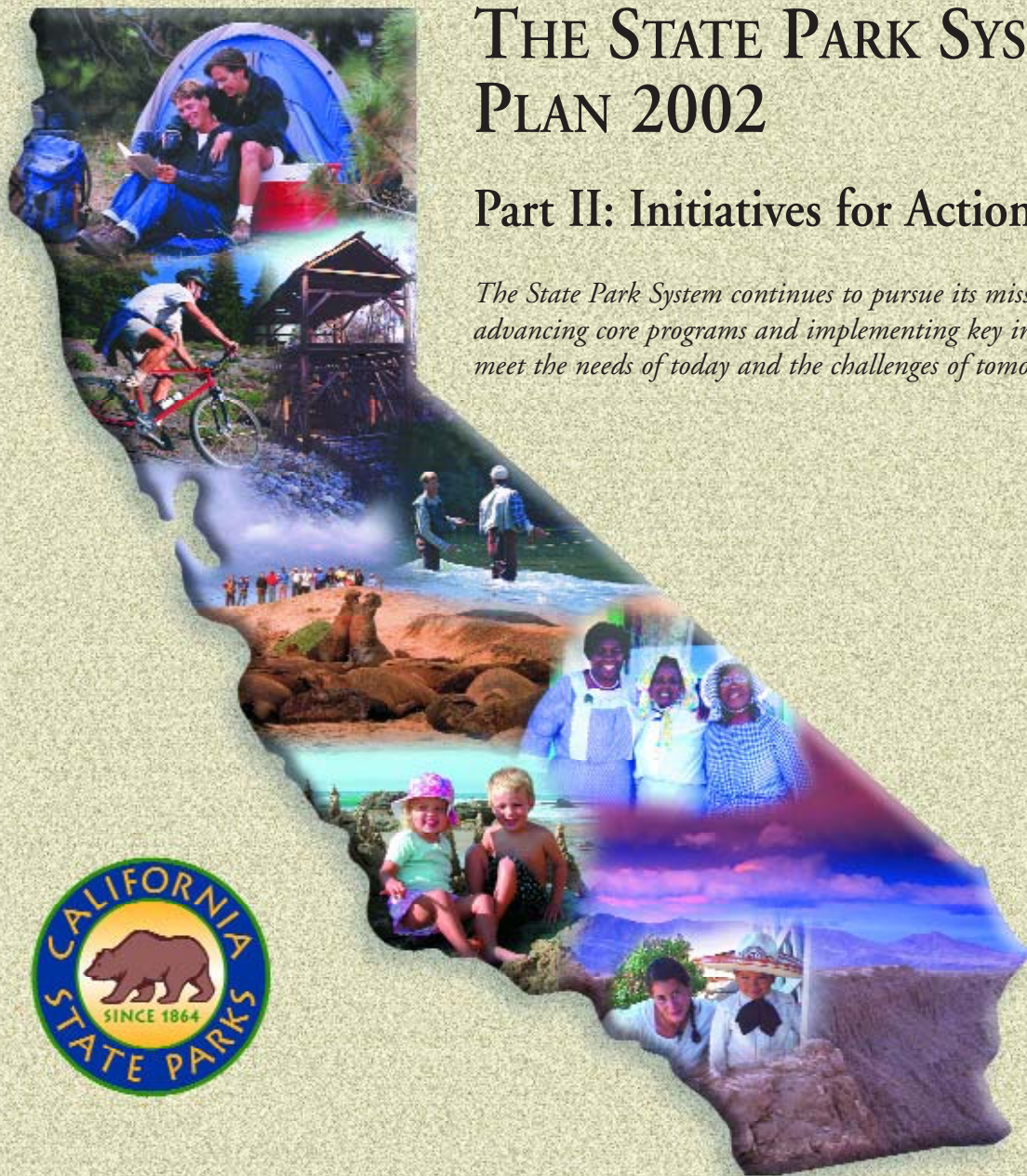


# THE STATE PARK SYSTEM PLAN 2002

## Part II: Initiatives for Action

*The State Park System continues to pursue its mission, while advancing core programs and implementing key initiatives to meet the needs of today and the challenges of tomorrow.*





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This State Park System Plan addresses the activities and needs of the System today and over the course of the next ten years. It is presented in two components. Part I, **A System For the Future**, addresses the System with an emphasis on informing decision-makers, concerned organizations and a variety of stakeholders. This component—Part II, **Initiatives for Action**, is primarily intended to guide staff members who keep the System functioning through its major programs and park operations. It is an important internal tool for communicating advances currently taking place in the State Park System's core programs and key initiatives for future growth and success.*



## Advancing the Core Programs

In response to a changing society and emerging trends in California, this plan focuses on updating well-established core programs. Based on the mission of the State Park System, these core programs are titled Natural Heritage Preservation, Cultural Heritage Preservation, Outdoor Recreation, Education and Interpretation, Facilities, and Public Safety. High priority actions for advancing the core programs are described in the following paragraphs.



Folsom Lake SRA



Old Town San Diego SHP

### Natural Heritage Preservation

- Continue to develop and expand data systems to gather information about the physical and biotic resource condition upon which resource management goals, objectives, policies, programs and projects are based.
- Develop an urban interface management strategy to provide adequate protection of park resource values at parks in and near major urban and suburban areas.
- Work actively with state, federal and regional land management agencies and with private landholding organizations, so that each may cooperate and coordinate in the accomplishment of common goals (e.g., land acquisition planning, exotic species control, joint management strategies, conservation planning, transportation planning) for the benefit of the entire natural resource base of the state.

### Cultural Heritage Preservation

- Further develop analytical tools and techniques needed for cultural resource management (e.g., cultural resource inventories, Museum Collections Facilities Index, Archeological Site Condition Assessment Records, computer-aided site inventories, and computer mapping).
- Complete the inventory of all collections and prepare comprehensive collections management plans. Prepare Historic Structures Reports on all significant historic structures. Develop, implement and manage specialized statewide cultural resource programs (e.g., computer-assisted registration and adobe restoration).
- Encourage academic and scientific institutions and individuals to focus on the resources of the State Park System, as appropriate, for research that will provide valuable information relative to preserving, conserving and interpreting cultural resources.
- Support a statewide ongoing archaeological site assessment and maintenance program that will allow more effective identification, preservation and protection of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites for current and future generations.

### Outdoor Recreation

- Research current information and trends on the demographic, economic, social, political and technological factors, which indicate the public, need for outdoor recreation. This information should include needs analyses, participation rates, recreation barriers, public



Cuyamaca Rancho SP

opinions, economic impacts, usage impacts and the full range of recreation benefits.

- The on-site development of new recreation facilities and the renovation of existing ones should reflect responsiveness to public demand tempered by a concern for compatibility with the natural and cultural resources of the area.
- Existing youth-oriented programs (e.g., Junior Ranger, Junior Lifeguards, Environmental Living, FamCamp) should be expanded and new programs developed to involve youth, especially adolescents, in park activities and to enhance their knowledge and appreciation of park resources.
- In response to increasing demand for camping facilities and with a current inventory of approximately 13,500 campsites, start now toward a goal of providing 20,000 campsites (including group and recreational vehicle sites) by the year 2020. Similarly, the State Park System should increase the

number of picnic sites from 16,000 to 25,000 (with an emphasis on group picnic facilities) and the miles of trails from approximately 3,000 to 4,000. Park maintenance and staffing must be increased to accommodate this growth.



### Education and Interpretation

- Continue to work closely with schools, educating today's youth to be tomorrow's informed and environmentally aware citizens.
- Identify the best methods, including innovative technology, to reach that majority population of Californians who seldom or never visits state park units. Expand interpretive and educational efforts using languages other than English. Convey messages are relevant to diverse audiences and extol the natural, cultural and recreational values of the State Park System.

- Continue to develop and rehabilitate interpretive facilities such as museums, visitor centers, outdoor interpretive panels, campfire centers and interpretive trails.
- Continue to invigorate and increase programming in the various "old towns" for which the State Park System has full or significant management responsibility. At places like Old Town San Diego, Columbia, Monterey and elsewhere, develop and implement recommendations for interpretive services, concessions, art exhibitions, performances, history exhibitions and other activities that will further distinguish state park units with historic communities as cultural resource centers.

### Facilities

- Complete the computerization of the maintenance program, making information available to control agencies seeking electronic data and assisting managers at all levels. This information should include a condition assessment and allow managers to analyze and schedule maintenance and rehabilitation. The computerized maintenance program will allow for real-time monitoring of program efforts and better document maintenance funding and staffing needs.
- Continue to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog for the most critical restoration or rehabilitation categories, such as historic buildings, security systems, wastewater treatment upgrades, water and power supplies, etc. It is estimated that a minimum of \$117.2 million per year would be required to accomplish this over the next five years.

### Public Safety



- Peace officers must continue to receive special training in response to specific threats to natural and cultural resources (trespass, artifact security, archeological theft, animal harassment, and plant theft, etc.). In order to ensure more consistent reporting and reduction of damage to the resources, non-peace officer staff should also receive training in these areas.
- Increase the efficiency of operations, especially in multi-agency enforcement and medical and rescue response, through improvements in technological support for dispatch, including radio and phone systems, and mobile computer data terminals with linkages to the computer-aided dispatch.
- Increase community involvement and public safety awareness by increasing the number of peace officers who present interpretive and educational programs (e.g., Junior Rangers, Junior Lifeguards, hikes, talks) to school-age children.
- Continue to enhance and expand the State Park PALS program (an offshoot of the Police Activities League), FamCamp and other youth-oriented programs to bring inner city youth to state park units throughout



Antelope Valley CA Poppy Reserve



Chino Hills SP



D.L. Bliss SP



Natural Bridges SB

## Key Initiatives

In response to the changing face of California, the State Park System will continue to fulfill its mission through the following key initiatives developed to address issues that go beyond the scope of the core programs:

### State Parks in Urban Areas

The Department's role in urban areas includes programs and actions as a planner, coordinator and technical assistance provider; as a provider of interpretive, educational, cultural and recreational programs and events; and as a direct supplier of services through lands and facilities that are acquired, developed and operated as units of the State Park System.

Through the expansion of existing urban-based state park units and the acquisition, development and operation of new, strategically located lands and facilities, the Department will provide direct services to under-served urban areas, in addition to administering millions of dollars to city, county and local park districts.

### Acquisition

The most critical new acquisitions should be lands that:

- Protect and preserve sustainable ecosystems, linkages between

existing state park units or other publicly protected lands and unique natural resources, especially in coastal areas.

- Address under-represented cultural and historical themes and deficiencies.
- Accommodate resource-based recreation opportunities that are in high demand.
- Are located in or near the state's most heavily urbanized areas.

### Development

The most pressing needs for facilities on newly acquired lands and lands already within the System, are developments that:

- Provide much-needed recreation opportunities in and near the state's most heavily populated areas.
- Expand the System's capacity for traditional, resource-based outdoor recreation activities and also expand opportunities for some recreation uses traditionally associated with urban settings.
- Supply necessary operational and support facilities.
- Better protect and interpret the state's natural resource features and treasures.
- Preserve, restore and interpret the cultural resources significant to

California's history.

- Provide public input and opportunities for long-term partnership.
- Expand large-scale restoration efforts on lands and waters that were altered or degraded prior to being acquired.

### Staffing a Cohesive System

Recent fee reductions have increased visitation over 30 percent over the past three years, without a commensurate increase in staff to manage these lands and serve new visitors. The attendance increase leaves a deficiency in staffing needed to keep the parks clean, well-maintained and safe for visitors. In addition, park operation has become increasingly complex, with added workload in the form of resource management, regulatory obligations, unfunded mandates and specialized training requirements.

### Funding the System

The State Park System warrants a larger share of the General Fund and also needs the benefits that come from increased year-to-year funding stability. The System needs to seek a secondary source of regular, relatively stable amounts of annual state funding to supplement general fund monies. It should also pursue the possibilities for creating a trust fund, future bond acts,

grants, donations and federal funding.

### Realizing the Vision

This plan re-affirms the commitment of the State Park System to serve California using current technology, sound science and relevant actions. This plan will guide staff members who keep the State Park System functioning through major programs and park operations. It is intended to serve as a guide for the next ten years, a blueprint for protecting the state's rich legacy and delivering on

*Under the Resources Agency, the California Department of Parks and Recreation manages and operates the State Park System.*

*In addition, the Department provides leadership on a statewide level through the State Office of Historic Preservation, the Office of Grants and Local Services, the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division and other programs.*

*While this document is focused specifically on the State Park System, there are many references to the policies and priorities of the broader Department of Parks and Recreation.*

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# INTRODUCTION



*Next to the Gold Rush and the economic and immigration boom following World War II, the present era may be the most tumultuous in California history. Dynamic changes are taking place in the state's population, economy, technology and environment. These changes, combined with the pressures of many diverse cultures, changing values and a heightened focus on security are shaping the future in a way that the state has never seen before.*

As with so many California institutions and Californians themselves, the State Park System faces many opportunities and uncertainties in the future. Despite uncertainties, the State Park System will continue to pursue its mandated mission and respond to change accordingly.

This State Park System Plan addresses the activities and needs of the System today and over the course of the next ten-years. It is presented in two components. **Part I, The Nature of Change**, focuses on California's population growth, rich diversity and shifting preferences, which are changing the State Park System. It is a tool for informing decision-makers, concerned organizations and a variety of stakeholders.

This component—**Part II, Initiatives for Action**, is primarily intended to guide staff members who keep the System functioning through its major programs and park operations. It is an important internal tool for communicating advances currently taking place in the State Park System's core programs and key initiatives for future growth and success.

This two-part plan views the 273 state park units as a collective whole, as an entity that is greater than the sum of its individual park units, with widely different resources, locations, and issues. This plan shows how the System can achieve the goals that will best serve California's citizens and its visitors, as well as protect and preserve valuable natural and cultural resources.

## 273 SPS Units - 2002

- 83. . . . State Parks
- 64. . . . State Beaches
- 47. . . . State Historic Parks
- 31. . . . State Recreation Areas
- 17 . . . . State Reserves
- 8. . . . . State Vehicle Recreation Areas
- 23. . . . . Other



### State Park Visionary

*Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) was the father of the American Park Movement. As co-designer and superintendent of New York's Central Park in the 1850s, he was the first to persuasively describe the physical and psychological importance of the park experience to urban dwellers. Olmsted believed that bringing the countryside into the city could help cure many of society's ills and further the social and democratic ideals of America. In 1864 and '65, he was the principal mind behind the early development of Yosemite Valley as a public park. Yosemite is considered the first State Park in California and was later transferred to the Federal Government. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. followed in his father's footsteps, preparing surveys in 1928 and 1945 of properties recommended for*



## EMBRACING A MISSION AND VISION

*The following “Vision” is adapted from a Visioning Summit convened in 2000. It describes what the Department of Parks and Recreation strives to attain, given strong support and ideal conditions:*

*The Mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state’s extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.*

As California moves into the 21st century, the Department of Parks and Recreation will experience a reformation of its role as a leader among park, recreation and resource management service providers. The Department will strengthen its traditional bond with governmental partners, cooperating associations and foundations, user groups and environmental organizations. And the Department will form new partnerships with a broad range of service providers as a way of connecting with all Californians. The Department will use cutting-edge technology to increase its efficiency and to broadcast the message of park opportunities to all Californians. And, all who seek to have a park experience will have the opportunity to do so, regardless of their economic means or physical ability.

The Department of Parks and Recreation will not be seen simply as the caretaker of remote lands and past stories, but rather as an integral part of the lives of all Californians. Not only in its role as planner, coordinator, assistance provider, and grants

manager, but also in an expanded role of direct service provider in and near to where people live, the Department of Parks and Recreation and the State Park System will be an active agent in ensuring a palette of seamless park and recreation opportunities for the people of California.

State park users will find clean, well-maintained grounds and facilities—facilities that are modern, innovative and inviting. Park visitors will enjoy a rich variety of recreation opportunities, educational programs, multi-cultural experiences and events. Individuals, families, groups and friends will come together for joyous gatherings or to find quiet, contemplative settings. New families will start their own tradition of setting up camp in a redwood grove, near a mountain lake, or by the ocean. And, new generations of parents and children will delight to the songs and stories spun around the campfire center by staff or volunteer interpreters.

California’s natural and cultural resources, once in jeopardy of becoming vanishing remnants of the state’s heritage, will enjoy renewed

health and vigor. The resources that make up the fabric of the State Park System will be woven into a broad tapestry of trails, accessways, and connecting corridors—both biological and cultural. Decisions affecting resources will be based on sound science performed by fully trained and well-equipped park professionals. And, Californians of all ages and interests, of all means and color, will feel connected to the natural and cultural resources of the State Park System in a way that engenders the same pride and protectiveness of a cherished family possession—a feeling that transforms simple interest into a sense of ownership, involvement and support.

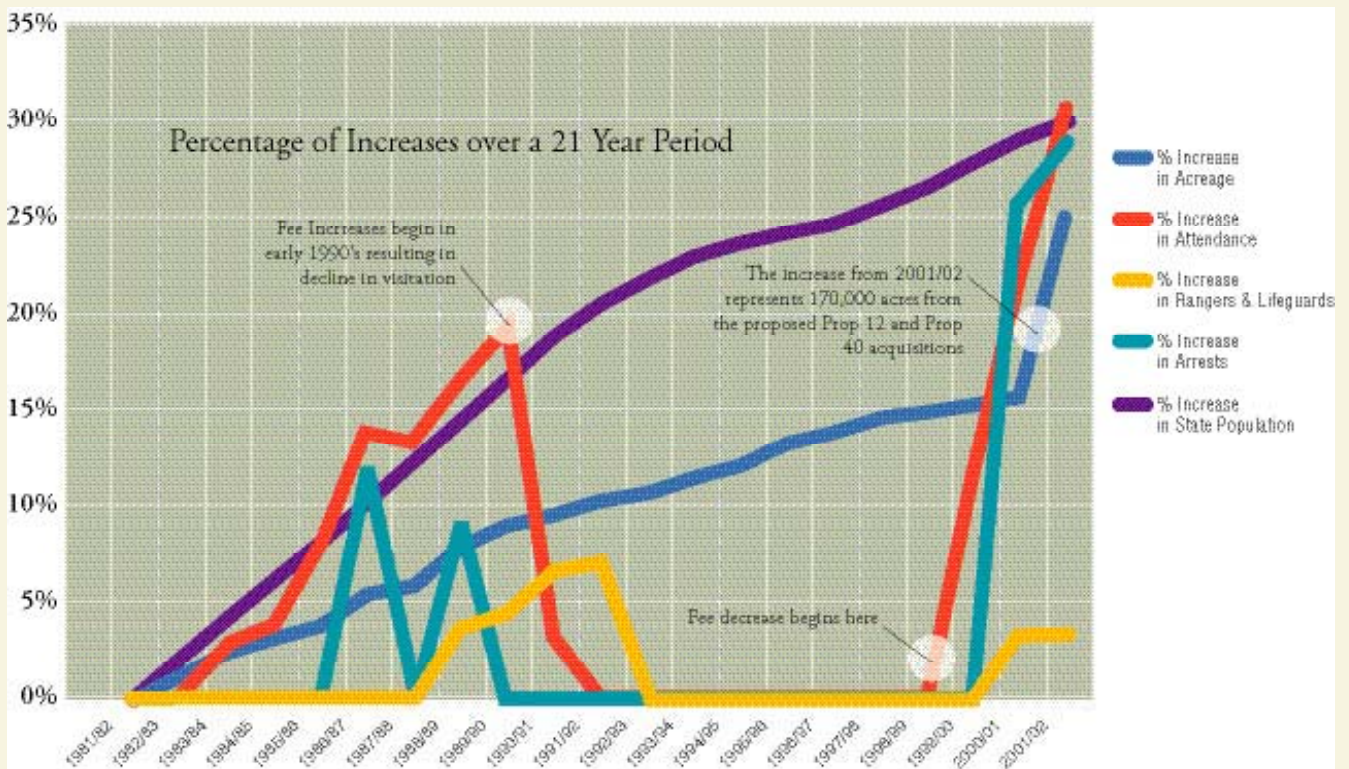
The image of the park ranger and other park professionals as stewards of a legacy held in trust for future generations will be rekindled in the minds and hearts of California’s people. And, park staff and volunteers will be available in sufficient numbers to openly welcome and receive all park visitors. Park staff and programs will not be confined to the park’s borders; instead they will be fully engaged



in their surrounding communities and in their profession as valued and respected members. And, as much as park resources are seen as the living laboratories for the study of California's natural heritage resources and the place where California's history comes alive, park staff will be seen as full partners in educating California's youth.

The State Park System and Californians today are the grateful beneficiaries of our farsighted forebears—of John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt, of Andrew Hill and Newton Drury. It is therefore incumbent on today's park managers to provide future generations a system of state parks that protects and perpetuates the state's magnificent natural bounty and beauty; a system that connects past, present and future generations to the persons, places and events that make up California's rich cultural heritage; a system that provides opportunities to renew the mind, body and spirit in healthful outdoor settings; and a system that fosters continuing pride in both the legacy and promise of the Golden State.

## Comparison Between % Increase in Attendance, Acreage, Rangers/Lifeguards, Arrests and State Population for California State Parks



\*2001/02 - Projections based on current data and program lists

## ADVANCING THE CORE PROGRAMS



Indian Grinding Rock SHP



Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP



Hearst San Simeon SHM

The State Park System mission focuses on three key areas:

- The management of its natural and cultural resources;
- The provision of outdoor recreation opportunities; and
- The interpretation of these features and values to visitors and the public at large.

In order to accomplish this complex mission, the following support programs are essential:

- The development and maintenance of park and recreation facilities; and
- The provision of public safety.

The mission-based core programs are identified as:

1. Natural Heritage Preservation
2. Cultural Heritage Preservation
3. Outdoor Recreation
4. Education and Interpretation
5. Facilities
6. Public Safety

In some cases, these mission-based programs compete with one another and must be carefully weighed and balanced. In many respects, however, the programs enhance one another. For example, educational and interpretive programs help the public understand and appreciate natural and cultural heritage, encouraging

behaviors that help protect these resources. Another example; a well-designed trail for outdoor recreation enhances natural resource preservation by preventing erosion and other damage caused by unauthorized trails.

In this chapter, each section explores one of the mission-based core programs in detail. With a brief review of history and emerging trends, each section reviews the current status and most critical needs facing the System in order to advance each program. High priority initiatives are summarized under the heading "Initial Actions," to be pursued as funding becomes available. Many of these initiatives are currently in progress.



## Looking Back - State Parks Preserve Natural Heritage

Just fourteen years after California's statehood, the United States' first federally designated park reserve was established at Yosemite Valley. Frederick Law Olmsted, the country's leading landscape architect, expounded on the important benefits of parks for the health and happiness of the American people. He urged President Abraham Lincoln to sign federal legislation to preserve the Valley and nearby Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, transferring a 20,000-acre federal grant to the State of California in 1864. Although these Yosemite lands were later transferred back to Federal ownership, this initial effort established California's commitment to natural resource preservation that is central to today's State Park System.

At the turn of the century, painter and photographer Andrew P. Hill campaigned with a group known as the Sempervirens Club in the San



Francisco area to preserve a grove of ancient coastal redwoods from logging. In 1902, the grove was named California's first state park when the Legislature agreed to acquire the 2,500 acres of land in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Two years later, the California Redwood Park was opened to the public. Later, its acreage was greatly increased and it was re-named Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

Efforts of another citizens' group to save redwoods on the north coast helped to trigger the establishment of the State Park System. In 1918, the Save-the-Redwoods League sought a long-range public acquisition plan

for the region. However, the ultimate success of such a concept required that these properties be included in a more comprehensive statewide system including all types of state parks.

In 1927, Governor Clement Calhoun "C.C." Young signed three bills sponsored by the Save-the-Redwoods League. This legislation provided for the establishment of a State Park Commission, a survey of potential state park sites, and the creation of a new Division of Parks in state government.



## Emerging Trends

Next to habitat loss, continued fragmentation of protected natural areas increases the threat to California's biological diversity. Healthy species depend upon habitat connectivity and sufficient populations to sustain long-term survival.

The pace of development, driven by a population growing by over 600,000 per year, threatens to consume agricultural and open space lands, causing many detrimental impacts on the natural heritage of California. Beyond habitat destruction, development tends to increase traffic, air pollution, and water, energy and resource consumption.

## Natural Heritage Preservation

The System's 1.45 million acres includes:  
49,000 . . . . acres of redwoods  
452,000 . . . acres of wilderness  
285 . . . . . miles of Pacific Ocean coastline  
820 . . . . . miles of lake and river frontage



Anza-Borrego Desert SP



*Today, the State Park System is responsible for managing the most diverse and complex assemblage of natural landscapes of any land-management agency in California.*

*More rare and endangered species occur on State Park lands than any other category of state-owned property. The System's 1.45 million acres, including redwoods, wilderness, coastal parks, and rare habitats are unmatched anywhere in the nation in terms of biological diversity and scenic beauty.*

California's State Parks are the most heavily visited of any state park system in the nation. Rapid population growth, increasing land development pressure and strong public support for parks and open space have raised new challenges in natural resource protection. Additionally, there is a great increase in scientific knowledge about the basic workings and management of natural ecological systems and a need to upgrade policies and programs to reflect this knowledge.

Over the next few years, the Department must engage in more sophisticated planning to better determine the most critical natural resource protection needs of both the state park units and in California as a whole. This planning will focus on which new lands; marine areas, natural systems and features are most in need of public protection through fee title

acquisition, the purchase of easements and other conservation strategies. A larger number of highly trained staff must be engaged in the increasingly complex science-based management of land, water, flora and fauna.

The State Park System must work more closely in partnership with other public and private landowners and managers to better preserve natural resources. Acquisition and management costs can be shared with agencies having similar goals. The System must better inform and educate decision-makers and the general public about the value of its mission and the importance of natural resource management. And the System needs to expand its position of statewide and even national leadership in pursuit of natural heritage preservation.



*The System's 1.45 million acres, including redwoods, wilderness, coastal parks, and rare habitats are unmatched anywhere in the nation in terms of biological diversity and scenic beauty.*

In refocusing and strengthening its already considerable natural resource management efforts, the State Park System will address initiatives and programs in six topic areas:

### Planning

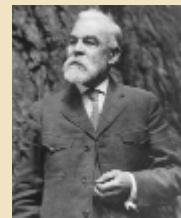
- Expand efforts to inventory the natural resources of the State Park System and develop the basic research, surveys and analysis needed to support natural resource planning.
- Continue to develop and use effective analytical tools and techniques for natural resource management (e.g., landholding gap analysis, linkage assessment, ecosystem health indicators, computer-based resource mapping, interagency resource management techniques, unit data file system).
- Conduct natural resource research to provide necessary information for park-level general plans and for natural resource management plans.
- Develop and provide natural resource stewardship information and coordination at the statewide level, for example, the Resources Agency's California Legacy Project and for updating planning documents such as the Statewide Master Plan for Parks and Recreation and the revision of the Department's Underwater Parks Plan. Also provide materials for multi-organizational committees, studies and task forces on which the Department serves.

### Land Acquisition

- Promote coordinated joint acquisition planning among nonprofit organizations and public agencies that acquire or manage lands in California for conservation purposes.
- Identify, in partnership with other preservation-oriented land acquisition and/or management agencies and organizations, those lands and waters which, if protected, will preserve sustainable and unique elements of California's ecosystems, habitat types, natural processes and outstanding natural features.
- Acquire, on a priority basis, specific lands or interests in land, which will best meet the State Park System's priorities. Set priorities that emphasize such criteria as filling known gaps in protected land types, sustainability of natural processes, the protection of species diversity and abundance, the protection of biological linkages, the rounding out of watershed areas, the consolidation of fragmented ownership and the improved protection of what is already in ownership for stewardship purposes.
- Employ a wide range of methods to acquire priority lands and interests in land, utilizing the assistance of land trusts, conservancies, mitigation banks, grant programs, private gifts and donations and other innovative methods, as appropriate.



Snowy Plover



### State Park Visionary

**Andrew P. Hill (1853-1922)**  
 inspired and led the long, difficult campaign to create California's first redwood park at Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains. A gifted painter and photographer, Hill was astounded and outraged when a private property owner refused to let him photograph the great redwoods near Santa Cruz. Convinced that the public deserved full and easy access to these natural wonders, Hill vowed to make "a public park of this place." His attention soon turned to another tract of old growth coastal redwood in the Big Basin north of Boulder Creek. Hill enlisted his influential friends and associates to help preserve these natural wonders and with their help founded the Sempervirens Club in 1900. In 1902, his tireless efforts resulted in the passage of legislation that allowed for the

## Resource Management

- Continue to develop and expand the Inventory Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP) to systematically gather information about the physical and biotic resource condition upon which resource management goals, objectives, policies, programs and projects are based.
- Fully support and implement the ongoing natural resource maintenance program of regularly scheduled inspections and maintenance activities for the purpose of sustaining healthy natural conditions and parkland values at the park unit level.
- Fully support and implement critical and highly specialized statewide natural resource management programs (e.g., prescribed fire management program, exotic species management, watershed restoration and management).
- Expand natural resource restoration programs aimed at restoring major landforms and ecological systems that were degraded prior to state ownership (e.g., restoration of watershed and streams altered by early logging, agricultural or mining activities).
- Expand involvement at the federal, state, regional and local levels, in multi-agency studies, forums and specific programs related to natural resource topics and objectives of concern; work, as appropriate, with nonprofit groups and private organizations and landowners.
- Develop an urban interface management strategy to provide adequate protection of park resource values at parks in and near major urban and suburban areas. State Park System lands adjacent to such areas have heightened threats such as wildfire, invasion of exotic

species, domestic animal trespass, modification or vandalism by residents, and erosion caused by unauthorized trails.

## Communication

- Inform the legislature, the administration, the news media, concerned organizations and the general public about the goals, objectives and benefits of the System's natural resource management policies and programs, employing a variety of techniques and media.
- Develop an "umbrella theme" to use in integrating science-based natural resource goals, concepts and information into the full range of interpretation and education services provided to park visitors. These services include displays, exhibits, audiovisual programs, guided walks, campfire programs, and environmental education, as well as written materials such as brochures, pamphlets and guides.
- Continue to integrate and make accessible the System's natural resources and programs into school curricula and communications at the statewide and local levels.

## Leadership and Partnership

- Work actively with state, federal and regional land management agencies and with private landholding organizations, so that each may cooperate and coordinate in the accomplishment of common goals (e.g., land acquisition planning, exotic species control, joint management strategies, conservation planning, transportation planning) for the benefit of the entire natural resource base of the state.
- Work actively with other agencies and organizations to further the natural resource goals of

the State Park System in land acquisition, facility development and maintenance, resource management, education and interpretation.

- Work with academic and scientific institutions, community organizations and individuals in using the System itself, as appropriate, to conduct research that will provide valuable information in the area of natural resource stewardship.

## Energy Conservation and Sustainability

- Make greater use of fuel-efficient vehicles, solar energy for heating and generating electricity, and other alternative energy systems.
- Emphasize energy efficient systems in the design and management of park facilities including appropriate facilities for the storage and use of hazardous materials.
- In acquisition and development projects, place greater emphasis on appropriate siting and design to promote sustainability and to better control adverse site conditions such as excessive noise and air pollution.
- Increase educational and interpretive efforts to promote recycling and re-use of resources and waste reduction.
- Minimize waste of fresh water through improved maintenance, and general water use practices, including the installation of water saving devices.
- Reduce fresh water demand by using innovative strategies for recycling wastewater and rainwater, selection of appropriate plant species and other water conservation practices.
- Continue to develop and implement policies for purchasing lands with a high level of environmental sensitivity.

## Initial Actions

1. Provide leadership in creating a task force of land acquisition and land management agencies and organizations to initiate a pilot project that will facilitate coordinated acquisition priorities in one or more of the state's ecological regions.
2. Continue to work in concert with others, to restore to a more natural setting, blighted areas in the region of Los Angeles that are under-served by park and recreation facilities and services.
3. Continue to develop and expand the geographic information systems (G.I.S.) to fully support natural resource information management needs, including accurate data recording, organization and recall of information on natural elements in a spatial context.
4. Establish a goal of expanding the landholdings of the System from 1.45 million to 1.75 million acres by 2020. Emphasize (1) lands and waters needed to expand existing state park units to a size and configuration necessary to ensure long-term sustainability, including important linkages between existing state parklands and other protected lands; and (2) lands in ecological regions not well represented in the System or otherwise protected in California. This expansion will require an additional 300,000 acres or approximately 16,700 acres per year.
5. Provide statewide leadership in the area of ongoing natural resource maintenance and seek funding to alleviate current deficiencies. In addition, seek funding for natural resource deferred maintenance for the State Park System.

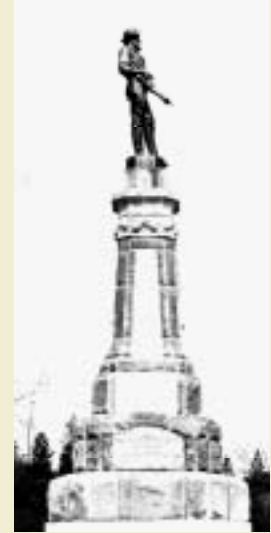


## Looking Back - State Parks Preserve Cultural Resources

The Native Sons of the Golden West prompted the state legislature to approve funding for the first State Historic Monument in 1887. The monument commemorates James Marshall, whose discovery of gold set off the California Gold Rush of 1849. Thanks to further efforts by the Native Sons, Sutter's Fort was acquired by the state and officially opened to the public in 1893 as a State Historic Monument. Soon, the desire to preserve California's history had expanded to include the preservation of Spanish missions and many other sites of historical interest.

At the time of its official formation in 1928, the State Park System had taken charge of five historic buildings, monuments and other sites. In subsequent years, cultural heritage preservation has been pursued by adding many historic properties and prehistoric sites, acquiring millions of artifacts and enhancing museum collections—all reflecting the lives and achievements of the people in the Golden State.

The largest single development ever undertaken by the Department preserved the cultural legacy of California railroading. Completed in 1981, the California State Railroad Museum was constructed in Old Sacramento and was financed through a combination of private and public-sector funding.



Marshall Monument



Jack London SHP



Sutter's Fort prior to restoration



## Emerging Trends

According to the Department's 1997 Public Opinions and Attitudes Survey, some of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation in California include visiting museums, visitor centers and historic sites.

Park sites are increasingly viewed as venues for cultural activities and events that preserve ethnic cultural traditions and enhance appreciation for ethnic groups.

The new construction and development needed to accommodate population growth threatens prehistoric, historic and cultural properties with irreversible change and outright loss. Rapid property development threatens cultural landscapes, archeological sites, historic buildings and other historical resources.

## Cultural Heritage Preservation

*A thoughtful new approach is being developed, emphasizing human diversity as seen from multiple perspectives.*

The System includes:

4.5 . . . . . Million Artifacts

1,445 . . . . . Historic Structures

63 . . . . . Museums and Visitor Centers

6,800 . . . . . Documented Archeological Sites



Weaverville Joss House SHP

The State Park System today draws millions of visitors a year to monuments like Hearst Castle<sup>®</sup>, historic towns like Columbia State Historic Park, and cultural treasures such as the Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park. There are over 4.5 million artifacts, many of which are used in the System's 63 museums and visitor centers.

A renewed interest in preserving California's historic legacy has led to the recent formation of a Cultural Resources Division to advance cultural heritage planning at the statewide and park unit level. A thoughtful new approach is being developed,

emphasizing human diversity as seen from multiple perspectives. This approach will examine a set of appropriate topics for the portrayal of the state's human prehistory and history, and identify emphases and important connections not found in the traditional chronological perspective.

This new approach will also help the System determine which sites, structures and artifacts should be acquired in order to make its collection of statewide holdings more complete and meaningful. At the individual park level, more planning and programming is needed to improve the maintenance, restoration, display and day-to-day monitoring and management of

cultural heritage resources. A larger and more diversely skilled staff of cultural resource professionals is needed to preserve and manage cultural resources throughout the System.

Beyond this, the System needs to enhance its interpretive efforts through which the public is educated and inspired about California's rich cultural history. The System also needs to provide leadership among the local and federal government agencies, and among community organizations and private nonprofit groups that work to protect the state's common past for the benefit of future citizens.

In strengthening its substantial cultural resource protection and management efforts, the State Park System can best focus on five specific topic areas:

### Planning

- Identify the studies and surveys of prehistoric and historic sites and cultural landscapes and collections that will be needed to approach cultural resource management and interpretation with more current methodologies. Undertake the basic research identified as an aid to cultural resource management and to interpretive and educational efforts.
- Participate in priority setting for proposed cultural resource land acquisitions, facilities, restoration and rehabilitation projects, and for the preparation of new unit level general plans and general plan amendments.
- Further develop analytical tools and techniques needed for cultural resource management (e.g., cultural resource inventories, gap analysis, Museum Collections Facilities Index (MCFI) analysis, Historic Structures Reports, Archeological Site Condition Assessment Records (ASCAR), computer-based collections registration, computer-aided site inventories, and computer mapping).
- Prepare cultural resource management plans, as appropriate, for specific resource topics at individual park units (e.g., conservation treatment plans, scope of collections statements) and integrate these into park management plans and practices.
- Work with other state, federal, local and private nonprofit entities to ensure a coordinated framework of roles, responsibilities and actions, including those for natural disaster response and recovery with regard to cultural resources.



Bodie SHP

### Acquisition

- Use gap analyses as a frame of reference with which to determine those cultural resource lands and properties most suitable for addition to the State Park System. Criteria for acquisition may include:
  - The degree to which the proposed acquisition provides fills a gap in significant eras, periods or themes in California's history that are not well represented or not made available to the public.
  - The degree to which the cultural resources or the proposed acquisition are in jeopardy of loss or significant degradation by imminent development or by off-site activities.
  - The intrinsic value of the property's resources—its direct connection to significant eras, periods and themes. Ideally, a property will allow a complete story to be told or permit a broader understanding, including linkages to other park units. There should be adequate provenance regarding the site and artifacts associated with the site.
  - The value of the property's location—its value in adding to an era, period or theme, its relationship with other cultural resource subjects, its proximity to an existing park or to another resource management agency's holdings.
  - The ease of acquisition or opportunities for less-than-fee approaches to acquisition. The opportunities for partnerships with other cultural resource stewards.

### Resource Management

- Increase the level of support for the stabilization, restoration, protection and preservation of existing cultural resource properties, including buildings, sites and collections.

- Complete the inventory of all collections and prepare comprehensive collections management plans. Prepare Historic Structures Reports on all significant historic structures. Develop, implement and manage specialized statewide cultural resource programs (e.g., MCFI, computer-assisted registration, and adobe restoration).
- Develop a program of park unit-level monitoring of cultural resource indicators to determine the condition of the park's cultural resources; engage in scheduled monitoring, maintenance and remedial programs and projects related to park cultural resources.
- Participate, at the national, regional, state and local levels, in multi-agency projects, public studies, research, publications and forums on cultural resource topics of concern to the State Park System and to communities adjacent to state park units.
- Reevaluate and enhance the training provided to all staff on the identification, protection and treatment of cultural landscapes, structures and collections.

### Communication

- Further integrate cultural resource ideas, concepts and information into the full range of interpretive programs provided to park visitors.
- Continue to integrate and make accessible the System's cultural resource holdings and programs into school curricula and communications at the statewide and local levels.
- Assess the content and quality of current programs in terms of accuracy, thoroughness, current philosophy, and technology.

### Leadership and Partnership

- Actively coordinate with state, federal, local and private nonprofit cultural resource management organizations to identify and take appropriate action to accomplish shared cultural heritage goals.
- Further the cultural resource management goals of the System in acquisition, resource management, education, interpretation, and in regular and special events programs by collaborating with other agencies and organizations.
- Encourage academic and scientific institutions and individuals to focus on the resources of the State Park System, as appropriate, for research that will provide valuable

information relative to preserving, conserving and interpreting cultural resources.

- Raise the level of professionalism of cultural resource specialists through training and skill development and expand the use of cultural resource specialists throughout the System. Increase all employees' awareness of the importance of cultural resource protection.



*Mexican-era dress shoe for a man*

### Initial Actions

1. Develop a new framework for telling California's prehistory and history, optimally modeled in concert with the framework currently under development by the Department of Education. Develop an intellectual rationale with a broader context and presented with more relevant connections, rather than relying mainly on chronology. Examples of possible topics include "Lifeways and Traditions," "Popular Culture," "Agriculture" and "Industry and Commerce."
2. Give greater consideration to themes or topics, heritage corridors and cultural landscapes that will allow the Department to tell a broader, more comprehensive story than those related only to individual sites and events. Evaluate all park units for their ability to link with other park units or other regional cultural features.
3. Work with appropriate interest groups to establish a cultural heritage conservancy dedicated to acquiring and preserving historic buildings, cultural landscapes and important artifacts. The conservancy could function much like the Wildlife Conservation Board functions in its support of habitat preservation for the Department of Fish and Game.
4. Seek funding to alleviate current deficiencies for ongoing maintenance of cultural resources.
5. Compile and maintain a conditional assessment and inventory of museum collections and artifacts in the State Park System.
6. Complete a survey and inventory of historic structures and cultural landscapes to determine a listing of properties—individually or in groups—or cultural landscapes eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.
7. Support a statewide ongoing archaeological site assessment and maintenance program that will allow more effective identification, preservation and protection of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites for current and future generations.
8. Hire cultural resource specialists (archeologists, curators and historians) assigned at the district level to carry out programs and to properly maintain cultural resources. Employ at each district the most effective techniques and expertise available in protecting these fragile and nonrenewable resources.



*Archeological excavations can provide details about ancient cultures in California.*

## Looking Back - State Parks Offer Recreation Opportunities

Parks and monuments established in the late 1800s offered opportunities for the most popular forms of outdoor recreation - hiking, fishing, horseback riding and picnicking. Just after the turn of the 20th century and the invention of the automobile, touring by car became available for adventurous souls.

The discovery of vast petroleum resources in Southern California contributed to the oil boom of the 1920s and the blossoming of California's love affair with the car. With the establishment of a new paved highway system, visitors had access to previously remote state lands. Interest in travel, sightseeing and camping increased dramatically. For much of the 20th century, traditional recreational activities mentioned above, along with bike riding, swimming, boating and beach activities were predominant.

The Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Program was created in 1971 by the State legislature. The SNO-PARKS program started in 1984 with

legislation responding to constituents' requests for safe, plowed parking areas for access to winter recreation sites.

The last two decades of the 20th century saw a large growth in the variety of recreation activities demanded by the public - many of them requiring specialized equipment - including surfing, skiing, kayaking, backpacking and scuba diving. Despite this growth, traditional recreation activities remained the most popular in statewide and on State Park System lands.



*Mt. Tamalpais circa 1920*



*D. L. Bliss SP 1955*



*Camping, Sonoma County circa 1910*

## Emerging Trends

The Department's 1997 Public Opinions and Attitudes Survey shows that outdoor recreation areas and facilities are very important to the quality of life of most Californians. There is a strong public belief that the protection of the natural environment is an important aspect of outdoor recreation.

Many of today's youth are less active and spend more time on sedentary pursuits. Obesity and related diabetes have increased at alarming rates for both youth and adults. The Surgeon General has prepared a call to action on this national health issue.



Interest and demand for opportunities to participate in new and often high-risk recreation are increasing. Recreation activities that have a greater impact on natural resources are also increasing in popularity. Examples include off-highway vehicle recreation, mountain biking, skateboarding and jet skiing.

## Outdoor Recreation

The System includes:

3,000 . . . . . Miles of Trails

13,500 . . . . . Campsites

16,000 . . . . . Picnic Sites

*There is a great need for the State Park System to expand and upgrade recreational opportunities, not only those that occur in natural settings, but also those associated with historic areas and urban settings.*



Angel Island SP

Today, State Parks receive over 85 million visitors per year, representing an almost 30 percent increase in the past three years. The State Park System today includes 64 State Beaches, 31 State Recreation Areas and 8 State Vehicular Recreation Areas—all recognized for offering opportunities for active recreation. Yet, in the broadest sense, all of the visitors to the 273 state park units participate in some form of outdoor recreation. There is a great need for the State Park System to expand and upgrade recreational opportunities, not only those that occur in natural settings, but also those associated with historic areas and urban settings. California's population is growing rapidly in

numbers and diversity, calling for recreation opportunities that are more numerous and more varied than ever before. Today, many recreational facilities are operating at capacity.

More traditional recreational facilities like campgrounds, picnic sites and trails are clearly required to meet the high demand. And new kinds of opportunities need to be explored and tested to attract nontraditional state park users and to accommodate under-served urban residents. Through the study of recreation demand and planning for the future, the State Park System can help reduce park user conflicts while minimizing negative impacts to natural and cultural resources.

Carefully selected new lands need to be acquired to increase the System's capacity for recreation, and some existing parkland must be developed, redeveloped or used differently. New land acquisitions in urban areas may have less focus on natural resource-based amenities and more on the ease of access to prospective users. Opportunities will be sought for connecting parklands to communities through trails and greenways. The recreation activity programming in such areas will be substantial, designed to accommodate the specific interests of nontraditional users, without ignoring the need to be sensitive to park resources.



To expand both traditional recreational opportunities and to initiate new ones, the State Park System must integrate its planning and programs with other public agencies and appropriate private organizations. Such partnerships will serve to augment the efforts of all participants to create a greater public benefit.

In strengthening its ability to providing recreation opportunities, efforts can best be focused in four general areas:

### Planning and Research

- Establish a research and information function that will provide current information and trends on the demographic, economic, social, political and technological factors which indicate the public need for outdoor recreation. This information should include needs analyses, participation rates, recreation barriers, public opinions, economic impacts, usage impacts and the full range of recreation benefits. Data collection should target recreationists and non-recreationists alike. Existing information will be gleaned from many sources and some original research should be undertaken or sponsored.

- Identify pertinent outdoor recreation planning issues and information using a comprehensive, multi-mission approach. This approach will recognize the role of recreation and its many effects on the recreationist (physical, mental, and emotional), as well as its reciprocal impacts on such diverse fields of interest and government activity as public health, transportation, social welfare, law enforcement, and education.
- Coordinate with other state, federal, local, private and nonprofit recreation service providers to determine their most appropriate roles and responsibilities for responding to recreation demands, unmet needs and emerging opportunities through land acquisition, facility development and the provision of recreation programs for all Californians.
- Use a variety of promotional events, interpretive media, marketing programs and web-based technology to make known to the widest possible audience the abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities available.

### Camping in High Demand

In 2001, the State Park reservation contractor handled over 350,000 camping transactions. That is an increase of 13.6% in just three years. The volume of transactions does not reflect inquiries or the numbers of people turned away because campgrounds are full, nor does it reflect the number of campers. In fiscal year 01-02, camping attendance was 6.5 million.

#### Campsites in the State Park System

1968	1980	1990	2000
7,300	11,374	13,229	13,500

Camping has been a high-demand activity for decades. The percentage of night filled to capacity and overflowing has steadily increased.

#### Percentage of campsites filled to capacity on more than half the nights in June, July and August

1967	1981	2002
30%	51%	67%

Many campsites are full and people are turned away throughout the year, not just in peak season. The State Park System has been able to add very few campsites during the last ten years, and no coastal campsites. Demand is so high that if the State Park System were to add 325 campsites a year, it would not keep up with demand.



### Provision of Land and Facilities

- All newly-constructed or renovated recreation facilities will be accessible to people with disabilities.
- Use a wide range of options for providing new and well-located lands for outdoor recreation opportunities. Criteria for such land acquisition and development would emphasize the ease of access and the ability to provide the types of uses desired by the public. Geographic areas of the state that are now under-served either by the System or other public agencies will be a high priority.
- The on-site development of new recreation facilities and the renovation of existing ones should reflect responsiveness to public demand tempered by a concern for compatibility with the natural and cultural resources of the area. On a case-by-case basis, considering sustainability, connectivity and compatibility, more innovation in facility development and recreational use may be allowed in order to better meet user demand.
- Carefully selected urban-oriented recreation areas and locations may differ from traditional State Park developments in terms of their natural resource base, types of facilities and the types and intensity of use. Given the high density of inner-city lands and the lack of available open space, even formerly developed areas requiring







environmental cleanup may be considered. Urban units should provide recreation opportunities not traditionally found in state park units and sufficient traditional facilities and activities (hiking trails, picnic sites) to help build a stronger association between those areas and the more resource-based parks.

- The System should substantially increase the number of facilities that support the types of outdoor recreation opportunities in highest demand, both on a statewide and local level (e.g., walking, jogging and hiking, bicycling, overnight use, nature observation, beach activities). The State Park System should employ innovations in these facilities (e.g., group camps, recreational vehicle hookups, overnight shelters, platform tents, staging areas) that will accommodate the different desires of the state's changing population. Some of these facilities that are particularly attractive to nontraditional users should be developed and monitored as to their use.
- Coordinate land provision and facility development with other agencies and organizations to maximize the benefits from the expenditure of public money for recreation. Potential linkages have the greatest benefit when they connect single- and multipurpose trails, greenways, waterways, urban open space, bio-corridors and transportation corridors and relationships between recreation activities and historic sites.

#### **Programs and Park Operations**

- Existing youth-oriented programs

(e.g., Junior Ranger, Junior Lifeguards, Environmental Living, FamCamp) should be expanded and new programs developed to involve youth, especially adolescents, in park activities and to enhance their knowledge and appreciation of park resources.

- Develop recreation programs such as fishing clinics, snowshoe walks, photography walks and boating courses—that help the visitor to explore and bridge the gap between traditional outdoor recreational activities (e.g., hiking, camping, picnicking) and the appreciation of natural resources.
- Consistent with park resource preservation and public sensitivities, continue to develop and implement special events and programs that can take place on State Park lands and incorporate recreation, sports and athletic themes (e.g., marathons, boating events, fun-runs).
- Institute programs to bring “parks” and park-like experiences to the people, to the places where people lack the mobility to travel. Institute programs in schools and with civic and youth groups; participate in street fairs and community events. Establish closer ties with the leaders of urban and under-served communities.
- Train and educate park staff to better understand the values and benefits of outdoor recreation activities and how those benefits may be integrated with State Park System programs. Educate and interpret for all visitors the many values and benefits of outdoor recreation.

#### **Leadership and Partnership**

- Develop partnerships and

cooperative relationships with public and private human service providers whose basic missions are outside the park and recreation field (e.g., public health, transportation, education, social welfare, law enforcement) to enrich the offerings and potential of these organizations in meeting a broad range of human needs.

- Develop partnerships with community-based organizations with close ties to under-served populations (e.g., churches, boys and girls clubs, service clubs, youth leagues) in an effort to broaden the recreational knowledge and experience of their members. Foster a greater use and appreciation of regional and state parklands and draw from these communities to help plan and manage the programs.
- Show competence and leadership in the field of urban outdoor recreation through high-quality management of existing urban state park units. This includes the creation of new park units and management or co-management of existing ones.
- Work with other providers of outdoor recreation, as well as with closely related agencies, to provide mutual support in the advocacy of legislative and public support for needed lands, facilities and programs.
- Expand partnerships with recreation equipment manufacturers, vendors, tour operators and other commercial entities to sponsor and facilitate the use of the System by under-served individuals and populations.

### Initial Actions

1. Identify the most heavily populated

urban areas in California where park and recreation needs are least served. In each of these targeted urban areas, initiate a number of strategically located land acquisitions and facility developments. The heavily urbanized portions of Los Angeles should be the first areas targeted for this new "Urban Initiative."

2. In response to increasing demand for camping facilities and with a current



inventory of approximately 13,500 campsites, start now toward a goal of providing 20,000 campsites (including group and recreational vehicle sites) in the next 20 years. Similarly, the State Park System should increase the number of picnic sites from 16,000 to 25,000 (with an emphasis on group picnic facilities) and the miles of trails from approximately 3,000 to 4,000. In order to achieve these goals 325 campsites, 450 picnic sites, and 50 miles of trail must be added each year for 20 years. That is more than one picnic site and nearly one campsite every day. Park maintenance and staffing must also be increased to accommodate this growth.

3. Recruit and train employees in programming recreation activities and events. Seek to augment the numbers of staff assigned to fulfilling its recreation mission, with an emphasis on making more staff available at districts and park units, particularly in urban areas. This may include college and university-level internship programs.
4. The Department of Parks and Recreation, together with the California Park and Recreation Society and the California Roundtable on Recreation, Parks and Tourism, should sponsor a statewide "recreation summit" conference to promote the broad value of outdoor recreation and to develop coordinated initiatives for new outdoor recreation opportunities for California's residents and visitors.



*D. L. Bliss SP circa 1950*

### Looking Back – Education and Interpretation Through State Park Programs

Organized State Park interpretation began in 1926 at Big Basin State Park. In the 1930s it was expanded to several other parks and was funded by outside sources. In 1936, State Park Nature Guides were first appointed as state employees.

During this same era, work programs designed to promote recovery from the Depression provided the System with laborers through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Work Progress Administration (WPA). The historical research and museum exhibits completed by the WPA are often considered to mark the

beginning of modern-day interpretive methods used in parks nationwide.

During the “baby boom” of the early 1950s, many families discovered state parks and enjoyed camping, picnicking, boating and playing at the beach. The System experienced a boom of its own under the leadership of Newton Drury, former Director of the National Park Service. The newly renamed Division of Beaches and Parks hired more seasonal naturalists to lead walks, talks and campfire programs to interpret the parks’ natural and cultural features.

William Penn Mott, Jr. served as Director of California State Parks from 1967 to 1975 and ensured that interpretation was added to the Public Resources Code’s short list of departmental functions. Mott transferred interpretive duties from seasonal naturalists and field historians to professional rangers. He also promoted the volunteerism that now accounts for more than half of the interpretation provided through the State Park System. During this period, several nonprofit Cooperating Associations were created at individual parks, or groups of parks, to provide fiscal and organizational support for educational and interpretive programs.



*Big Basin Redwoods SP 1957*



### Emerging Trends

Academic standards are a top priority for educators. Increasingly, educational field trips for K-12 students are viewed primarily as an opportunity to expand upon standards congruent with school curriculum.

Advances in communications and innovative technology provide a wider variety of media for communicating. People are able to learn from web sites, live web-cam broadcasting, and other interactive technology.

California’s population is increasingly diverse, representing a mixture of races, cultures and abilities. Communicating key messages to the public requires creativity, sensitivity and knowledge of diverse audiences and their needs.

## Education and Interpretation



*Education and interpretation can help reconnect the State Park System with the people of California.*

The System receives annually:  
5 Million . . . . Hours of attendance at educational and interpretive programs  
650,000 . . . . K-12 children in education and interpretive programs  
921,250 . . . . Hours Volunteered

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

National Association  
for Interpretation

Among state agencies, the State Park System is the second largest provider of educational services, offering millions of hours of tours, talks, campfire programs, school field trips and other programs.

From the early days of nature walks, campfire programs and historic house tours, education and interpretation have been an essential part of the State Park experience. Through interpretation, the System's storehouse of natural and cultural resources is used to inspire, stimulate, inform and educate

visitors about their rich heritage. These educational activities, both in the parks and beyond their boundaries, enhance countless lives through greater awareness, understanding and appreciation of the state's natural resources, its human history, and how the interactions between the two relate to present-day California.

The need for interpretation and education efforts has never been greater. A rapidly growing population is becoming more culturally diverse. This population is increasingly living in urban and suburban settings and

using more advanced technology in their daily lives. Both of these factors often create a greater distance from the world of natural systems and cultural resources. Education and interpretation can help reconnect the State Park System with the people of California.

In the coming years, the State Park System needs to increase and broaden the audience that will benefit from the parks' interpretive efforts. Enhanced outreach efforts are needed to bring interpretive messages to the full range of park



Providence Mountains SRA



visitors. There is a fundamental need to expand and diversify the park audience through relevant topics and techniques. These efforts must have the underpinnings of well-planned facilities and programming. New and modernized visitor centers, exhibits, web pages and publications are needed to reach traditional and nontraditional program audiences, park visitors and people outside the park alike. Finally, additional staff must be added and trained in current interpretive methods and sensitivity to diverse audiences.

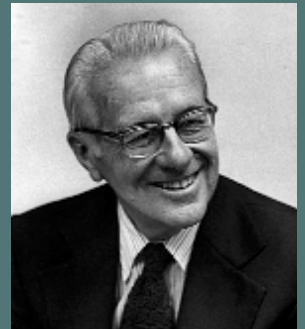
Leadership will be essential in making the most of these opportunities, as will partnership efforts with appropriate public agencies and with private groups most concerned with the educational component of natural and cultural resources. The System must continue to work closely with schools, educating today's youth to be tomorrow's

informed and environmentally aware citizens.

Expanding and improving today's interpretive and educational programs

### Audience Expansion

- Identify the best methods, including innovative technology, to reach that majority population of Californians who seldom or never visits state park units. Convey messages to that audience that relate to them and extol the natural, cultural and recreational values of the State Park System.
- Increase the staffing for interpretation and educational programs, including support staff for managing volunteer programs in areas of greatest need, potential use, or potential involvement in volunteer programs.
- Ensure that interpretive and educational facilities and programs are accessible to people with disabilities.
- Determine new techniques and venues that are appropriate for bringing interpretive and educational efforts to nontraditional state park visitors.
- Increase off-site programs aimed at under-served communities.
- Continue to broaden educational opportunities for students of all ages and abilities. Use web-based technology to expand access to the System's educational materials.
- Expand interpretive and educational efforts using languages other than English.



State Park Visionary

*William Penn Mott, Jr. (1909-1992) served as Director of Parks for the City of Oakland, General Manager of the East Bay Regional Park District, Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Executive Director of the California State Parks Foundation and Director of the National Park Service. He moved the California State Park System into the forefront of the park movement by accomplishing a number of "firsts." He established the nation's first ranger training facility and the nation's first automated campsite reservation program. He developed a comprehensive statewide master plan for state parks, created the State Parks Foundation and established the first publicly owned off-highway vehicular recreation areas. Mott continually challenged park professionals to find new and exciting ways to respond to change and accomplish the State Park mission.*

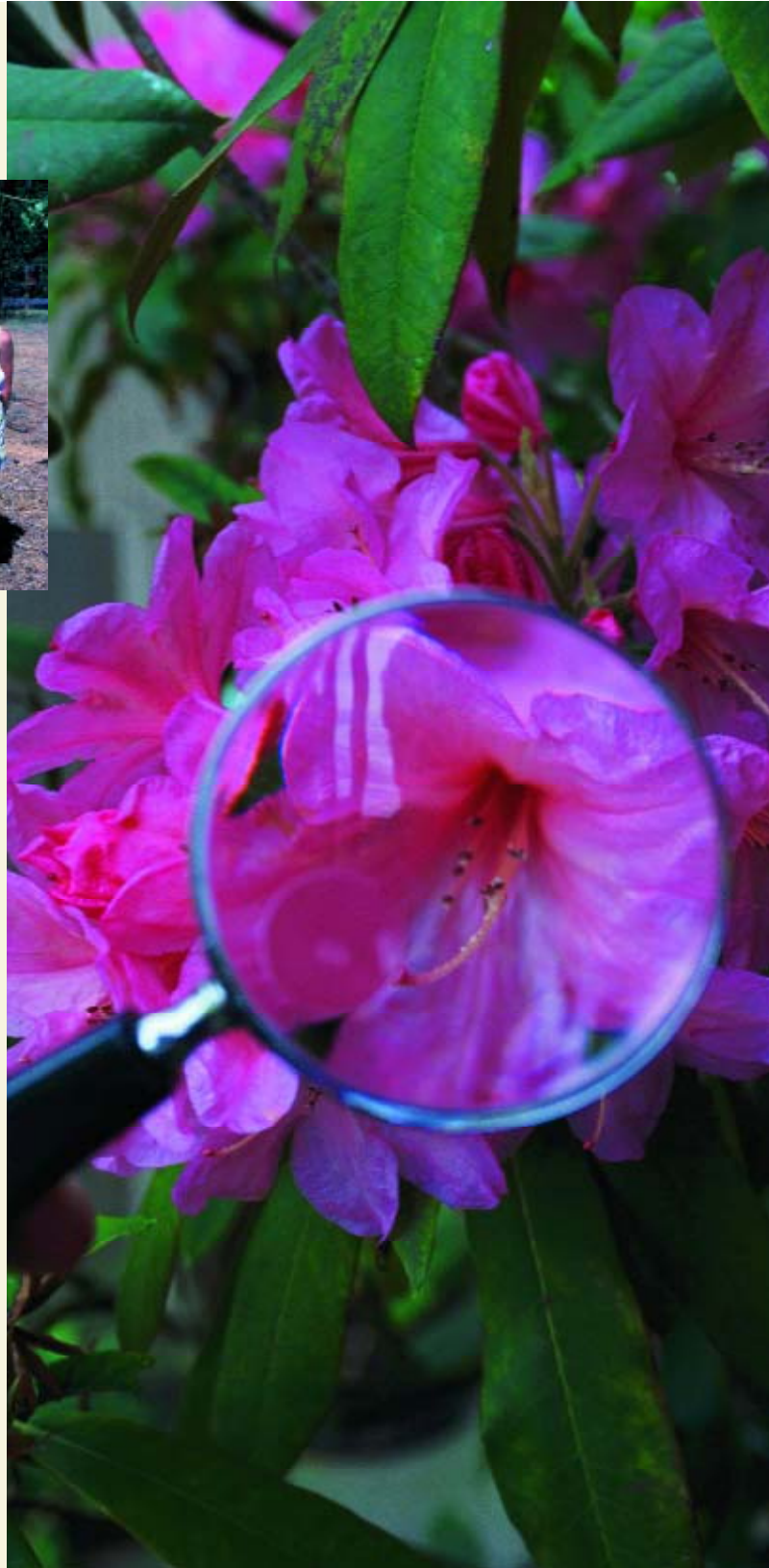
### Planning and Assessment

- Assess which communities and cultural groups are participating in programs and the degree to which they benefit from such programs. Identify these groups by geography, ethnicity and other socioeconomic factors.
- Undertake research on (1) specific topics and themes to be interpreted, (2) the methods and techniques of interpretation as an activity, (3) the success of current programs and activities, and (4) the interests and background of the current and potential audiences for interpretive and educational services.
- Measure the educational benefits and effects of interpretive programs in terms of student performance on standard tests and other educational assessments.
- Identify significant deficiencies in the themes and topics (e.g., 20th century history) currently being interpreted and develop coordinated plans and programs to address these deficiencies.
- Continue to develop reference resources to enhance understanding and improve the quality of State Park System interpretive programs.



### Infrastructure and Programs

- Continue to improve existing programs, activities and materials (e.g., guided walks, audiovisual media, web pages, environmental living programs, campfire talks).
- Continue to develop and rehabilitate interpretive facilities such as museums, visitor centers, outdoor interpretive panels, campfire centers and interpretive trails.
- Continue to develop and expand the use of media and information technology, both traditional (e.g., publications) and innovative technology (e.g., interactive electronic field trips, web pages).
- Develop, promote and improve interpretive special events closely related to the resources and values of state park units.
- Develop or add new off-site programs to reach under-served communities or groups (e.g., school visits, community events, publications, web pages, mobile exhibits).
- Increase and broaden outside support for interpretation and education by developing new resources. Explore innovative technologies (i.e., digital live video school programs that can be viewed in the classroom).
- Continue to design educational and interpretive programs for school groups to correlate with the California Board of Education academic content standards and to conform with local school district curricula.
- Use new wireless technology, as appropriate, in museums, visitor centers, historic sites and interpretive trails to broadcast interpretive information to handheld devices such as personal digital assistants (P.D.A.s), webpads and cell phones.



### Personnel Training and Development

- Provide training in basic interpretive concepts to supervisors for interpreters, including seasonal staff and volunteers.
- Enhance the professional interpretive work force through commensurate classification, compensation and promotional opportunities; recognize and reward achievements.
- Increase and improve training of all staff, organizations and volunteers who are active in educational/interpretive work within the System.
- Work with colleges and universities to facilitate an understanding of how their programs can best prepare students to be State Park Interpreters.
- Continue to provide training on accessibility to staff and volunteers.

## Leadership and Partnership

- Improve the scope and scale of the System's education and interpretation efforts by coordinating with other organizations (e.g., non-profit organizations, other government land-management agencies, schools, churches, youth groups, local park agencies) and individuals. Develop plans and programs, jointly-used facilities, and prepare joint publications that will integrate efforts.
- Gain better recognition, along with the Department of Education, as a leading partner in educating California's youth.



## Initial Actions

1. Expand the training in interpretive methods for all personnel involved with interpretive and educational service (e.g., rangers, interpreters, seasonal staff, volunteers).
2. Revitalize the *Coming Home to California* program as a means of reaching out to parents and teachers using bioregional teacher's guides and workshops.
3. Establish a goal of having every 4th grade student in California visit a State Park.
4. Seek additional staff to serve the state's urban centers and reach out to urban residents.
5. Work with outside organizations to develop and promote an IMAX®-scale film highlighting California Parks, including National Parks and other public lands or focus on the State Park System and its broader, bolder natural, cultural and recreational mission.
6. Continue to invigorate and increase programming in the various "old towns" for which the State Park System has full or significant management responsibility. At places like Old Town San Diego, Columbia, Monterey and elsewhere, develop and implement recommendations for interpretive services, concessions, art exhibitions, performances, history exhibitions and other activities that will further distinguish state park units with historic communities as cultural resource centers.
7. Continue the revitalization of the park brochure program. After the start-up is complete, maintain sufficient quantities in print for all units. Model the program's budgetary guidelines in proportions similar to what the National Park Service spends to provide this important service to the public.
8. Develop changing exhibits in interpretive centers and museums and place existing exhibits on a replacement schedule. Spaces for traveling exhibits should be developed in appropriate facilities.



## Looking Back - Building the State Park Infrastructure

By 1934, the System had grown from its initial dozen parks and five historic monuments in 1928 to 49 parks and 11 historic monuments, and its acreage increased from 13,700 to 300,000.

While land acquisition was proceeding rapidly during the Great Depression, the state found it nearly impossible to develop and properly staff the System. The state budget shrank, leaving almost no funds for operating and maintaining existing parks, let alone developing park infrastructure of roads, buildings, water systems and sewer systems.

Some operational assistance did come from large scale public works programs developed to relieve

widespread unemployment. The federal government created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933 and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 to construct public works projects nationwide. They made major contributions to the development of state park facilities and helped restore and reconstruct historic sites.



Morro Bay SP circa 1950



San Clemente SB circa 1940



Mt. Diablo Summit Building 1946



## Emerging Trends

California is facing an infrastructure crisis resulting from aging and under-maintained public facilities, as well as rapidly growing population and widespread property development, which requires new or rehabilitated infrastructure. Many of the capital assets of the state are in need of major repairs after being taxed by overuse, under-funding of maintenance and general aging. Infrastructure includes roads, water systems, energy systems, buildings and much more.

## Facilities-



Sampling of SPS Facilities	
13,500 . . . .	Campsites
16,000 . . . .	Picnic sites
3,000 . . . . .	Miles of Trails
63 . . . . .	Museums, Visitor Centers
1,445 . . . . .	Historic Structures

*Without well-maintained facilities, visitors cannot be served adequately, nor can park resources be properly protected.*

The construction and maintenance of an infrastructure of roads, structures, utility systems and other man-made developments make state park lands more available to visitors and allow staff to properly manage parks. The number and variety of park facilities is astonishing. Among the thousands of facilities identified in the current inventory, there are campsites, trails, roads, and a wide variety of museums, visitor centers, offices, historic buildings, utility systems and other facilities of all descriptions. This collection of facilities has an estimated original construction cost of a half billion

dollars and, today, has a replacement value estimated at \$2 billion. And in the case of historic buildings, most are considered irreplaceable.

These facilities, which include entire electrical, water and sewer systems, allow the 273 parks to collectively accommodate approximately 600,000 visitors on a peak day. As a matter of quality service, public health and safety, the proper maintenance of these numerous, diverse and essential facilities is essential. It is also a tremendous, financial investment to protect.

Today, much of this vast collection of park facilities is in serious need of repair, rehabilitation and, in many cases, outright replacement.

A substantial lack of funding over the past two decades has resulted in increasingly inadequate facility maintenance and the steady deterioration of the system's overall infrastructure. Having received 40 percent or less of the projected ongoing maintenance funding needed during the late 1990s and early 2000s, an enormous deferred maintenance backlog has developed. Additionally, the park fee reduction of 2000 has increased visitation and exacerbated the need for maintenance funding. Some facilities are beyond the end of their useful life and are kept functioning only by repairs that are not cost-effective. Many are technologically outdated. Without well-maintained facilities, visitors cannot be served adequately, nor can park resources be properly protected.

In addition to common daily operational maintenance and housekeeping efforts, many facilities must be upgraded in response to new, more demanding requirements addressing public health, safety and access. This includes specialized efforts like renovating sewage and water treatment plants and removing underground gasoline storage. It also includes modifying trails, campsites, and buildings to accommodate people with disabilities. Many facilities that are used to house museum collections must be upgraded in response to elevated standards for environmental control and security.

A growing state population is using the state parks to capacity. Even with the infusion of \$157 million in deferred maintenance funding in the FY 99/00 budget, the current funding shortage for ongoing maintenance still exceeds \$586 million total. Currently, overtaxed yet concerned staff accomplishes only the most critical maintenance tasks.

In strengthening its current efforts at facility maintenance, efforts can best be focused on three major topic areas:



*Before and After:  
State Park deferred  
maintenance funds were  
used to replace a roof at  
Point Sur SHP.*

### Program Planning

- Complete the computerization of the maintenance program, making information available to control agencies seeking electronic data and assisting managers at all levels. This information should include a condition assessment and allow managers to analyze and schedule maintenance and rehabilitation. The computerized maintenance program will allow for real-time monitoring of program efforts and better document maintenance funding and staffing needs.
- Work with the Cultural Resources Division to include a cultural inventory in the asset management

system as part of the effort to unify the natural, cultural and facility maintenance programs.

- Develop a comprehensive maintenance management system that is consistent for asset management. The system should provide technical planning processes and maintenance plans to facilitate uniform and orderly maintenance operations on a daily, seasonal, annual or multi-year basis. It should also better identify and document funding needs, greatly reducing the time required to prepare budget proposal documents.

### Training and Skill Development

- Increase staff skills in preparing and administering contracts by which private firms will contribute to maintenance and restoration work.
- Expand employee skills to take advantage of conservation-related technological advances in various infrastructure-related technologies including waste management, water systems, pest management and conservation.
- Develop skills for the environmental reviews and permits needed for restoration and rehabilitation work.
- Increase training and develop skills needed to operate computerized systems for maintenance management and project management.

### Communication

- Educate the public and opinion-makers about the necessity and benefits of quality maintenance, which is often considered a lesser priority than new developments or acquisitions.
- Better inform visitors about rehabilitation efforts, emphasizing such concepts as resource protection, energy and water efficiency, waste reduction and recycling through outreach methods such as interpretive signage or exhibits.

*Before and After:  
State Park deferred  
maintenance funds  
were used to renovate  
the Malibu Pier.*



### Initial Actions

1. Seek funding to address current deficiencies in excess of \$139 million for buildings, grounds, miscellaneous structures/ramps, systems, trails, cultural resources, and natural resources ongoing maintenance per year.
2. Update and digitize maintenance staffing, contracting, equipment and materials management practices.
3. Continue to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog for the most critical restoration or rehabilitation categories, such as historic buildings, security systems, wastewater treatment upgrades, water and power supplies, etc. It is estimated that a minimum of \$117.2 million per year would be required to accomplish this over the next five years.
4. In compliance with a park's General Plan and after appropriate review, relocate (rather than rehabilitate in place), deteriorating facilities located in sites that are environmentally sensitive (e.g., in a meadow, on a sea cliff edge), or that pose a documented life safety risk to park users and staff.
5. Implement interpretation focused on facility maintenance, to better inform the public and stakeholders about the importance and cost of maintenance. Profile the value of maintenance in historic preservation, resource management and the vital function of conserving energy, water and protecting the environment.

## Looking Back – Providing Safe State Parks

Galen Clark was appointed the first Guardian of Yosemite in 1866, a time when the State of California operated the park. As a Guardian, he enforced laws to protect park resources, maintained facilities and issued leases to early settlers and concessionaires. Approximately a dozen more Guardians served over the years at Yosemite before the park was transferred back to the Federal government in 1906.



*Galen Clark surveys Yosemite Valley from Glacier Point*

In the late 1890s, guardians were hired at Marshall Monument and Sutter's Fort Monument. Next to be staffed was the park known today as Big Basin Redwoods. The term "Guardian" was used for nearly 40 years until it was changed to "Warden" in 1903. For another 40 years a variety of terms were used until the current title "State Park Ranger" was adopted in 1945.

In the early days, public safety primarily entailed such activities as giving first aid to visitors, providing lifeguards at swim areas, search and rescue efforts, fighting fires and giving warnings or citations. It was not until



*Al Whittington and patrol car circa 1940*

the late 1960s that the increase in misdemeanor and felony incidents within parks forced the department to reevaluate the training provided to all State Park Rangers and Lifeguards. In response, legislative changes evolved between 1968 and 1981, resulting in a mandate for full peace officer status for State Park Rangers and Lifeguards.

In 1998, a special classification—Firefighter/Security Officer—was first used at Hearst San Simeon State Historic Monument (Hearst Castle) to address the special needs of the famous hilltop historic site.



*Rangers at Big Basin circa 1935*



## Emerging Trends

Technical training required for peace officers is increasing. More recent requirements include Special Response Tactics, State Emergency Management, Gang Response and Racial Profiling.

Today's State Park peace officers perform their duties using a wide variety of tools, including computers, cellular phones, video cameras, radio systems, and radar. Safety gear includes firearms, handcuffs, body armor, dive equipment, mountain, cliff and whitewater rescue gear and more. The more traditional vehicles and horses, though still widely used, have been joined by airplanes, dirt bikes, whitewater rafts, boats of all types, mountain bikes and police cruisers.

## Public Safety

### Public Safety Statistics 2001

59,319 . . . . Dispatch Recorded Incidents

45,804 . . . . Crimes

9,928 . . . . Citations Issued

1,208 . . . . Arrests

1,774 . . . . Accidents



*Visitors depend on qualified public safety staff with high standards for providing medical and law enforcement responses when necessary.*

The Department of Parks and Recreation is the second largest state agency that employs fully-trained law enforcement officers. Approximately 653 Rangers, Lifeguards and Firefighter/Security Officers are in place, including canine, pilot, off-highway vehicle and equestrian officers. Last year these officers and dispatch support staff responded to almost 60,000 incidents. The Lifeguard Safety Program is the largest lifeguard program for a state agency, employing 76 State Park Lifeguard Peace Officers and approximately 500 seasonal Lifeguards.

Visitors expect a safe environment and emergency services, if needed, as components of a safe and enjoyable park experience and high quality outdoor recreation. Visitors depend on qualified public safety staff with high standards for providing medical and law enforcement responses when necessary.

Increased visitation levels require an increase in the number of peace officers available to state park units. The demographic complexity of park visitors suggests that all state park employees, especially those who are in contact with visitors, must be sensitive to an increasingly diverse population.

City, county and other state law enforcement agencies struggle to meet the safety and security needs

within their own jurisdictions. As a result, state park public safety officials regularly receive requests for assistance from the Office of Emergency Services as well as state and local law enforcement agencies. Known for professionalism, State Park Peace Officers have been called upon to increase partnerships with appropriate local and state public safety and law enforcement agencies to strengthen public protection both within and outside of state park units. This includes improved coordination and sharing of plans, strategies, equipment, communications and personnel throughout the state.

To keep pace with increasing population and park visitation, the State Park System's cadre of peace officers needs to be enlarged and retained. Additional specialized training will also be needed. Modern advances in emergency first aid, search and rescue techniques, electronic communications, building security, and specialized equipment and vehicles will improve public safety efforts. In addition, training that emphasizes natural resource management, cultural resource management and diversity will ensure that the State Park mission remains a top priority with law enforcement personnel.

Visitors need better information and education regarding the benefits and value of basic park regulations, the value of public safety, and how to avoid or reduce the threat of emergency situations. Recreational safety is a component of current programs such as the Scuba Diving Program, Police Activities League, FamCamp, Junior Rangers, Junior Lifeguards, and others.

In strengthening its already considerable public safety program, efforts should be focused on four specific topic areas:

### Infrastructure Support

- The public safety program should be better promoted as a deterrent for preventing crimes against property, resources, employees and visitors. Through advocacy and community involvement, the State Park System should better promote the importance of staff presence in reducing crime in park day use and campground areas.
- Peace officers must continue to receive special training in response to specific threats to natural and cultural resources (trespass, artifact security, archeological theft, animal harassment, and plant theft, etc.). In order to ensure more consistent reporting and reduction of damage to the resources, non-peace officer staff should also receive training in these areas.
- Increase the efficiency of operations, especially in multi-agency enforcement and medical and rescue response, through improvements in technological support for dispatch, including radio and phone systems, and mobile computer data terminals with linkages to the computer-aided dispatch.



### Leadership, Partnership and Coordination

- Maintain Memorandums of Understanding (M.O.U.s) and provide seamless services with government and public safety personnel in other appropriate state and federal agencies, cities and counties; develop joint plans, strategies and methods for information exchange.
- Continue to cooperate with state or region-wide emergency operations as requested, providing peace officer staffing for community-wide emergencies and large special events whenever practical.
- Promote Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving program to provide the greatest opportunity to advance the benefits of parks and the park mission with local advocacy groups, neighbors, businesses and allied agencies to enhance quality of life in communities.
- Obtain Advanced Peace Officer Standard Training Certification for state park peace officers to set a standard for leadership in public safety.
- Continue to provide a leadership role in setting national standards for water safety and lifeguard certification.



### Staff Development and Training

- Keep State Park peace officers and dispatchers apprised of advances in enforcement and medical service techniques, equipment and changes in the laws and regulations.
- Provide advanced training to assist in protection and investigation of damage and theft to archeological and historic sites, or sensitive natural resource sites, in coordination with other agencies.
- Provide training and communications to increase awareness of the entire park staffs' responsibility for promoting park rules and regulations.
- Provide all levels of state park peace officers, from rank and file through supervisors and managers, with training in Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving.
- Continue coordinated emergency medical and diver certification training and service programs with allied agencies, like the California Highway Patrol and the Department of Fish and Game.



### Interpretive and Recreational Opportunities

- Inform and educate visitors about the most important public safety issues through innovative and creative programming methods. Broaden public safety messages to more effectively reach diverse audiences.
- Provide special training for campground hosts, concessionaires and selected volunteers to enhance existing neighborhood watch and community problem-solving type programs in state park units.
- Increase community involvement and public safety awareness by increasing the number of peace officers who present interpretive and educational programs (e.g., Junior Rangers, hikes, talks) to school children.
- Continue to enhance and expand the State Park PALS program (an offshoot of the Police Activities League), FamCamp and other youth-oriented programs to bring inner city youth to state park units throughout California.
- Expand developed aquatic safety programs (e.g., Junior Lifeguards) using recreation as an educational medium.



### Initial Actions

1. Increase the number of State Park Rangers and Lifeguards available at state park units in keeping with a visitation increase of 30 percent in the last decade. It would take 921 Rangers and Lifeguards in the field to maintain the 1990 peace officer-to-visitor ratio. Currently, there are 653.
2. Participate in the Public Safety Radio Integrated Systems Management (PRISM) project for a statewide integrated radio system.
3. Include a comprehensive session on park rules, regulations, security and resource protection in all "Introduction to California State Parks" classes for new employees and other classes as appropriate.
4. Develop a cadre of Community Oriented Policing trainers and train all state park peace officers in Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving.
5. Promote the use of the State Park System in community problem-solving efforts related to youth through increased cooperative programs with community agencies, non-profits and local law enforcement.
6. Bring aquatic safety at state beaches, reservoirs and waterways up to national standards through implementation of recommendations from the California State Parks' Aquatic Safety Study (2001).
7. Develop Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved curriculum in resource-based law enforcement.





### The Population Challenge

One of the greatest challenges affecting State Park System planning and program implementation is the enormous number of new Californians. Fueled by immigration and births, California's population grew 13.8 percent during the 1990s – an increase of more than 4 million people.

California's population density has increased in its major urban areas.

Urbanized Counties	Persons per square mile
San Francisco . . . . .	16,526
Orange . . . . .	3,607
Los Angeles . . . . .	2,344
Alameda . . . . .	1,956
San Mateo . . . . .	1,575
Contra Costa . . . . .	1,318
Santa Clara . . . . .	1,303
Sacramento . . . . .	1,266

Many Californians are moving away from high-cost, high-density regions to inland valleys and the Sierra foothills.

#### Population Growth 1990-1999

##### *Inland Empire*

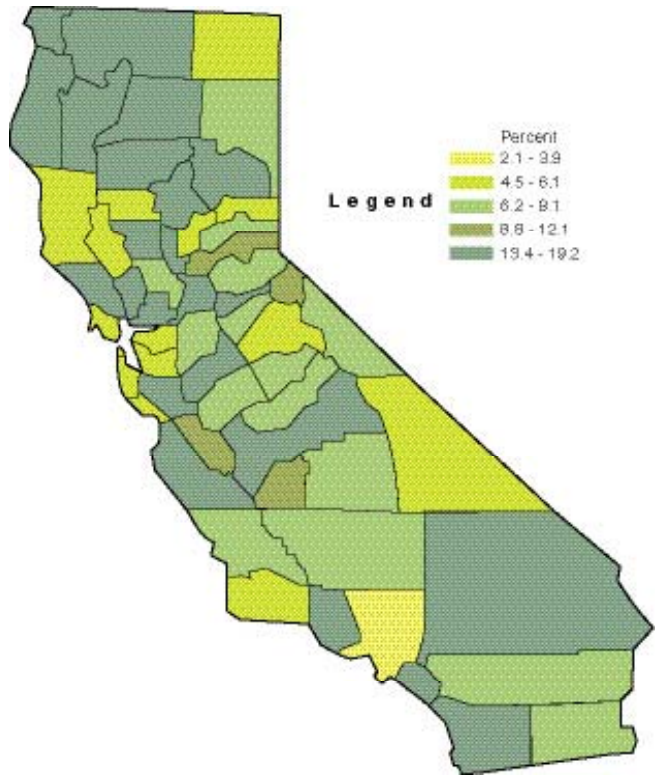
Riverside County . . . . .	32.0%
San Bernardino County . . . . .	20.5%

##### *Sierra Foothills*

Placer County . . . . .	43.8%
Mariposa County . . . . .	29.8%
Calaveras County . . . . .	26.7%
El Dorado County . . . . .	24.1%

Housing developments are paving open space and increasing demand for parks and recreation.

Percent of housing units built 1995 to March 2000, California by county



## IMPLEMENTING KEY INITIATIVES



Eastshore SP

*California is changing rapidly. Population is increasing in numbers and diversity. Lands are being developed and urbanized. Innovations in technology are changing people's lives. The economic picture is complex and vulnerable to a wide variety of influences. In response to the changing face of California, the State Park System will continue to fulfill its mission through the established core programs addressed in previous chapters. In addition, the following key initiatives have been developed to address issues that go beyond the scope of the core programs:*

- State Parks in Urban Areas
- Capital Outlay
- Land Acquisition
- Facility Development
- Staffing the System
- Funding the System

The chapter on urban areas presented on the following pages recognizes the critical role of the State Park System in reaching urban populations that are under-served by parks, recreation opportunities and open space.

In response to changes in land use and economics, several initiatives have been developed to address issues that are intrinsic to each core program. The following chapters identify current pressures and priorities for the State

Park System in capital outlay spending for land acquisition and facility development, which are fundamental to providing parks and recreation to the public.

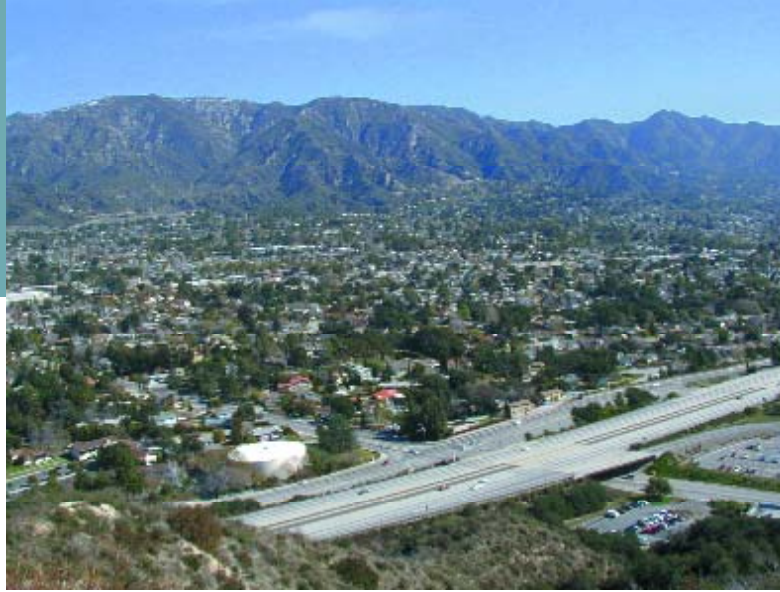
In addition, key initiatives are presented to address the issues of staffing and funding the State Park System. In a rapidly changing state, the basic, critical requirements for staffing and funding are growing. The Department is mindful of current budgeting constraints, however, meeting basic requirements is essential to continue to operate and maintain state park units, to keep them open, safe and available to all Californians for high-quality outdoor recreation.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE'RE GOIN' EXPLORIN'. IS THERE ANY WILDERNESS IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD?"

## State Parks in Urban Areas



*Rapid urbanization and the current critical need for recreation opportunities in urban areas have been recognized at the top levels of government.*

California is the most highly populated state in the nation with over 35 million residents and a projected 50 million by the year 2025. California continues to be one of the most highly urbanized states in the nation, with 10 million residents in the Los Angeles metropolitan area alone. In urban areas throughout the state, land for open space is difficult to find and costly to acquire. In built-up areas, even small properties for local parks are swiftly disappearing.

Rapid urbanization and the current critical need for recreation opportunities in urban areas have been recognized

at the top levels of government. In response, the Governor and the Resources Agency have focused on improving conditions in the urban areas. Under the umbrella of the Resources Agency, the Department of Parks and Recreation has also responded by expanding its role and that of the State Park System to better serve urban residents. By taking these actions, the Department not only furthers its mission, but also accomplishes the will of the people of California as expressed in the passage of the park bond acts of 2000 and 2002.

## State Parks in Urban Areas

To proactively meet the needs of people in highly urbanized areas of California, the California Department of Parks and Recreation has proposed an aggressive and purposeful role in urban areas. The Department is committed to park land acquisition in California's most heavily populated under-served urban cores. This calls for acquisition within two years of project identification and program implementation within five years of the land purchase.

The Department's urban role includes providing programs and actions as a planner, coordinator and technical assistance provider; as a provider of interpretive, educational, cultural and recreational programs and events; and as a direct supplier of services through lands and facilities that are acquired, developed and operated as units of the State Park System.



Cornfield Property

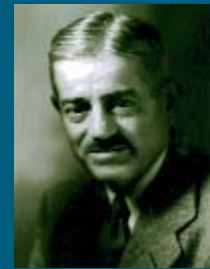
### Role as Planner, Coordinator and Technical Assistance Provider:

The Department is committed to bringing together and working with federal, state, county, and city agencies as well as conservancies, private nonprofit groups, and volunteers to address urban park and recreation needs. Wherever possible, the Department will serve as a unifying agent to create collaborative efforts with these agencies and organizations to serve regional needs.

In the past, grants provided through the Department's Office of Grants and Local Assistance have played an important role in providing funding for urban parks and recreational facilities. This role will continue, providing assistance and expertise to local agencies and nonprofit agencies that apply for millions of dollars in grant programs. These grants will meet many of the recreation needs

of Californians by funding the acquisition and development of parks near where people live. The Office of Grants and Local Assistance will assist organizations with advice on grant preparation, information on timelines and help in locating additional public funding sources.

The Department has had a history of providing technical assistance and training to local service providers and others. Through its local and statewide planning efforts, the Department will share research and data collection capabilities, address issues of topical concern and share its findings through publications, public meetings, training programs, the Internet and other methods of distribution.



State Park Visionary

*Newton B. Drury (1889-1978) served as the first Executive Secretary and later President of the Save-the-Redwoods League, Acquisition Officer for the California Division of Parks, Director of the National Park Service, Director of the California Division of Beaches and Parks (1951-1959). During his tenure as Director, the State Park System underwent tremendous expansion. Drury is most remembered for his tenacious but always extraordinarily diplomatic defense against both internal and external threats to state and national parks. Drury believed that the park movement was "a high calling . . . a thing of the spirit," an essential part of the nation's sanity and health as well as a gauge of our national dignity. He realized therefore that when short term political pressure threatens to destroy long term park values, it is the responsibility of the park professional to speak for both present and future generations.*

### Role as Program Provider

To make the most of its current recreation initiative, the Department will make every effort to improve and sustain communities, families and programs for youth. To do this, the Department will provide innovative natural, cultural, and recreational activities that are distinct from, yet complimentary to those offered by local providers.

These programs may include:

- Expanding educational programs for Kindergarten through 12th grade students
- Expanding specific programs for families and youth (FamCamp and Park PALS)
- Providing recreation leadership training for youth and community leaders
- Promoting cultural understanding through history-related events in urban communities
- Providing employment opportunities for urban residents
- Increasing volunteer opportunities
- Providing park information through the Internet

### Role as a Direct Provider of Services:

The Department will continue to acquire land, develop park amenities, provide program activities and operate a variety of facilities. The Department is especially interested in providing 'portals' or places of learning for the discovery of the resources and values found in the State Park System. In addition, the Department will share its funding expertise and offer assistance with state and federal grant programs for local and nonprofit agencies. To support this ambitious approach, collaborative efforts with local and nonprofit agencies will provide a model for other multi-jurisdictional programs. The expertise of local and non-profit agencies in developing, maintaining and programming play areas and fields will be essential for success.

Through the expansion of existing urban-based state park units and the acquisition, development and operation of new, strategically located lands and facilities, the Department will provide direct services to under-served urban areas, in addition to administering millions of dollars to city, county and



California Citrus SHP

### Implementing the Urban Initiative

In addition to seeking budgetary support, the Department will make every effort to provide staff, solicit and coordinate volunteers, initiate joint-use contracts and interagency agreements, and encourage and strengthen partnerships with nonprofit groups, volunteers and local governments. The Department will seek active partnerships with the local governing authorities (city, county and/or district) and elected state and local representatives to establish a network of providers, each recognized for their important role in addressing urban needs.

One of the first targeted areas for consideration is the Los Angeles metropolitan area of Southern California encompassing a 10 million residents and numerous public

agencies. This area is recognized as a region that is largely under-served in terms of the number of park facilities and open space areas. The Department has identified Los Angeles as its highest priority urban area due to its diverse demographic makeup and the fact that there are two acres or less of parkland for every 1,000 residents in areas of central Los Angeles.

The Department has established a goal to increase and diversify recreation opportunities in various park-deficient communities in and near the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Here, the Department will provide planning, coordination and technical assistance, program development, and direct services.

## Capital Outlay Program

*The term capital outlay refers to the money that is used for the purchase and development of land, structures, facilities and artifacts—the infrastructure which collectively constitutes the physical foundation of the State Park System. In contrast to capital outlay funds, operating funds are used to keep parks open, to serve the visiting public and to maintain the infrastructure.*



State Park Visionary

*John B. Dewitt (1937-1996) devoted his life to the protection of public lands. During his 30 years with the Save-the-Redwoods League, it raised over 65 million dollars and purchased more than 30,000 acres of redwood forest land for public parks and preserves. Dewitt served as an advisor to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior through four administrations. He joined the staff of the Save-the-Redwoods League as Assistant Secretary and became its third Secretary and Executive Director.*

While some argue that a major portion of Capital Outlay funding should be spent developing facilities for visitors on current land holdings, there is also a critical need to acquire additional lands to accommodate the growing state population and to secure lands of statewide significance that are threatened by private development. The most critical new acquisitions should be lands that:

- Protect and preserve sustainable ecosystems, linkages between existing state park units or other publicly protected lands and unique natural resources, especially in coastal areas.
- Address under-represented cultural and historical themes and deficiencies.

- Accommodate resource-based recreation opportunities that are in high demand.
- Are located in or near the state's most heavily urbanized areas.

These lands, essential to the growth and enhancement of today's evolving State Park System, are becoming increasingly scarce and increasingly expensive. To delay their purchase, for whatever reason, is to increase their ultimate cost, decrease their availability and risk having a park system that is less complete, less diverse, less responsive and less valuable than Californians desire and deserve.

The State Park System should undertake an aggressive facility development program to provide for a broad range of visitor opportunities. The most pressing needs for facilities on newly acquired lands and lands already within the System, should be the pursuit of developments that:

- Provide much-needed recreation opportunities in and near the state's most heavily populated areas.
- Expand the System's capacity for traditional, resource-based outdoor recreation activities and also expand opportunities for some recreation uses traditionally associated with urban settings.
- Supply necessary operational and support facilities.

- Better protect and interpret the state's natural resource features and treasures.
- Preserve, restore and interpret the cultural resources significant to California's history.
- Provide public input and opportunities for long-term partnership.
- Expand large-scale restoration efforts on lands and waters that were altered or degraded prior to being acquired.

Acquisition and development programs aimed at achieving the objectives listed above will help ensure that all Californians have a greater opportunity to fully enjoy, understand, and appreciate their outstanding

## Land Acquisition



Big River Acquisition

*As they pertain to the State Park System, current funding and future bond acts should address land acquisition priorities. Whether funds are ample or in short supply, the System should pursue a capital outlay program based on the following well-researched criteria for land acquisition:*

### 1. Urban Parklands:

The Department will seek properties located in the state's most highly urbanized areas with natural, cultural or recreational resources of sufficient scale to be considered of statewide significance. These parklands may be suitable for the development of recreation facilities and programs, the restoration of native complexes, and/or the preservation of cultural heritage. These areas may offer the visitor "gateway experiences," which introduce urban dwellers to more traditional state parks. Additional consideration will be given to urban parklands in areas that are underserved by parks and recreation facilities and where partnership opportunities are likely.

Examples include Kenneth Hahn SRA and Eastshore SP.

### 2. Unique Natural Resource

**Lands:** The Department will seek properties that protect vanishing remnants of the state's natural wonders, including those in marine areas. These properties may possess unique natural resource attributes or features, such as rare or endangered plant or animal species; possess outstanding representative samples of certain habitat types; or contain areas of outstanding scenic beauty or unusual natural phenomena.

Examples include a petrified forest, the southernmost stand of the Port Orford cedar and a blue oak woodland along the Sierra foothills.

### 3. Sustainable Ecosystems:

The Department will seek properties that, when combined with other public lands already in the ownership of appropriate land management agencies or

organizations, will ensure long-range ecological goals. Such goals might include the perpetuation of a sustainable ecosystem, ownership of most or all of an entire watershed and/or the protection of important biological linkages. Typically, the Department will coordinate its acquisition efforts in this category with those of other public, private and nonprofit organizations. In this manner, a greater land protection objective may be achieved than might be accomplished by any one entity acting on its own.

Examples include the Coal Canyon project (which connects Chino Hills SP with the Cleveland National Forest) and the Lucky 5 Ranch (which connects Cuyamaca Rancho SP and Anza-Borrego Desert SP).





*Pt. Cabrillo Lighthouse*

#### 4. Expanded Recreation

**Opportunities:** The Department will seek properties adjacent to, or near (within approximately a half-mile) existing state park units that can be readily developed to increase the number and variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for activities such as hiking, camping, fishing, and nature study.

Examples include developed private, commercial campgrounds near or adjacent to existing state park units.

The Department will seek properties strategically located within an urban area or a reasonable travel distance (within one hour) from highly populated urban areas. These properties should be sufficiently suitable for development to provide a large number and variety of active outdoor recreation opportunities such as open play fields, hiking, biking, swimming, in addition to more passive forms of recreation; (e.g., camping, picnicking, nature study).

Examples include the Vista Pacifica lands recently acquired for the Kenneth Hahn SRA.

#### 5. Cultural Landscapes and Corridors

**The Department** will seek properties with cultural landscapes or corridors that are closely associated with an era or theme for which there is an identified deficiency in the public preservation of California's history, or that reflect under-represented cultural themes that collectively allow for broad statewide interpretation of the human experience in California history.

Examples include sites of Native American significance, heritage corridors, cultural landscapes and their associated structures.

#### 6. Significant Cultural Resource Properties

**The Department** will seek significant prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic properties with sites or structures that are closely associated with a cultural era or theme, architectural style, or building construction methods and techniques for which there are identified deficiencies and that allow for broad statewide interpretation of the human experience in California.

Examples include properties with structures that are significant to the

labor movement, agricultural history and the state's rich ethnic heritage.

#### 7. Trail Connections and Corridors

**The Department** will seek properties needed to provide trail connections between parks and other appropriate public and private lands for outdoor recreation.

Examples include land connections between Sonoma County's Hood Regional Park and Annadel SP, and the parcels that would be appropriate extensions of the Sonoma Ridge Trail, the San Francisco Bay Trail and the California Coastal Trail.

#### 8. In-holdings and Adjacent Parcels

**The Department** will seek properties situated within or adjacent to existing state park units that are needed to protect natural and cultural park resources, to provide access, to facilitate park management, or to thwart potentially incompatible uses, development and encroachment.

Examples include important lands located within Anza-Borrego Desert SP, Mt. Diablo SP, and Henry Coe SP.

#### Initial Actions

1. The State Park System shall seek an allocation of \$40-50 million annually in state General Fund support to establish a moderate, yet stable, capital outlay program divided evenly between acquisition and development.
2. The Department shall seek legislative sponsorship for a new park bond act that includes \$1 billion allocated to the State Park System, irrespective of any additional amount for local grants, state conservancies and other purposes. This bond act should be carefully crafted to emphasize land acquisition and facility development categories identified in this State Park System Plan, giving priority to state park facility development and rehabilitation over land acquisition by a ratio of 65-35.

## Facility Development



*Current funding and future bond acts should address identified infrastructure needs of the State Park System.*

*Whether funds are ample or in short supply, the System should pursue a capital outlay program based on the following criteria for facility development:*

### **1. Urban-Based Park System**

**Developments:** The Department will develop parks in the state's most highly urbanized areas to include both resource-based facilities and facilities for active recreation and environmental education.

Examples include the cleanup of toxic substances and re-vegetation with native materials and the construction of a visitor center at the enlarged Kenneth Hahn SRA.

### **2. Natural Resource Protection:**

The Department will continue to make protecting natural resource values a priority when planning and developing parklands for visitor use.

Examples include the environmentally sensitive placement of parking lots and restrooms for beach access.

### **3. Cultural Resource Stewardship:**

The Department will continue and enhance efforts to preserve, restore, rehabilitate, and, where necessary, reconstruct significant historic structures, sites, features and cultural landscapes in conformance with accepted practices and recognized historic preservation standards and guidelines.

Examples include the restoration of the officers' quarters at Angel Island SP.

### **4. Natural Resource Interpretation:**

The Department will continue to design and fabricate interpretive media that will interpret natural systems and processes as well as the particular features of specific

park units.

Examples include new displays and dioramas for the visitor center at Mount San Jacinto SP and Morro Bay Natural History Museum; web-based video cams; and outdoor interpretive panels.

### **5. Cultural Resource Interpretation:**

The Department will continue to collect artifacts and design and fabricate displays (including outdoor panels) in order to interpret themes and eras of California's history. These efforts will link park units together into broader statewide themes, with emphasis on those eras and themes that are currently under-represented.

Examples include the impact of discriminatory laws and attitudes towards immigrants and minorities (e.g., Angel Island SP) and the

impact of automobiles and highways on leisure activities.

**6. Museum Projects:** The

Department will continue to acquire artifacts and collections and develop and construct museums devoted to specific subjects of critical relevance to California's major cultural (and natural) themes. These projects will only be based in significant part upon non-bond or outside funding.

Examples include a new State Native American Museum, an Agricultural Museum, an Early Recreational Equipment Museum, or a California Cultural Heritage Museum Center.

**7. Expanded Recreation**

**Development:** The Department will develop resource-based outdoor recreation facilities, including new campgrounds, day use areas, trails and boat launch ramps in areas of greatest deficiency and where there is sufficient potential or opportunity for public access.

Examples include expanding and relocating the current campground at Leo Carrillo SP or the development of a new campground at Sonoma Coast SB.

The Department will develop facilities for recreation in and near the state's urban areas.

Examples include jogging trails at Eastshore SP.

**8. Trails Projects:** The Department will continue to develop and reconstruct major trails (hiking, equestrian, biking) within state park

units and corridors connecting park units (DPR's and other public agencies').

Examples include the relocation of poorly placed trails at Sinkyone Wilderness SP and the construction of new trails connecting Big Basin Redwoods SP with other areas along the coast.

**9. Operations Support Facilities:**

The Department will improve or develop new structures and systems needed to support both visitor use and staff operation and administration of park units.

Examples include the replacement of the outdated sewer system at Big Basin Redwoods SP, and the construction of a new lifeguard headquarters/visitor center at a Southern California state beach.

**10. Volunteer Enhancement**

**Projects:** The Department will continue to develop facilities that will enable or enhance volunteer involvement in the operations of the parks and their programs.

Examples include the installation of needed utilities used at campground host campsites and the provision of appropriate structures to store living history program support materials.

**11. Accessibility Requirements:**

The Department will continue retrofitting existing facilities to improve accessibility for people with disabilities.

Examples include the installation or retrofitting of comfort stations,

**Five-Year Infrastructure Plan**

The Department's current Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, required by AB 1473, has been based on six categories of need established by the Department of Finance:

- Public Access and Recreation
- Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies
- Facility/Infrastructure Modernization
- Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration
- Workload Space Deficiencies
- Environmental Restoration

Projects identified in the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan are rated according to the following eight DPR-specific drivers:

1. Need to develop unit and systemwide plans
2. Need for new, varied and accessible recreational facilities
3. Need for new, varied and accessible educational and interpretive facilities
4. Need for new operational and support facilities
5. Need to renovate and upgrade existing facilities
6. Need to acquire, restore and preserve natural resources
7. Need to acquire, restore and preserve cultural resources
8. Need to conform with legislative, statutory and regulatory mandates

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan uses sub-categories based on the development categories of the Capital Outlay Program to identify projects based on need and drivers of need mentioned above.



Los Encinos SHP



Sonoma SHP

### Initial Actions

1. The State Park System should seek an allocation of \$40-50 million annually in state General Fund support to establish a moderate, yet stable, capital outlay program divided evenly between acquisition and development.
2. The Department should seek legislative sponsorship for a new park bond act that includes \$1 billion allocated to the State Park System, irrespective of any additional amount for local grants, state conservancies and other purposes. This bond act should be carefully crafted to emphasize land acquisition and facility development categories identified in this plan, giving priority to state park facility development and rehabilitation over land acquisition by a ratio of 65-35.
3. All development and major rehabilitation should, in addition to being designed to fit within the natural and cultural surroundings, emphasize design and materials that are efficient in conserving energy and water and other resources. The use of passive solar, solar voltaic, recycled materials and other innovative conservation technologies are encouraged.

## Staffing a Cohesive System

*The heart of the organization is its invaluable human resources - park employees with a deep commitment to the values and benefits of parks and recreation.*



State Park System Staffing in 2000  
2322 . . . . . Permanent Employees  
2500 . . . . . Seasonal Employees  
12,289 . . . . . Volunteers  
653 . . . . . Peace Officers



What binds together all of the parks' lands, structures and programs into a viable and valuable State Park System is its employees. It is through the efforts of 2,322 permanent and 2,500 seasonal field and headquarters personnel that the System is able to serve its over 85 million visitors per year.

The heart of the organization is its invaluable human resources - park employees with a deep commitment to the values and benefits of parks and recreation. They embrace the State Park System's mission and choose their careers as a commitment to a high calling. Their personal values include a concern for natural systems, cultural preservation, education, healthy families, and public safety.

The State Park System employs professionals with specialized skills in the fields of interpretation, education, resource ecology, facility maintenance, recreation, public safety, engineering, administration, history, environmental design, restoration, archeology, communications, computer technology and more.

In addition to the paid professional staff, volunteer workers generously give their time and energy to help accomplish the System's mission. Volunteers present educational and interpretive programs, assist with trail building, conduct cleanup programs, host campgrounds, assist with special events and perform a variety of other tasks.

The most important staffing objectives in the next few years are to fill existing vacancies, fund new positions and fill them with highly qualified people. The 225-position staff cut taken in

1992 has partially been remediated, yet the demands on park personnel have never been greater. In the 1990s, the State Park System acquired almost 100,000 acres of land, and recent fee reductions have increased visitation over 30 percent over three years, without an appropriate increase in staff to manage these lands and serve new visitors. The attendance increase leaves a deficiency in staffing needed to keep the parks clean, well-maintained and safe for visitors. In addition, park operation has become increasingly complex, with added workload in the form of resource management, regulatory obligations, unfunded mandates and specialized training requirements.

This problem of staff size is expected to be exacerbated over the next few years when a surge of anticipated retirements will reduce the ranks of



qualified and experienced senior staff. And, in terms of salary for certain classifications, employment in parks is not competitive with similar or related jobs in the public or private sectors, making it difficult to attract qualified people.

Volunteers support the staffing at most state park units. In the year 2000, over 12,000 volunteers contributed over 900,000 hours. The monetary value of these hours is estimated at over \$13 million. Volunteers provide visitor services such as interpretive programs, park information and campground hosting. They also provide maintenance services, both year-round and for special annual events such as Earth Day, Trail Days, and the Coastal Cleanup. Most visitor centers and

museums are open to the public for limited hours and remain open only due to the efforts of dedicated volunteers.

Trained park employees are critical to the successful coordination, training and management of volunteer programs. Park employees provide oversight of volunteer programs such as living history, cleanups, and resource monitoring. Without sufficient staff, volunteer programs suffer.

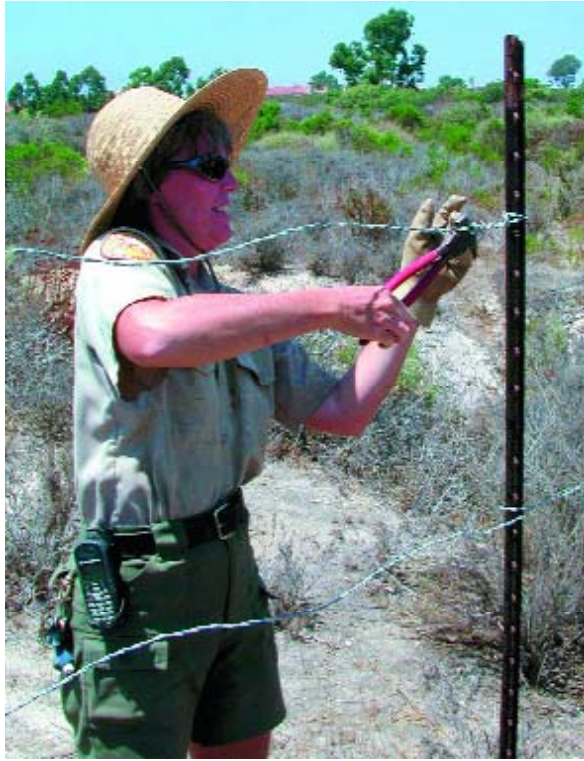
Staff support is also required to provide liaison with 81 cooperating associations, which are nonprofit fund-raising organizations that support education and interpretation programs and interpretive facility development.

Staffing support provides numerous vital functions that enable the State

Park System's extraordinary resources to be made available to the public. The System's vital functions require staffing:

- To greet, inform, educate and inspire the public about the values and features of the parks they are visiting.
- To be the eyes and ears to patrol and monitor the parks, assisting visitors and watching out for trespass, vandalism, poaching, dumping, theft and other forms of misconduct.
- To conduct meaningful outreach to school groups and under-served populations.
- To properly clean and maintain parks and recreation facilities.





In strengthening the capability of the park staff in the coming years, actions can be concentrated in three areas:

### 1. Staff Size

Ensuring adequate staff size involves adding and retaining a greater number of qualified people. This requires authorizing a larger allotment of positions, increased recruitment of new employees and better retention of current employees.

- Increase the number of positions allocated to make up for previous losses and to fully accommodate the recently increased visitation levels, land acquisition responsibilities and the management of expanded programs.
- Increase recruitment efforts while retaining high entry standards.
- Bring about greater ethnic and cultural diversity through recruitment.
- Allow flexibility in using classifications to prevent needed

positions from being lost due to unfilled vacancies.

- Offer competitive pay and benefits (especially critical with peace officers, entry level career staff and certain professional specialists); find ways to offer augmented support, such as employee housing, in high-cost regions of state.
- Make classifications more suited to career paths and pay scales.
- Provide park housing where such housing also furthers park goals and strategic operational needs.

### 2. Staff Training and Support

Increase the level of training to reflect the specialization of certain job requirements. Increase training levels to ensure that all employees are kept informed about advances and improvements in their fields. Provide staff with facilities, equipment and materials needed to do their job well.

- Provide each district with sufficient staff to help support planning and community outreach efforts.
- Support job-related training for permanent and seasonal employees and appropriate training for volunteers.
- Support active staff member participation in relevant professional organizations.
- Develop a mentoring program for key personnel.
- Increase the number and variety of subject-matter specialists, especially in the natural and cultural resource fields and in data management, keeping pace with technological advances and new professional requirements.

### 3. Supplementing the Staff

In the past decade, staff shortages have caused the State Park System to supplement its staff with retirees, volunteers, private firms and nonprofit organizations. These are valuable additions that need to be increased and improved, without using them to take the place of civil service employees.

- Better manage volunteers and cooperating associations through the specific assignment of trained staff. This management will help increase the number of, and retain volunteers and members of support organizations and other "friends" groups.
- Contract for highly specialized services ranging from design and engineering to educational and interpretive services, as appropriate, to better serve the public and accomplish specific objectives.
- Make optimum use of retired annuitants.

### Initial Actions

1. In each district, establish a position dedicated primarily to district-level planning and community liaison functions.
2. Increase the size of the State Park System staff by 200-250 visitor services staff members, or roughly 10-12 per district. Concurrent with this, additional funding is needed for training, equipment and special event management. In seeking this augmentation, traditional state General Fund budget augmentations, state and federal grants and other revenue sources should be considered.
3. Create an additional 200-250 support positions, above the 200-250 visitor services positions for a total increase of roughly 20%.
4. Establish funded internship programs with California colleges and universities with an emphasis on park and recreation, natural resources, cultural resources, law enforcement, interpretation and social sciences.
5. In line with the benefits offered by other comparable agencies, pursue salary equity for high-cost living areas, pursuing advanced educational attainment, special qualifications, certifications and outstanding performance. Encourage and support employees who publish reports and articles in professional journals and magazines.

## Funding the System



Current funding for the State Park System poses serious problems due to its lack of consistent availability. Like many other state agencies, much of its funding is dependent on one key source, the state's General Fund. Unfortunately, this leaves the System vulnerable to significant funding fluctuations from year to year. Additional funding comes from a variety of sources other than the General Fund.

State Park operational funding was cut substantially during the state's recession of the 1980s and early 1990s, and only in fiscal year 00/01 did it recover to a level exceeding fiscal year 89/90. During the 1990s, capital outlay funding was minimal, reflecting the absence of funding from voter-approved statewide bond acts. During this same decade, the pressures of increased population, 29% inflation (1990-2000)<sup>2</sup>, demands for more

park services, as well as the aging of the park infrastructure, combined to make today's funding predicament problematic and generally deficient to properly serve California and the current state park visitors.

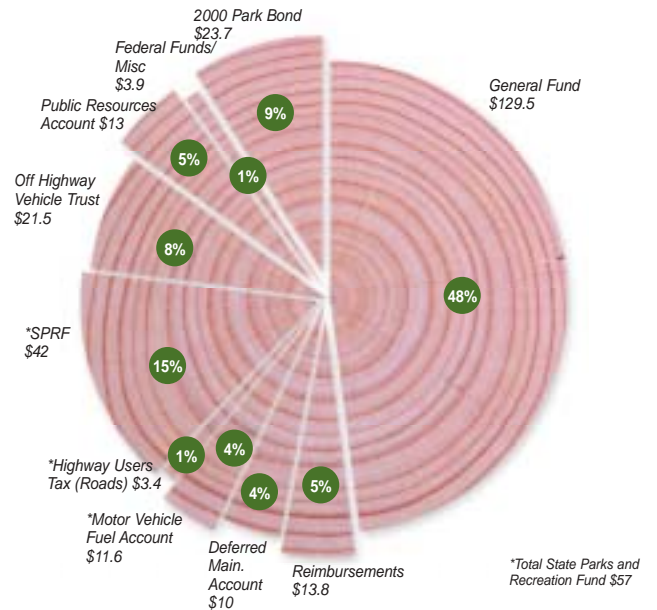
The State Park System requires a larger share of the General Fund and also needs the benefits that come from increased year-to-year funding stability. The System needs to supplement its traditional sources of funding by vigorously pursuing new income sources, including a variety of non-dollar resources—gifts of land and personal property (such as artifacts), donations of materials, equipment and labor. The following is a summary of today's funding situation and a strategy for attaining a greater share of dependable funding.

With a Fiscal Year 2001/02 allocation of \$272 million for operations and \$142 million for capital outlay, mostly for use by its State Park System, the Department's budget represents 8% of all state expenditures for natural resources and 0.005% of all state expenditures for all purposes. With this money, it manages 1.45 million acres, operates and maintains thousands of facilities, and accommodates over 85 million visitors per year.



## State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Operating Budget 2001-2002

(By Fund Source in Millions - \$272.4)



### State Funding

Although a modest amount of funding is received from the federal government and from a variety of private organizations and individuals, 99% of the operating budget in the 2001/02 fiscal year came from the state. The mainstay of annual funding is the General Fund, most of which goes to park operations. The second major source of funding comes from the State Park System itself—the State Parks and Recreation Fund is revenue generated by entrance fees, concessions, event permits and the like. The other major state funding source is periodic park bond money, which historically has been limited to expenditures for capital outlay projects—land acquisition and facility development. The passage of such bond acts is sporadic; there were five passed in the 1970s and 1980s combined and none in the 1990s until Proposition 12 passed in 2000, followed by Proposition 40 in 2002.

### Initial Actions

1. Seek administrative support for a secondary source of regular, relatively stable amounts of annual state funding to supplement General Fund monies; a dedicated vehicle registration fee; a tax on recreational equipment for camping, hiking and boating, etc.
2. Establish a specific trust fund, with annual interest revenue for the State Park System for purposes most often curtailed during times of fiscal distress (e.g., interpretation, maintenance, resource management).
3. Support statewide park and recreation bond act efforts of moderate size every two years, in place of a large one every four or more years. Include parks and recreation in other bond acts (e.g., water, transportation, education).
4. Establish, as a departmental function, active solicitation of grants from a full range of funding sources; accomplish this at headquarters and at the district level for local projects. Collectively, these grants should be for the full range of departmental activities.
5. Organize the proactive solicitation of prospective donors of land and labor, so that this type of contribution will better match current and future needs.
6. Work with the federal administration and legislature to seek an increase in the size of federal funding programs, especially the Land and Water Conservation Fund, both in its totality and in California's share of the total.
7. The State Park System provides almost 17,000 in-park school group programs each year, totaling over 900,000 hours of education to school children, for whom the entrance fee has been waived. Educational funds or other support sources should be sought in an amount equivalent to those unpaid entrance fees.



## REALIZING THE VISION



The vision presented in this component of the State Park System Plan, *Part II, Initiatives for Action*, is ambitious. It re-affirms a commitment to serve California using current technology, sound science and relevant actions. This plan will guide staff members who keep the State Park System functioning through major programs and park operations. The successful realization of the vision lies in the hands of the nearly 5,000 permanent and seasonal employees, more than 12,000 volunteers, and the numerous cooperating associations and other stakeholders who dedicate their time and talents to the State Park System and the people of California.

California is a state of great diversity, rapidly growing population and expanding urbanization. The State Park System can meet the challenge of responding to the demand for parks and recreation implied in this growth and diversity. The advances for core programs and key initiatives presented in this plan are the primary means for meeting this challenge.

This plan is intended to serve as a guide for the next ten years, a blueprint for protecting the state's rich legacy and delivering on the promise that is the future of California.

# CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

Admiral William Standley SRA  
 Ahjumawi Lava Springs SP  
 Anderson Marsh SHP  
 Andrew Molera SP  
 Angel Island SP  
 Annadel SB  
 Año Nuevo SP  
 Año Nuevo SR  
 Antelope Valley CA Poppy Reserve SR  
 Antelope Valley Indian Museum  
 Anza-Borrego Desert SP  
 Armstrong Redwoods SR  
 Arthur B. Ripley Desert Woodland SP  
 Asilomar SB&Conference Grounds  
 Auburn SRA  
 Austin Creek SRA  
 Azalea SR  
 Bale Grist Mill SHP  
 Bean Hollow SB  
 Benbow Lake SRA  
 Benicia Capital SHP  
 Benicia SRA  
 Bethany Reservoir SRA  
 Bidwell Mansion SHP  
 Bidwell-Sacramento River SP  
 Big Basin Redwoods SP  
 Bodie SHP  
 Bolsa Chica SB  
 Border Field SP  
 Bothe-Napa Valley SP  
 Brannon Island SRA  
 Burlingame H. Murray Ranch  
 Burton Creek SP  
 Butano SP  
 CA Mining & Mineral Museum  
 Calaveras Big Trees SP  
 California Citrus SHP  
 California State Capitol Museum  
 Candlestick Point SRA  
 Cardiff SB  
 Carlsbad SB  
 Carmel River SB  
 Carnegie SVRA  
 Carpinteria SB  
 Caspar Headlands SB  
 Caspar Headlands SR  
 Castaic Lake SRA  
 Castle Crags SP  
 Castle Rock SP  
 Castro Adobe  
 Caswell Memorial SP  
 Cayucos SB  
 China Camp SP  
 Chino Hills SP  
 Chumash Painted Cave SHP  
 Clay Pit SVRA  
 Clear Lake SP  
 Colonel Allensworth SHP  
 Columbia SHP  
 Colusa-Sacramento River SRA  
 Cornfield  
 Corona del Mar SB  
 Crystal Cove SP  
 Cuyamaca Rancho SP  
 D.L. Bliss SP  
 Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP  
 Delta Meadows  
 Dockweiler SB  
 Doheny SB  
 Donner Memorial SP  
 Eastshore SP  
 El Capitan SB  
 El Presidio de Santa Barbara SHP  
 Emerald Bay SP  
 Emma Wood SB  
 Empire Mine SHP  
 Estero Bay  
 Folsom Lake SRA  
 Folsom Powerhouse SHP  
 Fort Humboldt SHP  
 Fort Ord Dunes SP  
 Fort Ross SHP  
 Fort Tejon SHP  
 Franks Tract SRA  
 Frémont Peak SP  
 Garrapata SP  
 Gaviota SP  
 George J. Hatfield SRA  
 Governor's Mansion SHP  
 Gray Whale Cove SB  
 Great Valley Grasslands SP  
 Greenwood SB  
 Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP  
 Grover Hot Springs SP  
 Half Moon Bay SB  
 Harry A. Merlo SRA  
 Hatton Canyon  
 Hearst San Simeon SHM  
 Heber Dunes SVRA  
 Hendy Woods SP  
 Henry Cowell Redwoods SP  
 Henry W. Coe SP  
 Hollister Hills SVRA  
 Humboldt Lagoons SP  
 Humboldt Redwoods SP  
 Hungry Valley SVRA  
 Huntington SB  
 Indian Grinding Rock SHP  
 Indio Hills Palms  
 Jack London SHP  
 Jedediah Smith Redwoods SP  
 John B. Dewitt SR  
 John Little SR  
 John Marsh Home  
 Jug Handle SR  
 Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP  
 Kenneth Hahn SRA  
 Kings Beach SRA  
 Kruse Rhododendron SR  
 La Purísima Mission SHP  
 Lake Del Valle SRA  
 Lake Oroville SRA  
 Lake Perris SRA  
 Lake Valley SRA  
 Leland Stanford Mansion SHP  
 Leo Carrillo SP  
 Leucadia SB  
 Lighthouse Field SB  
 Limekiln SP  
 Little River SB  
 Los Encinos SHP  
 Los Osos Oaks SR  
 MacKerricher SP  
 Mailliard Redwoods SR  
 Malakoff Diggins SHP  
 Malibu Creek SP  
 Malibu Lagoon SB  
 Manchester SP  
 Mandalay SB  
 Manresa SB  
 Marconi Conference Center SHP  
 Marina SB  
 Marshall Gold Discovery SHP  
 McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial SP  
 McConnell SRA  
 McGrath SB  
 Mendocino Headlands SP  
 Mendocino Woodlands SP  
 Mill Creek  
 Millerton Lake SRA  
 Mono Lake Tufa SR  
 Montaña de Oro SP  
 Montara SB  
 Monterey SB  
 Monterey SHP  
 Montgomery Woods SR  
 Moonlight SB  
 Morro Bay SP  
 Morro Strand SB  
 Moss Landing SB  
 Mount Diablo SP  
 Mount San Jacinto SP  
 Mount Tamalpais SP  
 Natural Bridges SB  
 Navarro River Redwoods SP  
 New Brighton SB  
 Oceano Dunes SVRA  
 Ocotillo Wells SVRA  
 Old Sacramento SHP  
 Old Town San Diego SHP  
 Olompali SHP  
 Pacheco SP  
 Pacifica SB  
 Palomar Mountain SP  
 Patrick's Point SP  
 Pelican SB  
 Pescadero SB  
 Petaluma Adobe SHP  
 Pfeiffer Big Sur SP  
 Picacho SRA  
 Pigeon Point Light Station SHP  
 Pio Pico SHP  
 Pismo SB  
 Placerita Canyon SP  
 Plumas-Eureka SP  
 Point Cabrillo  
 Point Dume SB  
 Point Lobos Ranch  
 Point Lobos SR  
 Point Montara Light Station  
 Point Mugu SP  
 Point Sal SB  
 Point Sur SHP  
 Pomponio SB  
 Portola Redwoods SP  
 Prairie City SVRA  
 Prairie Creek Redwoods SP  
 Providence Mountains SRA  
 Railtown 1897 SHP  
 Red Rock Canyon SP  
 Refugio SB  
 Reynolds WC  
 Richardson Grove SP  
 Robert H. Meyer Memorial SB  
 Robert Louis Stevenson SP  
 Robert W. Crown Memorial SB  
 Russian Gulch SP  
 Saddleback Butte SP  
 Salinas River SB  
 Salt Point SP  
 Salton Sea SRA  
 Samuel P. Taylor SP  
 San Bruno Mountain SP  
 San Buenaventura SB  
 San Clemente SB  
 San Elijo SB  
 San Gregorio SB  
 San Juan Bautista SHP  
 San Luis Reservoir SRA  
 San Onofre SB  
 San Pasqual Battlefield SHP  
 San Simeon SP  
 Santa Cruz Mission SHP  
 Santa Monica SB  
 Santa Susana Pass SHP  
 Schooner Gulch SB  
 Seacliff SB  
 Shasta SHP  
 Silver Strand SB  
 Silverwood Lake SRA  
 Sinkyone Wilderness SP  
 Smithe Redwoods SR  
 Sonoma Coast SB  
 Sonoma SHP  
 South Carlsbad SB  
 South Yuba River SP  
 Standish-Hickey SRA  
 State Indian Museum SHP  
 Stone Lake  
 Sugar Pine Point SP  
 Sugarloaf Ridge SP  
 Sunset SB  
 Sutter's Fort SHP  
 Tahoe SRA  
 Taylor Yard  
 The Forest of Nisene Marks SP  
 Thornton SB  
 Tolowa Dunes SP  
 Tomales Bay SP  
 Tomo-Kahni SHP  
 Topanga SP  
 Torrey Pines SB  
 Torrey Pines SR  
 Trinidad SB  
 Tule Elk SR  
 Turlock Lake SRA  
 Twin Lakes SB  
 Van Damme SP  
 Verdugo Mountains  
 Ward Creek  
 Washoe Meadows SP  
 Wassama Round House SHP  
 Watts Towers of Simon Rodia SHP  
 Weaverville Joss House SHP  
 Westport-Union Landing SB  
 Wilder Ranch SP  
 Will Rogers SB  
 Will Rogers SHP  
 William B. Ide Adobe SHP  
 William Randolph Hearst Mem. SB  
 Woodland Opera House SHP  
 Woodson Bridge SRA  
 Znudowski SB



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