizen input in development of the General Plan.

> Policy: The advisory committee will be retained. The committee members shall represent a broad spectrum of public interest. The committee shall be encouraged to advise and make recommendations to the district superintendent, and to provide information reflecting concerns and viewpoints on issues affecting the park.

Cooperating Association

The Pine Ridge Association was established to provide support for park programs and to enrich interpretive efforts at Henry W. Coe State Park. The association has developed excellent programs, including book sales and volunteer guides and patrols. The association is an important element of the operations program.

> Policy: The Pine Ridge Association shall be encouraged to continue and expand its activities. The association will work closely with the district superintendent in development of interpretive activities integrated into formal park programs.

Visitor Orientation

Visitors are often unaware of the natural and cultural history values of the units they visit. Orientation should be available to visitors so they can become aware of the educational and recreational opportunities available to them, and to assist them in making choices for the use of their time. There should be ranger contact and information centers available to the public.

Policy: Visitor orientation centers will be developed at each major entrance to the park. Each center should serve a theme most appropriate to that entrance (i.e., ranching at old Coe, Native Americans and natural history at Bell Station, etc.). Each center will be staffed during peak hours, and will be designed to remain open and furnish information through the medium of static displays when staffing is not available.

Patrol

Patrols are established to detect and discourage trespass and poaching, to identify and ameliorate resource impacts, and to ensure public safety. Indisciminate and unnecessary patrols can have an adverse effect on visitors' sense of solitude.

Policy: Patrols will be scheduled only for specific objectives. The district superintendent will establish the least number of internal vehicle patrols necessary to secure park values and public safety. Foot or horseback patrols will be scheduled for areas designated as wilderness.

Restoration

The effects of man's activities are widely apparent throughout the park. These impacts are as visible as the Mississippi Dam, or as subtle as the displacement of native plants.

There is an extensive network of unimproved roads which, if unmaintained, will pose a serious threat of erosion throughout the park.

A matrix of reservoirs and cattle ponds dots the landscape, interrupting the flow of many creeks and creating deep gullies below their spillways.

Long-term cattle grazing has affected the distribution of plants, may have affected the recruitment of native oaks, and has caused displacement of native grasses by exotic annuals.

Structures in various stages of decay are located throughout the park. Some constitute a hazard to the public.

There is statutory responsibility for the department to ameliorate the adverse impacts of man in a state park, and to manage toward the highest possible level of integrity of natural systems consistent with appropriate public use. There is at least an equal, if not higher, level of such management implied for wilderness areas.

Policy: The district superintendent shall plan to eliminate all non-essential roads in the park. Roads which must remain because of established legal rights will be identified and integrated into a primary road system for emergencies, patrols, and fire suppression. All roads which are not essential will be abandoned, and the land will be restored to as near natural contour and condition as possible.

The district superintendent will review the remaining roads annually for ten years after the approval of this plan, and all non-essential roads will be abandoned and restored to natural conditions.

The district superintendent will be responsible for establishing a perimeter road system which will have the least physical and visual impact on the park, will be integrated into the fire suppression and public safety program, and will obviate the need for extensive internal roads.

All roads and reservoirs and cattle ponds in the area designated as wilderness will be closed to traffic and restored to natural conditions as soon as studies are made and resources are available to accomplish the work.

Policy: The district superintendent will carry out a program to identify and remove unnecessary reservoirs and cattle ponds, and restore the contour of stream bottoms. The impact on existing wildlife will be an important factor in deciding which reservoirs and cattle ponds will be abandoned, and at what time.

Policy: The larger bodies of water in the park are a highly visible effect of man's dominance of the landscape, and affect natural distribution of wildlife. However, they offer considerable recreation benefits. The benefits of the lakes for recreation must be balanced against environmental and maintenance costs of their retention. A decision on their disposition will be deferred pending further study.

Cattle

Cattle trespass has been, and is, an ongoing problem at Henry W. Coe State Park. The park is surrounded by active cattle ranches and operations. Miles of perimeter fences in various stages of repair are difficult to patrol, and cattle are making their way through on a regular basis. These trespasses have an adverse effect on efforts to restore the grasslands to their original distribution of grasses.

By park policy, philosophy, and statute, cattle grazing is not consistent with park objectives of protecting the integrity of natural systems from exotic species, absent a finding by the director of specific benefit to the park.

Policy: The district superintendent will seek the cooperation of adjacent ranchers to contain their animals within their own boundaries. Legal steps will be taken to make restraint of cattle more economical then allowing them to trespass in situations in which no voluntary efforts at cooperation are forthcoming.

Policy: Cattle grazing is inconsistent with park objectives, and will not occur in Henry W. Coe State Park, except to achieve specific resource management benefits. Grazing will be used only to achieve specific results within a specified period. A prescription with a clear statement of benefit will be written and be approved by the district superintendent, the Resource Protection Division, and the director.

Exotic Species

The department is responsible by statute for preserving indigenous flora and fauna, and maintaining native environmental complexes.

Henry W. Coe State Park has a number of introduced species, some of which are causing damage to the landscape or displacement of native populations.

Policy: The district superintendent will take steps to initiate studies and carry out plans to remove exotic species.

The highest priority will be given to feral pigs because of the significant impact they cause. Removal of exotic perennial grasses will have the next priority.

Policy: Restoration of flora and fauna will be done with indigenous species and gene pools. Non-native species or species representing non-indigenous gene pools will not be introduced into the park. Species once extant in the park but not now there may be re-introduced.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

Preface

This element predicts the environmental effects that would accompany implementation of the General Plan. The General Plan as a whole constitutes an environmental impact report (EIR) as required by state law (Public Resources Code Sections 5002.2 and 21000, et seq.).

As the name indicates, a general plan lays out the department's long-term plans for a state park unit in what must necessarily be a generalized fashion. The Environmental Impact Element focuses on the effects of broad policy alternatives and mitigation measures.

As specific proposals are developed for inclusion in its annual budget, the department will document their environmental effects as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the state CEQA guidelines.

Summary

The proposed General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park will, if carried out to completion, significantly affect the following aspects of the local environment: water quality, public health, and cultural resources.

Project Description

Refer to the following elements of the General Plan: Land Use Element, Visitor Support Facilities Element, and Interpretive Element.

Description of the Environmental Setting

Refer to the Resource Element for descriptions of the natural and cultural/historical environments of Henry W. Coe State Park.

The following descriptions are in addition to the material presented in the Resource Element.

Land Use

Like most of the inner Coast Ranges, the principal economic use of Henry W. Coe State Park before becoming parkland was cattle ranching. This is still the case for the surrounding private and federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. The legacy of ranching that remains in the park includes reservoirs and stock ponds, a network of dirt roads and jeep trails, barbed wire fencing, hillsides contoured by cow trails, streambanks devoid of riparian vegetation, and some derelict structures and machinery.

Besides ranching, recreation has been the other main use of the area. Hunting -- for deer, quail, and pigs -- and fishing in the reservoirs have been popular. However, because most of the land has been either private or park land closed to hunting, the general public has not been able to participate in these sports.

No mineral resources worth exploiting have been identified in Henry W. Coe State Park, but recently, exploration companies have been prospecting for oil and gas near its eastern boundary.

Zoning and Plans

Zoning

Henry W. Coe State Park extends into two counties. In Stanislaus County, it is zoned Agriculture (A2-160 acre min.); in Santa Clara County, it is zoned Agricultural-Ranchland (AR).

Plans

The General Plans for both counties show the same designations as the zoning ordinances for Henry W. Coe State Park and the surrounding rangelands.

The Santa Clara County General Plan shows a proposed streamside park along Coyote Creek from Anderson Reservoir to Henry W. Coe State Park. The county also proposes a hiking and riding trail connecting Coyote and Anderson Reservoirs with the park.

Water

Henry W. Coe State Park, like most of the inner Coast Range of California, suffers from a scarcity of water. From mid-spring through early winter, there is normally little surface water to be found. The only streams in the park that consistently run year-round are Coyote Creek and its tributaries (Little Coyote Creek, East Fork of Coyote Creek, Soda Springs Canyon, Kelly Cabin Creek), and the North Fork of Pacheco Creek. Sections of Red, Robinson, and Orestimba Creeks on the east side of the park may also flow perennially. In addition to these streams, there are at least 80 perennial springs and seeps scattered throughout the park, the bulk of them in the upper Coyote Creek drainage (Inventory of Features).

Over the years, the ranchers at Henry W. Coe constructed ponds and reservoirs to capture and store water for their livestock, so that at present there are some 74 impoundments in the park (page 52).

There is little knowledge of the aquifers under the park. Wells at Bell Station along Highway 152 south of the park and at the Shanti Ashrama in the San Antonio Valley just north of the park may be indicative.

The only producing well in the unit at this time is one at the Dowdy Ranch. The water system at the Coe Ranch headquarters on Pine Ridge is a developed spring that flows within a range of between 300 gal./hour in the winter and about 30 gal./hour in the summer.

Air Quality

Henry W. Coe State Park is an undeveloped area that generates air pollution only during the occasional fire (wildfire or prescribed burn). It is affected by air pollution generated elsewhere, especially the San Francisco Bay Area. The prevailing winds come from the north or west, transporting photochemical

oxidents and other contaminants into the park. The nearest air quality monitoring station is nine miles away at Gilroy, in the southern Santa Clara Valley. This station measures ozone and carbon monoxide only; since carbon monoxide has only local effects, ozone is the only measured pollutant which may affect Henry W. Coe State Park. Four years of records at Gilroy (1980-83) show that the state one-hour standard of 0.10 ppm was exceeded on an average of 19 days/year (see Table 1).

About 50% of the ozone in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin is generated by motor vehicles (pers. comm., Bay Area Air Quality Management District).

Noise

Henry W. Coe State Park is an undeveloped park protected by ridges from the nearest area of concentrated human activity -- the urbanizing southern Santa Clara Valley. Lack of public access greatly limits the number of motor vehicles using the area; it is not a haven for off-highway vehicles. These factors would make Henry W. Coe State Park a remarkably quiet place were it not for frequent overflights by commercial airlines.

Traffic and Circulation

Currently, the only public access into Henry W. Coe State Park is a twisty, narrow, eight-mile paved road from Morgan Hill to the park headquarters at Coe Ranch. This is E. Dunne Avenue, a county-maintained road which also provides access to some residences, and to the south end of Anderson Lake County Park.

The only recent traffic counts on E. Dunne Avenue were taken by the county at a point west of Anderson Reservoir during two weekdays in the spring of 1984 (March 28 and April 10). They recorded 123 and 116 vehicles (Table 2); most of these were probably travelling to and from intermediate destinations such as Anderson Reservoir.

Official visitor counts at Henry W. Coe State Park have been running at about 22,000 people/year, which averages out to be 60 people/day. The number of people visiting the park varies widely from day to day, and from season to season. The heavy use period is the spring, especially during Easter week. Visitation also jumps on those few winter days when there is snow on Pine Ridge. On a big day, such as a Sunday in March or April, 200 cars may be recorded at the visitor center (pers. comm., a park maintenance worker at the unit).

The Morgan Hill earthquake of April 24, 1984 damaged Cochrane Bridge over Anderson Reservoir, and cut off access to Henry W. Coe State Park for seven months.

During the summer and much of the winter, very few people visit the park.

There are some 200 miles of dirt roads in the park. These roads are used by inholders and their guests, park staff, California Department of Forestry patrols, and a few other public officials. Maintenance standards have varied considerably among these roads, and some are strictly four-wheel-drive trails. Currently, CDF does occasional maintenance on some of the roads in the park.

Emergency Services/Law Enforcement

Aside from two DPR staff persons and their families, no one lives in Henry W. Coe State Park. The only public services required in the park are emergency services: medical aid (including search and rescue), wildfire control, and law enforcement.

To a large extent, the department provides all three of these emergency services in the park.

State park rangers are P.O.S.T.-certified law enforcement officers. They also receive emergency first aid and CPR training. Their patrol vehicles are equipped with two-way radios, and -- at Henry W. Coe State Park -- are four-wheel-drive trucks, with fire tools and a water pump.

If outside assistance is required, the following services are available:

Fire suppression: The California Department of Forestry is responsible for fire control in the park, and CDF patrols the park during the fire season. In case of fire, fire engines will respond from stations to the north, south, east, or southwest of the park, depending on the location of the fire. Bulldozers, air tankers, and helicopters will also respond if necessary. Travel time to the center of the park for fire engines and bulldozers is from 1 to 1-1/2 hours. Air tankers can reach the center of the park in 8 to 12 minutes (pers. comm., CDF).

Medical aid: Ground ambulance service is available in Morgan Hill, Gilroy, Hollister, and San Jose. Life Flight, a medical helicopter ambulance service based at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center in San Jose and the Stanford University Medical Center in Palo Alto, is available when time is of the essence. Five agencies (California Highway Patrol, U.S. Army, Air National Guard, East Bay Regional Parks, and California Department of Forestry) have helicopters which may be available as backup, or for larger emergencies.

Hospitals are located in Gilroy, San Jose, Los Gatos, and Hollister.

Search and rescue: Search and rescue operations are coordinated by DPR staff, and may involve volunteers as well as public agencies.

Law enforcement: Law enforcement in the park is the responsibility of DPR, with backup by the sheriff's departments of Santa Clara and Stanislaus counties. There is currently one ranger assigned permanently to the unit; other rangers are available if required.

Impacts and Mitigations

Erosion/Sedimentation

Roads and Campgrounds

If the Henry W. Coe State Park General Plan is carried out, erosion caused by human activities should decrease, and sedimentation resulting from erosion should also diminish. There will be very little disturbance to the soil; grading will be restricted primarily to campground and road development. The campground locations have been chosen in part because they are level areas which will need little grading. Paving will be kept to a minimum to reduce surface runoff (page 68, Visitor Support Facilities Element).

Outside of campgrounds, sections of new road will be built only to correct erosion or landslide problems caused by the poor location of existing roads. The only road specifically identified in the General Plan for realignment is the one connecting Orestimba Corral and, eventually, Mustang Flat with the Bell Station (Kaiser-Aetna) entrance road (page 77, Visitor Support Facilities Element). Another new road may be needed to connect the proposed San Antonio Valley campground with the county's San Antonio Valley Road.

Those roads judged not vital to the operation of the park (see page 52, Land Use Element) will be closed and "put to bed" (managed so they will gradually appear as part of the natural landscape). Roads kept open will be improved and maintained to minimize the erosion they cause (see Resource Element, page 27; Land Use Element, page 96; Visitor Support Facilities Element, page 58). Unsurfaced roads will be surfaced or closed during the wet season.

Reservoirs

The 74 reservoirs and stock ponds in Henry W. Coe State Park will be surveyed to determine which ones should be maintained, which ones left alone, and which ones taken out (page 25, Resource Element). These reservoirs and ponds trap sediments, but they could also release quantities of sediment should they fail or be removed.

No pond or reservoir will be removed without full environmental review and CEQA compliance.

Cattle

The continuing absence of large numbers of cattle under the proposed General Plan policy will allow trampled streambanks and water-concentrating cattle trails to revegetate.

For the above reasons, the level of erosion and sedimentation within Henry W. Coe State Park should diminish under the proposed General Plan.

Water Supply, Water Quality, and Public Health

Water Supply

The Visitor Support Facilities Element calls for water development at Manzanita Point Campground and the following proposed facilities: Dowdy Ranch administration and visitor orientation center, Orestimba Corral group and family campgrounds and administrative facilities, Gilroy Hot Springs trailhead and camping area, San Antonio Valley group and family campgrounds and administrative facilities, and -- perhaps later -- Coit Camp group campground and Mustang Valley campground.

The level of development at the facilities proposed in the General Plan may be controlled by the available water supply.

For example, if water cannot be found in sufficient supply at a site proposed for a family campground, the following courses could be taken:

- -- reduce the number of campsites
- -- install the most water-saving showers and flush toilets
- -- leave out the showers
- -- replace flush toilets with pit or composting toilets
- -- provide water when seasonably available (winter, spring)

These measures would allow continued use of water-deficient facilities, albeit at a lower intensity.

At backcountry camping areas and resting places, the General Plan calls for developing springs for drinking water (page 69). Again, the location and development of such areas will depend on the availability of water.

Impacts

Water development at developed recreational sites could potentially have the following impacts:

- -- dewatering streams
- -- dewatering springs
- -- reducing riparian vegetation
- -- reducing water-dependent wildlife
- -- dropping the water table
- -- reducing the number of valley oaks and other trees that may depend on a high water table

Mitigation Measures

Spring water collection systems will be designed so some water passes through and is available for wildlife.

If feasible, deep aquifers will be tapped in preference to other water sources (Resource Element, page 24).

Water systems will be developed only when this will not substantially affect natural values in the park (Resource Element, page 24).

If it is discovered that a water system developed to serve a park facility is having a substantial negative effect on plants and animals in the park, the amount of water taken will be reduced until a volume of take is reached that no longer affects the natural communities -- even if this means shutting down the water system.

Given the above mitigation measures, implementation of the proposed General Plan will have no significant effects on the springs and creeks of Henry W. Coe State Park, or the plants and animals which rely on them.

Water Quality and Public Health

There are a large number of human pathogens transmitted through fecal contamination of water. Most of these are transmitted from human to human, but some can or must be carried by other animals. Giardia spp., now widespread in California, may be carried by humans, wild animals, or livestock such as cattle.

Another intestinal parasite that attacks both humans and cattle is the protozoan, Cryptosporidium. This pathogen has recently been diagnosed as causing severe diarrhea in some California toddlers. It is also a serious disease in AIDs patients.

Contaminated water can be made safe to drink through boiling or filtration. Wells and springs can supply safe drinking water if they are adequately protected from contamination.

Impacts

The development proposed in the General Plan may affect water quality in the following ways:

-- fecal contamination of surface waters caused by visitors not properly disposing of their wastes.

-- fecal contamination of surface waters by malfunctioning septic systems at developed recreation sites.

-- fecal contamination of surface waters by cattle.

Mitigation Measures

-- Notices will be posted at all visitor facilities and trailheads warning against drinking untreated water.

-- Composting toilets will be placed and maintained in the backcountry at camping and resting areas and popular destination sites.

-- Notices will be distributed and posted urging visitors to use the toilets, or, if none are available, to properly dispose of their wastes.

-- Soils at proposed leach line sites must pass a percolation test before a leach line is installed.

-- Septic systems will be periodically inspected, and, if necessary, maintained.

-- If cattle are introduced into the park, any permanent streams in their pasture will be fenced off.

Even if all the above mitigation measures are taken, some people will probably get sick due to drinking fecally-contaminated water in Henry W. Coe State Park.

Wildfire Frequency, Intensity, and Suppression

Henry W. Coe State Park is covered with highly flammable vegetation, and wildfire here is a frequent and natural event (page 29).

Impacts

-- The greater concentration of people at Henry W. Coe State Park under the proposed General Plan may be expected to result in a higher incidence of wildfires in the park.

Public access to Henry W. Coe State Park, currently very limited, will greatly expand under the proposed General Plan (see Plate 1, Land Use and Facilities Map). The influx of people into this very flammable landscape may increase the incidence of wildfires in the park; according to California Department of Forestry statistics, about 90% of wildfires in California are man-caused.

-- Unwanted wildfires may become larger and more damaging if emergency vehicles lose access due to closure of roads under the General Plan.

Of the +/-200 miles of ranch roads currently in Henry W. Coe State Park, some or most of them will eventually be closed and "put to bed" under the proposed General Plan (pages 27, 46, 52).

The only roads specifically recommended for closure are those in the proposed 13,000-acre Robinson Canyon wilderness area. There are some 10 to 15 miles of low-grade roads and jeep trails in that area. Motorized vehicles are not allowed in a state wilderness except for emergencies involving the safety of persons in the wilderness area (Section 5093.36 of the Public Resources Code).

Fire hazard reduction is frequently mentioned as a benefit of livestock grazing on wildlands in California. Stating it another way, it has been said that the increased fuel (grasses and shrubs) resulting from the lack of grazing at Henry W. Coe State Park under the grazing policy proposed in the General Plan may increase the incidence and intensity of wildfires.

The department does not accept this as an impact for the following reasons: cattle graze grasses and forbs, and, less extensively, browse shrubs. The vegetation that they consume is low (generally below 4 feet), and falls mostly into the fine, or flash, fuel category. Flash fuels (e.g., dead grass) will carry a rapidly spreading, low-intensity fire.

It would require severe overgrazing for the concentration of grasses and forbs in the unit to be reduced to the point where they will not ignite or carry fire (pers. comm., Harold Biswell, Prof. Emeritus, U.C. Berkeley).

Mitigations

-- Maintenance of fire roads: Certain roads in Henry W. Coe State Park will be designated as fire roads in a wildfire control plan to be prepared (page 30). These roads will be maintained for emergency access.

-- Fuel hazard reduction standards at developed sites: The department will maintain its usual fuel hazard reduction standards at developed sites (Figure 9B and Table 1, Wildland Fuel Management Guidelines for the California State Park System, 1976). The standards will be maintained for established backcountry camping areas as well.

-- Park rules and enforcement: Section 4311 of the State Administrative Code states the following:

> No person shall light, build, use, or maintain a fire within a state park except in a camp stove or a fireplace provided, maintained, or designated for such purpose, unless by authority of the (regional director) except that portable camp stoves may be used in established campsites or picnic areas when approved by the (district superintendent). Upon a finding of extreme fire hazard by the (district superintendent) no person shall smoke or build fires in areas other than those designated by the (district superintendent) for such purposes.

The park is and will continue to be patrolled by state park rangers. These people are certified peace officers, charged with enforcing the law.

-- Fire weather closures: The regional director may close a state park unit for public safety reasons (Section 4325 of the State Administrative Code). Extreme fire weather at Henry W. Coe State Park will be a reason for closing the park.

-- Visitor awareness program: Fire safety will be emphasized at Henry W. Coe State Park. Fire safety rules and notices will be posted at all campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads. Park personnel will be instructed to remind visitors about fire prevention rules during the fire season. Fire safety will be a subtheme in the interpretation of the park (page 85 of the Interpretive Element).

-- Prescribed fire program: Prescribed burning has already begun on a small scale at Henry W. Coe State Park. One of the principal goals of prescribed burning at the park is to reduce the load of accumulated flammable materials, and, hence, the potential for large, devastating wildfires. A fire management plan for the park will be prepared in which the prescribed burning program will be spelled out in detail.

Even if the above mitigation measures are taken, there will probably be more wildfires at Henry W. Coe State Park after implementation of the General Plan. However, a greater frequency of wildfires coupled with a prescribed burn program will eventually result in fires of lower intensity that are less damaging and easier to control.

Traffic Safety and Circulation

Roads Leading to the Park

On pages 68-73 is a description of the access roads recommended in the General Plan. Table 2 shows measured traffic counts on these roads, while Table 3 shows maximum predicted hourly traffic if all the facilities proposed in the General Plan are built.

The existing Dunne Avenue/Steeley Road entrance from Morgan Hill, although narrow and twisty, is capable of safely handling the very light traffic that it currently experiences (see page 97 of the Environmental Impact Element). There have been no injury accidents reported for the road in the past several years (pers. comm., park maintenance worker). The additional traffic generated by the improved visitor facilities proposed for the Coe Ranch/Manzanita Point area could create some congestion during high visitation periods such as weekends during the spring and fall. Even during these peak times, traffic volume will not exceed an estimated 32 vehicles per hour one-way (Table 3). Occurring during the weekends, traffic peaks of this magnitude will not have a significant effect on the Dunne Avenue-Highway 101 interchange.

The Bell Station (Kaiser-Aetna) entrance road, which is yet to be totally acquired by the department, runs for most of its length along an open ridge. The first mile, however, is a steep grade, averaging 12%. Heavy vehicles such as trucks pulling horse trailers may have trouble pulling this grade (some road realignment and paving in this section would solve the problem).

Except for a few local ranch-related trips, the only traffic on this road will be generated by the park. The department has estimated that the highest peak-hour traffic will be approximately 70 vehicles/hour, one-way. This would occur on weekends, and assumes complete occupancy of all of the facilities proposed in the General Plan. Although traffic this dense is unlikely, it is within the capacity of the road.

Right and left turn lanes on Highway 152 (Pacheco Pass) at the Bell Station Road intersection will be put in as part of an improvement project for the highway, tentatively scheduled for fiscal year 1985/86. This will allow cars to enter and exit the highway in either direction safely.

Access to the proposed San Antonio Valley facilities would be by way of San Antonio Valley Road from two directions: west, over Mt. Hamilton from San Jose; and north, up Arroyo Mocho from Livermore. In addition to the above, there would be access east to the San Joaquin Valley via Del Puerto Canyon Road. Each of these routes is long, twisty, and narrow. The San Antonio Valley facilities would generate a maximum of 24 vehicles per hour, distributed among the three access routes. This volume of traffic would not have a significant impact on such lightly traveled roads (Table 2). There may be no effects at all, if the right-of-way necessary to develop the proposed San Antonio Valley facilities is not secured.

The Gilroy Hot Springs Road entrance will provide the easiest access to the park, once right-of-way is secured. It is neither particularly long, steep, or winding. However, it is not expected to be a heavily used way of getting into the park; the road terminates in a deep canyon, far removed from destinations in the park expected to be popular. Moreover, the limited amount of development proposed for that entrance in the General Plan will not in itself generate a significant volume of traffic. Peak traffic generated on Gilroy Hot Springs Road will be an estimated 14 vehicles per hour (Table 3). This will have a negligible effect on the road or the nearby Leavesley Avenue-Highway 101 interchange.

Roads in the Park

Of the +/-200 miles of roads in Henry W. Coe State Park, under the proposed General Plan, the public will be able to drive on only about 15 miles of them. These roads will be improved and maintained as shown on pages 70-71. Traffic congestion or safety is not expected to be a problem on these roads, with the possible exception of a quarter-mile stretch of the road connecting the Manzanita Point camping facilities with the Coe Ranch headquarters. In this section, the road traverses a very steep ravine, and becomes too narrow for cars entering it from opposite directions to pass.

Mitigation Measures

The department will produce a plan to resolve the traffic problem caused by the narrow section of road between Coe Ranch and Manzanita Point. This plan may call for a bridge across the ravine, development of turnouts, traffic lights, or some other measure. No further development at Manzanita Point will occur until the problem is resolved.

The above mitigation measures are expected to reduce the impact on traffic and circulation from implementation of the proposed General Plan to below the level of significance.

Damage to Archeological and Historic Resources

Several historic structures in Henry W. Coe State Park are deemed significant, and are recommended for protection or restoration (pages 38-45). Most of these structures are isolated from the recreational and administrative facilities proposed in the General Plan. Surveillance of these structures by department personnel will not be easy, and they will probably suffer from vandalism.

There are also a number of known Native American features and cultural sites, some of which adjoin roads or underlie areas proposed for facilities by the General Plan. Road work and facility development could damage or destroy Native American cultural sites. Vandals and artifact collectors could also damage or pillage these sites.

Mitigation Measures

Any road maintenance or facility development near known cultural sites will be preceded by archeological evaluation and monitoring (pages 37-38). Adequate measures will be taken to protect these resources (page 37).

In addition, all areas of the park unsurveyed by archeologists will be considered culturally sensitive, and no project that would disturb the ground will be undertaken without a prior archeological survey (page 37).

Rules governing the protection of cultural resources in state parks (Section 4308 of the Administrative Code) will be posted at visitor facilities and trailheads.

The value of protecting cultural resources will be emphasized in the interpretation of the park (page 84 of the Interpretive Element).

Even with adoption of the above mitigation measures, there will probably be some damage to cultural resources at Henry W. Coe State Park under implementation of the proposed General Plan.

Emergency Services

As with any park unit, there is need occasionally for emergency medical aid, law enforcement, and fire suppression at Henry W. Coe State Park (see page 102, Impacts: Wildfire Frequency, Intensity, and Suppression). Development of access and recreation facilities in the park as proposed by the General Plan will increase the number of visitors, and will distribute them into new areas of the park. It is expected that the demand for emergency services will increase accordingly.

Mitigation Measures

Rangers will be stationed at the Dowdy Ranch, Orestimba Corral, and San Antonio Valley, in addition to the ranger now quartered at the Coe Ranch headquarters.

The department will study the feasibility of providing telephones at trailheads such as the Orestimba Corral, Gilroy Hot Springs, and the San Antonio Valley.

The emergency services that will be available to visitors at Henry W. Coe State Park under the proposed General Plan will adequately protect their health and safety.

Local Economy

Development and operation of Henry W. Coe State Park under the proposed General Plan should slightly stimulate the local economy.

Local contractors will probably participate in development and maintenance of the park. Merchants in Morgan Hill, Gilroy, and Bell Station will do business with park visitors and staff.

Mitigation Measures

None needed.

Zoning and Plans

The proposed General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park will have no impact on any county general plan or zoning ordinance.

The county's proposed Coyote Creek streamside park and riding/hiking trail will connect perfectly with the trailhead facilities proposed in this General Plan for the Gilroy Hot Springs entrance. However, acquisition of an 800-foot section of private road will be necessary before public access to this end of the park can be gained.

Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The proposed General Plan, if carried out, will not have a significant effect on the following environmental elements, at Henry W. Coe State Park or in the vicinity:

> Geology, soils, air, water quantity, plant life, animal life, noise, light and glare, land use, non-renewable resources, traffic and circulation, public safety, emergency services, wildfire, visual resources, public utilities, housing, and the local economy.

Significant Effects That Cannot Be Avoided

Water Quality and Public Health

The General Plan calls for large, undeveloped areas for hiking, camping, and wilderness recreation. Experience in the Sierra Nevada and other popular wild recreation lands has shown that surface waters become fecally contaminated by people, and people drinking the untreated water become sick. Wild and domestic animals can also harbor and spread human water-born diseases. Because of these facts, significant negative effects on water quality under implementation of the proposed General Plan cannot be avoided.

Cultural Resources

Throughout the vast area of Henry W. Coe State Park are known historic and prehistoric cultural sites, structures, and artifacts. There are certain to be many more of these resources still unknown. Experience throughout the state and nation has shown that vandals, artifact collectors, and uninformed workers will damage or destroy many of these unprotected resources, notwithstanding the laws and rules designed to protect them. Hence, significant impacts on cultural resources in Henry W. Coe State Park under the proposed General Plan are unavoidable.

Alternatives

No Project

Under the "no project" alternative, the unit would be left as it is -- an undeveloped park. The only public access would remain the Dunne Avenue/Steeley Road entrance, and the only facilities would be those existing at the Coe Ranch headquarters (including Manzanita Point). There would be no livestock grazing. The environmental effects of this course (the "no project" alternative) would in many ways be less than those of the other alternatives, because no new facilities would be developed. An important area where the impacts would be greater for this alternative is erosion and sedimentation. Under this alternative, many of the +/-200 miles of ranch roads in the park would not be maintained because of budgetary constraints. Without maintenance, ditches will fill, culverts will plug, roads will wash out, and deep gullies will form below them.

This alternative is rejected because it does not provide reasonable access to the large expanse of land added to the park in recent years.

Project Alternatives

The remaining two alternatives to the proposed General Plan are labeled "greater development" and "wilderness." These alternatives represent the two extremes in the public debate over management of the park.

Because they all would open up the park to more people, none of the proposed project alternatives would eliminate the two environmental impacts deemed significant in this report: fecal contamination of water, and destruction of cultural resources. Hence, the discussion of alternatives will focus on other environmental effects.

Greater Development

This alternative proposes the maximum amount of development consistent with state park classification that could reasonably be supported by public use.

The major differences between this and the other alternatives are the emphasis on ease of access (with motor vehicles, especially) and, as a consequence, a concomitant depreciation of wilderness values.

Features:

-- Open all roads to public.

-- Designate no wilderness area.

-- Develop campgrounds at the large reservoirs.

-- Establish riding stables (concession).

-- Open and improve the Paradise Flat airport.

-- Allow commercial grazing.

Open All Roads to Public

At this time, the only roads in the unit being maintained by the department are those in the vicinity of the Coe Ranch headquarters and Manzanita Point, equaling about 3 or 4 miles of road. Of the remaining +/-200 miles of ranch roads in the unit, some are graded periodically by the California Department of Forestry, others are graded occasionally by inholders, and the rest are not maintained at all.

Under the "greater development" alternative, the department would have to take over responsibility for maintenance of all roads inside the park (jeep trails would not necessarily be maintained). Besides constituting a considerable public expense, maintaining all these roads would do nothing to curb the continuing road-related soil erosion problem documented on page 26 of the Resource Element. Allowing the public motorized access throughout the park would also increase fire, safety, and refuse problems. Considerably, more patrolling by rangers would have to be done to adequately control these problems.

Designate No Wilderness Area

Permanent roads and -- except in life-threatening emergencies -- motorized vehicles are not allowed in state wildernesses (Section 5093.36 of the Public Resources Code). The effects stated above under the "open all roads to the public" alternative feature would apply anywhere that motor vehicles could gain access in the park. There are no large areas in the park -- not even the proposed Robinson Creek wilderness -- totally devoid of primitive roads and jeep trails; wherever there are roads, there will be people driving on them.

On the positive side, maintaining vehicle access would allow the department to patrol the park more easily and efficiently. It would also allow the department to manage fire -- either wildfires or prescribed fires -- more easily, by allowing mechanically constructed fuelbreaks and firebreaks, and by allowing the use of fire trucks, bulldozers, and other equipment to conduct or suppress the fires.

Develop Campgrounds at the Large Reservoirs

Many of the ponds and reservoirs in the unit contain resident populations of sport fish (page 13, Resource Element) and will attract visitors intent on fishing. The three largest reservoirs -- Mississippi, Coit, and Kelly Cabin -- are located adjacent to principal backcountry roads, and two of them -- Mississippi and Coit -- have level land beside them on which campgrounds could be built. Kelly Cabin Reservoir is only 1 to 2 miles down the road from the Coit Reservoir campground site. Under this alternative, family and group campgrounds would be developed at Mississippi and Coit Reservoirs.

This alternative feature would affect the rainbow trout fishery at Mississippi Reservoir. A drive-in campground at the lake could easily result in overfishing this uniquely adapted population to the point of extinction (see page 13 of the Resource Element).

Campgrounds at the reservoirs could also disturb endangered bald eagles seeking fish and waterfowl during the winter (page 12 of the Resource Element).

Establish Riding Stables (Concession)

The General Plan does not recommend riding stables, but neither does it prohibit them (see Concessions Section). If a stable concession is negotiated, it would most likely be established at the Coe Ranch headquarters/Manzanita Ridge entrance to the park. Any of the other proposed entrances, however, would also serve; the park might support more than one operation.

The stables would undoubtedly operate seasonally, being open during the spring and perhaps the fall.

Riding stables in the unit would have two principal environmental effects:

> In the stables proper, the ground would be trampled bare of any blade of grass or other green thing. Trees inside the corrals would be weakened or killed by the horses gnawing their bark and damaging their roots through compaction and salt buildup of the soil.
>
> Away from the stables, the effects would be less pronounced, and would result from increased horse traffic on the trails. They include: soil erosion, dust, ground pollution (manure), destruction of vegetation along trails and at resting or destination points, and water pollution. The effects would diminish as distance from the stables increased.

Open and Improve the Paradise Flat Airport

This alternative feature and its environmental effects are described on page 65 of the Visitor Support Facilities Element.

Allow Commercial Grazing

Should commercial cattle grazing be allowed to return to the unit, the following environmental effects would occur:

-- Environmental conditions favoring introduced annual plants over native perennial species will return (Resource Element, page 11).

-- Conditions favoring the California ground squirrel will return (Resource Element, page 12).

-- Compaction and erosion of soil will increase (Resource Element, page 26).

-- Oak regeneration will be rendered more difficult (Resource Element, page 27).

-- Human disease will be spread through water contamination (Environmental Impact Element, page 101).

In addition to the impacts of cattle covered elsewhere in the General Plan, reintroduction of commercial grazing would affect stream life in the park. This would occur in at least two ways. There would be the effect of eutrophication (excessive fertilization), caused in this case by cattle defecating in the water. Eutrophication renders streams unfit for most native and sport fishes, as well as other aquatic animals and plants that cannot live under low oxygen conditions.

Cattle also destroy riparian vegetation such as willows, mule fat, and rushes. They do this by trampling and browsing the plants. Riparian vegetation provides food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds and other terrestrial life, and shade and cover for fish and other aquatic animals.

Cattle have an inordinant impact on streams because they congregate in and around them. During the hot days of late spring and summer, they practically live in those streams that still carry water.

This alternative is rejected not only because of its greater environmental impacts, but also because the interested public has overwhelmingly favored a less developed, roadless, cattle-free park at Henry W. Coe State Park.

Wilderness

This alternative proposes to designate most of the unit as a state wilderness, limiting development to access points around the park's periphery. A minimum level of development would be done at primitive camping areas in the interior. Management would emphasize restoring the wilderness qualities of the park.

Features:

-- Assign top priority to acquiring all inholdings.

-- Close and "put to bed" all interior roads.

-- Take out all reservoirs that require maintenance by motorized equipment.

-- Limit developed visitor facilities to the peripheral access points.

Assign Top Priority to Acquiring All Inholdings

There are several inholdings in the unit. Totaling 1,360 acres, these private lands are concentrated in the north central part of the park, in Santa Clara County.

Acquiring the remaining private lands in the unit is a priority in the proposed General Plan. In the "wilderness" alternative, it would have to be assigned top priority because of the question of roads.

Permanent roads and motorized vehicles are not permitted in state wildernesses, yet the state cannot legally deprive reasonable access to private landowners. Maintaining access to the inholdings would require that more than 20 miles of interior roads be kept open to motor vehicles. Roads providing access to inholdings include: the Kaiser-Aetna Road (Bell Station Road) as far north as the Stanislaus County line; County Line Road as far south as Bear Mountain in Sec. 21, T8S, R5E; an unnamed road from County Line Road at Bear Mountain to Sec. 32, T8S, R5E; an unnamed road connecting Manzanita Ridge to the East Fork of Coyote Creek at Sec. 32, T8S, R5E; and an unnamed road connecting the Coe Ranch headquarters with the Middle Fork of Coyote Creek in Sec. 27, T8S, R4E.

Close and "Put to Bed" All Interior Roads

All roads except those leading to peripheral access points would eventually be closed to all motor vehicle traffic, and they would be managed as trails and/or allowed to revert to a natural condition. Heavy equipment would be used to do the initial restoration work: construction of water bars, removal of culverts, contouring oversteep cuts, outsloping the road base, seeding, and hydromulching. Roads managed as trails would be maintained at trail standards (e.g., at a much reduced width). Roads leading to the facilities proposed in the General Plan at Coit Ranch, Orestimba Corral, and Mustang Flat would be among those closed and "put to bed." These facilities, then, could not be developed as proposed.

Take Out All Reservoirs That Require Maintenance by Motorized Equipment

The three largest reservoirs in the unit -- Mississippi, Coit, and Kelly Cabin -- are registered with the Division of Dam Safety, and require periodic inspection and maintenance (page 25 of the Resource Element). Most of the other reservoirs and stock ponds will eventually be washed out unless their dams and spillways are also regularly inspected and maintained. All the reservoirs and ponds included in the expanded wilderness would be surveyed, and a report on the feasibility of maintaining them without motorized equipment would be prepared. Dams judged impractical for maintenance by hand tools would either be taken out or allowed to deteriorate naturally.

Limit Developed Visitor Facilities to the Peripheral Access Points

Developed visitor facilities such as family/group campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor centers, and equestrian staging areas will be limited to the following peripheral access points: the Coe Ranch headquarters/Manzanita Point, the Bell Station entrance, the Dowdy Ranch, the Gilroy Hot Springs entrance, and the San Antonio Valley. Only primitive facilities would be provided at the Coit Ranch, Orestimba Corral, and other hiking/riding destination points.

Impacts

The environmental impacts of the "wilderness" option are limited to those explored in the Environmental Impact Element under "Wildfire Frequency, Intensity, and Suppression" on page 102, and "Erosion/Sedimentation -- Reservoirs" on page 99. In addition, as reservoirs and stock ponds are removed, there will be a decrease in the numbers of animals that require these bodies of water. Particularly affected would be fish, aquatic insects, ducks and other aquatic birds, wintering bald eagles, red-winged blackbirds, etc. Populations of dry-land animals such as deer, pigs, and turkeys might also decline.

In most ways, the "wilderness" alternative would result in fewer adverse environmental impacts than any of the other options considered, including the "no project" alternative.

The department rejects this alternative in favor of the preliminary general plan, however, because the latter balances the main competing proposals for the park in a way that most interested parties can accept. While the environmental impacts of the preliminary general plan would be greater than those of the "wilderness" and "no project" alternatives, the impacts of all three of these alternatives would be relatively minor.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

The only location where growth is likely to be induced should the proposed General Plan be carried out would be along Highway 152 near Bell Station. The opening of the Bell Station entrance, coupled with development of campgrounds and a visitor center accessible by that road, could lead to an expansion of service business (e.g., picnic supplies, film, etc.) at that location. There are, in fact, two proposed zone changes for parcels next to the Bell Station entrance that have been submitted to the Santa Clara County Planning Department.

The Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

Short-Term Uses

Hiking/backpacking, picnicking, camping, horseback riding, nature appreciation, visiting scenic areas.

Long-Term Productivity

Productivity of natural systems (plants and animals); clean water for municipal use; open space for regeneration of human sanity; livestock grazing reserve should the need arise and state park policy change.

The short-term uses proposed in the General Plan will in no significant way reduce the long-term productivity of the land in Henry W. Coe State Park.

TABLE 1

Ozone Concentrations at the Gilroy 9th Street
Air Monitoring Station (ppm)

Year	Hourly Conc. 1st High	Hourly Conc. 2nd High	Annual Means All Hours	Annual Means Daily Max Hr	# Days Equals or Exceeds .10 ppm	# Days Equals or Exceeds .12 ppm	# Days Equals or Exceeds .20 ppm
1980*	.20	.19	.027	.067	26	7	1
1981*	.14	.13	.023	.052	24	1	0
1982*	.11	.10	.016	.042	3	0	0
1983*	.14	.14	.024	.058	23	5	0

* Insufficient number of valid observations to meet EPA and/or ARB criteria.

Hourly O3 Conc.

0.10 = California Ambient Air Quality Standard
0.12 = National Ambient Air Quality Standard
0.20 = Stage 1 air pollution episode (Cal. Air Polln. Emer. Plan)

TABLE 2

Measured Daily Traffic Volumes on Roads Leading to Henry W. Coe State Park

Road	Location	Date (Day)	# Vehicles
Dunne Avenue	West of Cochran Bridge	3/28/84 (Fri.)	123
		4/10/84 (Tue.)	116
Gilroy Hot Springs Road	---	3/30/78 (Thurs.)	30
San Antonio Valley Road	Beauregard Creek	4/10/84 (Tue.)	56
	Isabel Creek	4/16/84 (Mon.)	43
Del Puerto Canyon Road	---	4/84	66

Source: Santa Clara County Transportation Agency

TABLE 3

Maximum Predicted One-Way* Traffic Volumes for Proposed Access Roads to Henry W. Coe State Park

Road	Vehicles/Hour Entering Park Fri. (5-8PM)	Entering Park Sat. (10AM-2PM)	Entering Park Sun. (10AM-2PM)	Leaving Park Sat. (3-7PM)	Leaving Park Sun. (3-7PM)
Dunne Avenue					
Day Use	0	25	25	25	25
Camping	19	6	0	6	6
Misc.	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	20	32	26	32	32
Gilroy Hot Springs Road					
Day Use	0	12	12	12	12
Camping	2	1	0	1	1
Misc.	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	3	14	13	14	14
San Antonio Valley Road					
Day Use	0	10	10	10	10
Camping	23	8	0	8	8
Misc.	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	24	19	11	19	19
	(19-W) (5-N)	(15-W) (4-N)	(9-W) (2-N)	(15-W) (4-N)	(15-W) (4-N)
Bell Station Road					
Day Use	0	50	50	50	50
Camping	58	19	0	19	19
Misc.	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	59	70	51	70	70

Assumptions: All parking spaces for proposed camping, day use, and picnic facilities are filled once each weekend day. For day use, 80% enter between 10AM-2PM and leave between 3PM-7PM. For camping, 70% enter Fri. between 5PM-8PM, and 60% leave Sat. (30%) and Sun. (30%) between 3PM-7PM.

* Use patterns will result in most traffic travelling in the same direction at any particular time.

APPENDIX A

The following estimates of numbers of campsites/picnic sites and day-use parking were made by using USGS 7-1/2 minute quadrangle sheets, 1 inch = 2,000 feet scale, with 40-foot contour interval.

Areas were encircled which quad sheet topography indicated to contain slopes of less than 10% (10 feet drop/rise in 100 feet horizontal), or 0.2 of an inch between the 40-foot contours.

The acreage of each encircled area was calculated from the USGS quad sheets. Planners have visited each of these sites, and have verified that there are flat areas, but these areas have not been surveyed in any detail beyond that of the quad sheets.

The encircled areas include streams and drainages, trees, sudden localized drop-offs, and other geographic features not suitable to build on. Fifty percent of these encircled areas were assumed to be suitable for building roads and parking, restrooms, etc.

All types of campsites were assumed to require 1/4 of an acre each (approximately 100 feet x 100 feet).

All types of day use (picnic sites, group picnics, trailhead parking, etc.) were assumed to require 1/16 of an acre each (approximately 50 feet x 50 feet).

Roads and parking and restrooms, as well as campground/picnic furniture, all were assumed to be placed within these 1/4- and 1/16-acre allotments of space. These assumptions are in accordance with the design concepts and development standards of the General Plan.

The numbers of picnic sites were estimated for all the suitable development space for each area, and the numbers of campsites were estimated for all the suitable development space for each area.

Acreage required for administrative use was assumed to be negligible, because with the large amounts of acreage available and suitable for development, it would probably require less than 1%.

The numbers of camps and picnic units shown do not reflect in any way a proposal to provide that number. These numbers are given only to describe the adequate amount of space available in this plan for visitor support facilities. The plan recommends and assures a gradual, phased development (see "Proposed Phasing of Facility Development," page 80).

Area Name	Number of Acres	(4/acre) Number Camps	(16/acre) Number Day Use
Coe Ranch	20	80	320
Manzanita Ridge	125	500	2,000
Coit Ranch	25	100	400
Gilroy Hot Springs Entrance	15	60	240
Dowdy Ranch	20	80	320
Bell Station Road Flats	20	80	320
Orestimba Corral	200	800	3,200
Mustang Flat	200	800	3,200
San Antonio	300	1,200	4,800
TOTAL	925	3,700	14,800

APPENDIX B

Park Units	Family Campsites	Group Camps	Picnic Sites	Trail Camps
PORTOLA SP	52	17	90	6
Acres	13	22	30	1.5
BIG BASIN REDWOODS SP	224	27	175	24
Acres	53	11	11	±6
HENRY COWELL REDWOODS SP	113		260	
Acres	20		15	
BUTANO SP	40			6
Acres	13			1.5
NEW BRIGHTON SB	115		37	
Acres	28		3	
SAN LUIS RESERVOIR SRA	107		462	
Acres	25		30	
MOUNT DIABLO SP	60		225	
Acres	15		14	
CALAVERAS BIG TREES SP	129	1	195	
Acres	42	2	24	
PFEIFFER BIG SUR SP	218		175	
Acres	54		12	
DONNER MEMORIAL SP	154		78	
Acres	24		12	
TOTALS	1,212	45	1,697	
Acres	287	35	151	

10 Popular Parks in the State Park System

APPENDIX C

Excerpts from the Public Resources Code and Title 14 of the Administrative Code of the State of California which are relevant to the General Plan for Henry W. Coe State Park.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION 5

CHAPTER 1.3
CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

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

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

5093.32. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Roadless area" means a reasonably compact area of undeveloped land which possesses the general characteristics of a wilderness, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 5093.33, and within which there is no improved road that is suitable for public travel by motorized vehicles intended primarily for highway use.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Resources Agency.

(c) "System" means the California wilderness preservation system.

(d) "Wilderness areas" means component areas of the system as described in Section 5093.33.

5093.33. Establishment of wilderness areas and state wildernesses; jurisdiction; description.

(a) There is hereby established a California wilderness preservation system to be composed of state-owned areas designated by the Legislature as "wilderness areas" and units of the state park system classified as "state wildernesses" by the State Park and Recreation Commission pursuant to Section 5001.5, and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, provide for the protection of such areas, preserve their wilderness character, and provide for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. No state-owned areas shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this chapter or by subsequent legislative enactment.

(b) Notwithstanding the inclusion of an area within the system, a wilderness area shall continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction thereover immediately prior to its inclusion in the system. The secretary shall adopt guidelines for the management of wilderness areas. Each state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over a wilderness area shall adopt regulations for the management of such areas consistent with the guidelines adopted by the secretary and the objectives of this chapter. Such regualtions shall include provisions to protect endangered or rare native plant and animal species.

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

(1) Appears generally to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

(2) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

(3) Has at least 5,000 acres of land, either by itself or in combination with contiguous areas possessing wilderness characteristics, or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

(4) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

5093.34. Designation of system components.

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

(1) Santa Rosa Mountains State Wilderness, consisting of that portion of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in San Diego County within the area encompassed by Townships 9 and 10 South and Ranges, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian except that the State Park and Recreation Commission shall establish the precise boundary.

(2) Mount San Jacinto State Wilderness in Mount San Jacinto State Park in Riverside County consisting of approximately 9,800 acres and including all of Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, Township 4 South, Range 3 East, and all of Section 6, Township 5 South, Range 3 East, except the SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ and SE¼ SE¼, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

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

(1) Approximately 640 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness, consisting of Section 16, Township 19 South, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

(2) Approximately 40 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness consisting of the NE¼ NE¼ of Section 36, Township 19 South, Range 3 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

(3) Approximately 80 acres in Monterey County within the Ventana Wilderness consisting of the SE¼ NW¼ and the SW¼ NE¼ of Section 36, Township 19 South, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

(4) Approximately 40 acres in Santa Barbara County within the San Rafael Wilderness, consisting of the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 16, Township 7 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

(5) Approximately 80 acres in Siskiyou County within the Marble Mountain Wilderness, consisting of the E½ and the NW¼ of Section 16, Township 41 North, Range 12 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

(6) Approximately 640 acres in Tehama County within the Yolla Bolla Middle Eel Wilderness, consisting of Section 36, Township 27 North, Range 10 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

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

5093.35. Review of state-owned roadless areas.

(a) On or before January 1, 1978, the secretary, in cooperation with each department within the Resources Agency, shall review state-owned roadless areas under his jurisdiction as of January 1, 1975, including, but not limited to, lands within the state park system, state forests, and fish and game refuges, reserves, sanctuaries, and other areas designated for the protection of wildlife, but not including tide and submerged lands lying below the mean high tide line, and shall report to the Legislature his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for preservation as state wilderness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 11424 of the Government Code.

(2) Hold a public hearing or hearings in the City of San Diego, City of Los Angeles, City and County of San Francisco, or City of Sacramento, whichever is closest to the area affected, not less than 30 days, nor more than 60 days, after the last date of publication of notice. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner specified in Section 11425 of the Government Code.

(3) Advise, at least 30 days before the date of a hearing, the board of supervisors of each county in which the lands are located, and federal, state, and local agencies concerned, and invite such officials and agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or within a specified period thereafter.

(e) Any view submitted under the provisions of subdivision (d) with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the Legislature with respect to such area.

(f) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area designated by the Legislature shall be recommended to the Legislature by the secretary or the State Lands Commission after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subdivision (d).

(g) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of any state agency with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas.

(h) Privately owned areas within or contiguous to state-owned areas shall not preclude the review of the state-owned areas as provided in this section.

5093.36. Management and preservation of wilderness areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each state agency with jurisdiction over any area designated as a wilderness area shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the wilderness area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

(b) Except as specifically provided chapter, and subject to private rights existing as of January 1, 1975, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area and, except as necessary in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the wilderness area, there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing or hovering of aircraft, no flying of aircraft lower than 2,000 feet above the ground, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any wilderness area.

(c) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas, such measures may be taken as may be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may deem desirable.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any activity by any public agency within a wilderness area, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, which the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness area have determined will be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

(3) The state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over wilderness areas may authorize the collection of hydrometeorological data and the conduct of weather modification activities, including both atmospheric and surface activities and environmental research, which are within, over, or may affect wilderness areas and for such purposes may permit access, installation, and use of equipment which is specifically justified and unobtrusively located. Maximum practical application of miniaturization, telemetry, and camouflage shall be employed in conducting weather modification activities. In granting permission for the conduct of data collection and weather modification activities, the appropriate state agency may prescribe such operating and monitoring conditions as it deems necessary to minimize or avoid long-term and intensive local impact on the wilderness character of the wilderness areas affected.

(4) Within wilderness areas, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to January 1, 1975, may be permitted to be continued by the present lessee or permittee subject to limitation by such terms and regulations as are deemed necessary by the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas.

(5) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the aerial stocking of fish or to the conduct of aerial surveys of wildlife species.

5093.37 Private land surrounded by wilderness area; ingress and egress; acquisition and gifts.

(a) In any case where privately owned land is completely surrounded by wilderness areas, the private owner may acquire from the state a reasonable means of ingress and egress across wilderness areas from highways and roads to such land and from such land to highways and roads.

(b) Application from such a private owner for ingress and egress shall be made to the administering state agency. When application for ingress and egress is received, the administering state agency shall determine whether any reasonable access exists outside the boundaries of the wilderness area or could be economically constructed.

(c) Where reasonable access does not exist or cannot be economically constructed outside the boundaries of the wilderness area, the administering state agency shall grant a permit for right-of-way across the wilderness area over such route, and subject to such conditions and construction and maintenance specifications, as the administering state agency may determine will cause minimum alteration to the physical features of the wilderness area and minimum interference with the use of the wilderness area by the public.

(d) The permittee shall, at his own expense, construct and maintain the means of ingress and egress in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the permit, noncompliance with which in any part shall be due cause for revocation of the permit.

(e) The administering state agency may require a permittee to allow the use of such means of ingress and egress by other applicants whose lands are similarly situated. The administering state agency shall grant a permit for such use under terms and conditions imposed upon existing users, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for construction and maintenance of the road, by the applicant to the existing permittee.

(f) Subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this chapter as a wilderness area.

(g) The state agency or agencies having jurisdiction over such wilderness areas may accept gifts or bequests of land within or contiguous to wilderness areas. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this chapter, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

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

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

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

TITLE 14

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL

4304. Aircraft. No person shall land any aircraft on or take any aircraft off any body of water or on any area in the state park system not specifically approved by the director and designated for landing of aircraft.

4315. Grazing. No person, persons, or corporation shall graze, herd, or permit livestock to enter or remain inside a unit of state park system without specific written authorization

CHAPTER 2.

VEHICLE, VEHICLE OPERATORS, HORSES AND BICYCLES

4351. State Wilderness or Natural Preserve. No person shall drive, operate, leave, place, or stop a motor vehicle in a state wilderness or natural preserve.

APPENDIX D

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Form 13.20 (7/80)

State Clearinghouse # _____

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Name of Project: Henry W. Coe State Park Prelim. Gen. Plan

B. Checklist Date: Nov. 18 84.

C. Contact Person: James M. Doyle, Supervisor, Environmental Review Sec.

Telephone: (916) 324-6421

D. Purpose: General plan for development & operation of Henry W. Coe State Park

E. Location: Santa Clara & Stanislaus counties

F. Description: Henry W. Coe State Park covers 68,000 acres of undeveloped rangeland in the Diablo Range of eastern Santa Clara County & western Stanislaus County. The general plan will discuss the natural resources of the park, the land use and facilities proposed, the interpretation & the operation of the park. There will be an environmental impact report, also.

G. Persons and Organizations Contacted:

Dept. Park & Recreation staff in the Natural Heritage, Development, and Operations divisions.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. *(Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers)*

A. *Earth.* Will the proposal result in:	Yes	Maybe	No
1. Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?	☐	☐	☒
2. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?	☒	☐	☐
3. Change in topography or ground surface relief features?	☐	☐	☒
4. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	☐	☐	☒
5. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	☐	☐	☒
6. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake?	☐	☐	☒
7. Exposure of all people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	☐	☒	☐

	Yes	Maybe	No
B. *Air.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Substantial air emmissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?	☐	☐	☒
2. The creation of objectionable odors?	☐	☐	☒
3. Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?	☐	☐	☒
C. *Water.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Changes in the currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	☐	☐	☒
2. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?	☐	☐	☒
3. Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	☐	☐	☒
4. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?	☐	☒	☐
5. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?	☐	☐	☒
6. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	☐	☐	☒
7. Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	☐	☒	☐
8. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	☐	☐	☒
9. Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?	☐	☐	☒
10. Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs?	☐	☐	☒
D. *Plant Life.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	☐	☐	☒
2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants?	☐	☐	☒
3. Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	☐	☐	☒
4. Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	☐	☐	☒
E. *Animal Life.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)?	☐	☒	☐
2. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?	☐	☐	☒
3. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?	☐	☐	☒
4. Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?	☐	☒	☐
F. *Noise.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Increase in existing noise levels?	☐	☐	☒
2. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	☐	☐	☒
G. *Light and Glare.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. The production of new light or glare?	☐	☐	☒
H. *Land Use.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	☐	☐	☒
I. *Natural Resources.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?	☐	☐	☒
2. Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources?	☐	☐	☒

	Yes	Maybe	No
J. *Risk of Upset.* Does the proposal result in:			
1. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?	☐	☐	☒
2. Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒	☐
K. *Population.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area?	☐	☐	☒
L. *Housing.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Affecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?	☐	☐	☒
M. *Transportation/Circulation.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?	☐	☒	☐
2. Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking?	☐	☒	☐
3. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?	☐	☐	☒
4. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?	☐	☐	☒
5. Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?	☐	☐	☒
6. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?	☐	☐	☒
N. *Public Services.* Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:			
1. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐
2. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒
3. Schools?	☐	☐	☒
4. Parks and other recreational facilities?	☐	☐	☒
5. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	☐	☐	☒
6. Other governmental services?	☐	☐	☒
O. *Energy.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	☐	☐	☒
2. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources?	☐	☐	☒
P. *Utilities.* Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:			
1. Power or natural gas?	☐	☐	☒
2. Communication systems?	☐	☐	☒
3. Water?	☒	☐	☐
4. Sewer or septic tanks?	☒	☐	☐
5. Storm water drainage?	☐	☐	☒
6. Solid waste and disposal?	☒	☐	☐
Q. *Human Health.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?	☐	☒	☐
2. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?	☐	☒	☐
R. *Aesthetics.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	☐	☐	☒
S. *Recreation.* Will the proposal result in:			
1. An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?	☒	☐	☐

	Yes	Maybe	No
T. *Cultural Resources.*			
1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site?	☐	☒	☐
2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?	☐	☒	☐
3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?	☐	☐	☒
4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?	☐	☐	☒
U. *Mandatory Findings of Significance.*			
1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?	☐	☐	☒
3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?	☐	☐	☒
4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐

III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION *(See Comments Attached)*

A(1) - Construction of park facilities (campgrounds, ranger housing, interpretive centers, roads) will require cutting & filling.
A(7) - Hikers may be exposed to flooding in stream-bottoms.
C(4) - Some reservoirs may be drained.
C(7) - Wells at recreation or housing sites may reduce available ground water.
E(1) - Possible draining of reservoirs would reduce the of certain aquatic species.
E(4) - " " " " " determinate or eliminate " " is habitat.
J(2) - Closing of roads could interfere with fire response plan.
M(1&2) - New facilities will create new traffic & parking demands.
P(3,4,6) - New facilities will require water systems, sewage disposal, & solid waste disposal.
Q(1&2) - Opening backcountry to hikers will expose them (& create) water contamination.
S(1) - Opening up park & development of facilities will increase recreational opportunities.
T(1&2) - Opening up park to people will expose cultural resources to vandalism & thievery.

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

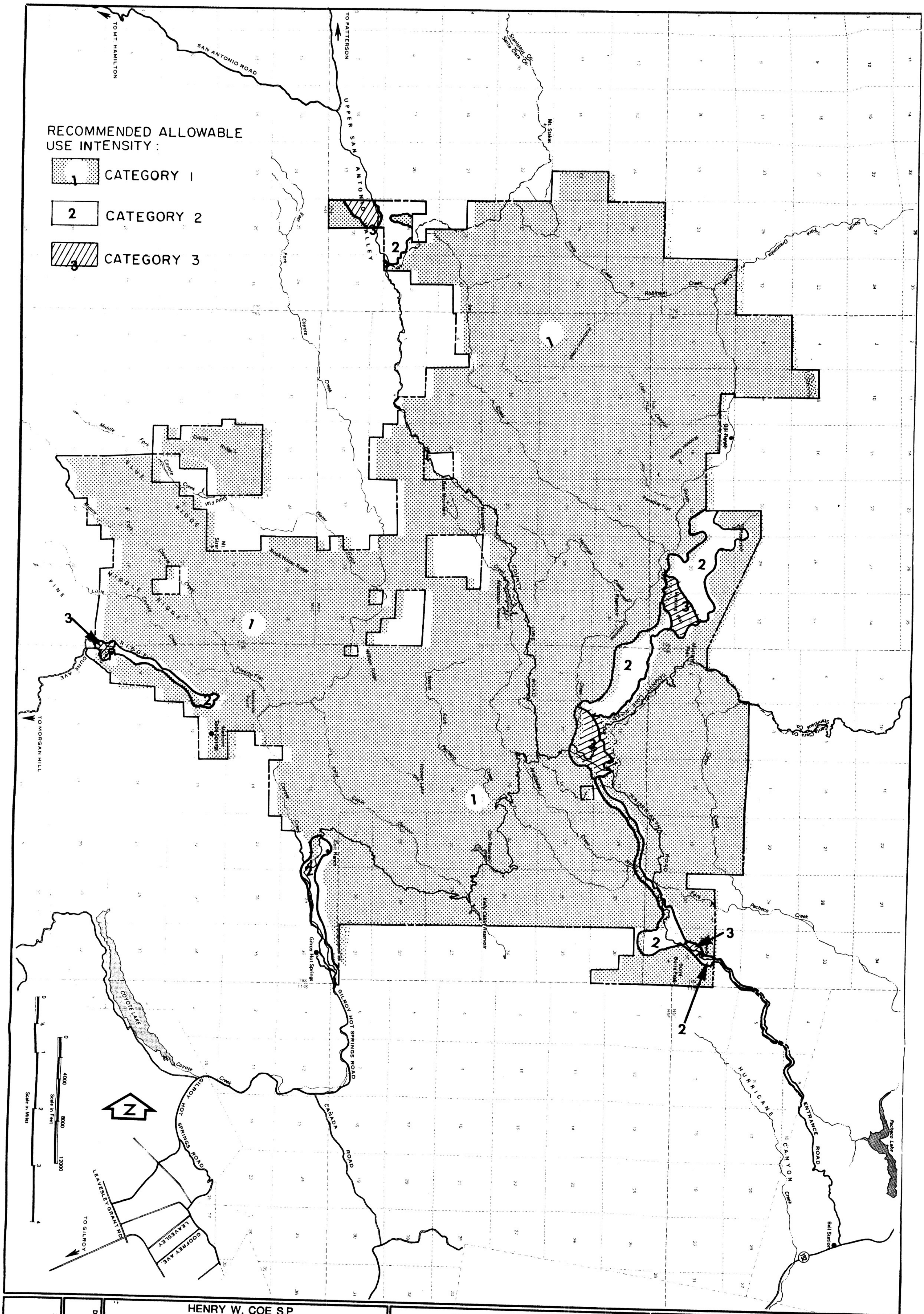
☐ I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant affect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date: Nov. 8, 84

Roger Williamson
For the Department of Parks & Recreation



HENRY W. COE S.P.
ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY
MAP 2

DRAWING No.

SHEET No. OF

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED ______ DATE ______

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED