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FACT SHEET

1974 Park Bond Act

Statewide Benefits

State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974 - \$250,000,000

The Bond Act Provides:

1. \$90 million for local park and recreation projects through counties.
2. \$90 million for State acquisition of park lands.
3. \$60 million for State development of park lands.
4. \$10 million for the Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife conservation.

Acquisition Program - State Department of Parks and Recreation

98 acquisition projects would add 100,000 acres to the State Park System and provide:

- 19 new State park units.
- Major additions to 18 existing State park units.
- Addition of land to 11 State Historic Parks, to preserve the historical integrity of the units.
- Acquisition of important inholdings at 48 State park units.
- Acquisition of two off-road vehicle areas.
- Addition of 25 miles of beach land along the coast.
- Land for trails.

Development Program - State Department of Parks and Recreation

80 development projects would provide:

- 18 new campgrounds.
- Day-use facilities at 17 State park units.
- Restoration and reconstruction of 38 buildings at 25 State Historic Parks.
- Development of 365 miles of riding, hiking, bicycle and boating trails in four major trail systems.
- Major trail development in 13 additional State park units.
- Miscellaneous development - utilities - undergrounding of overhead utility lines.

Statewide, 70% of the acquisition funds and 74% of the development funds are earmarked for projects within one-hour's drive of the major centers of population.

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Election Day: June 4, 1974

For More Information: Ray Chapman or Larry Paynter
(916) 445-4624

State of California -- Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Distribution: Statewide

May 17, 1974 #74115

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SACRAMENTO---New campgrounds at 18 State Park System units are proposed for funding under the 1974 Park Bond Act, State Parks Director William Penn Mott, Jr., reported today.

The 18 camp new campgrounds will add at least 1,000 family campsites to the approximately 9,000 now in the State Park System, to help serve California's growing number of camping families.

The Bond Act, called "The State Beach, Park, Recreation and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974," is Proposition 1 on the June 4 statewide ballot.

It would provide \$250 million for the following purposes: \$150 million to the State Department of Parks and Recreation to buy and develop park lands (\$90 million for acquisition and \$60 million for development), \$90 million to local government for local park and recreation projects within counties, and \$10 million to the California Wildlife Conservation Board to buy and develop land for fish and wildlife conservation.

Mott said that 74% of the \$60 million development funds will be used to supply recreation facilities within an hour's drive of California's major centers of population.

Campgrounds are slated for Clear Lake State Park, Lake County; Mt. Tamalpais SP and Stinson State Beach, Marin Co.; Salt Point SP, Sonoma Co.; Bothe-Napa Valley SP, Napa Co.; Half Moon Bay and San Gregorio SB's, San Mateo Co.; Henry Cowell Redwoods SP, Santa Cruz Co.; Andrew Molera SP, Monterey Co.; Montana de Oro SP and San Simeon SB, San Luis Obispo Co.; Gaviota SP, Santa Barbara Co.; Emma Wood SB and Point Mugu SP, Ventura Co.; Huntington SB, Orange Co.; Mt. San Jacinto SP, Riverside Co.; and San Onofre and Torrey Pines SB's, San Diego Co.

Statewide, the Department is proposing 198 acquisition and 80 development projects with the State's share of the bond funds. The projects have been presented at public hearings in northern and southern California and have been approved by the State Park and Recreation Commission.

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State of California - Resources Agency
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Distribution: Statewide
May 15, 1974 #74107

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nineteen new State Park units that would provide opportunities for recreation, preserve landscapes, and help interpret California history are proposed for acquisition under the 1974 Park Bond Act, according to William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

The nineteen new parks would add 74,373 acres of scenic land to the State Park System, he said.

"These new parks are an important part of the bond program which proposes a total of 98 acquisition and 80 development projects," Mott pointed out. "Over seventy percent of the bond funds will be used to acquire and develop lands within one-hour's drive of California's major population centers where the recreation deficiency is the greatest."

The Bond Act would add a total of 100,000 acres of land to the State Park System including 25 miles of ocean frontage with 10 miles in seven new beach units.

"Passage of the Bond Act will help State and local governments meet their responsibility to provide for the recreation needs of our citizens."

Mott noted that while the nineteen new park projects would provide for much needed recreation, they also would preserve some of our best remaining landscapes in public ownership.

The Bond Act, called "The State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974," will be Proposition 1 on the June 4 statewide ballot.

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The Act provides \$250 million for the following purposes: \$150 million to the State Department of Parks and Recreation (\$90 million to buy park lands and \$60 million to develop visitor facilities), \$90 million to local government for local park projects, and \$10 million to the California Wildlife Conservation Board to buy and develop land for fish and wildlife conservation.

Public hearings were held on the Department's proposals in northern and southern California and all acquisition and development projects have been approved by the State Park and Recreation Commission.

Currently, there are 229 units in the State Park System, including State Parks, State Beaches, State Recreation Areas, State Historic Parks, Scenic and Scientific Reserves, Natural Preserves, Wildernesses and Wayside Campgrounds.

"More parks are needed to preserve our rapidly dwindling natural areas and to meet the steadily increasing demand for recreation," Mott stated.

The nineteen new units are Bidwell River Park, Butte and Glenn Counties; Century Ranch, the Poppy Preserve, and Los Angeles County Beach, Los Angeles County; Pigmy Forest Ecological Staircase, Mendocino County; San Luis Island, Merced County; Garrapata Beach, Marina Beach, and Little Sur River, Monterey County; Irvine Coast, Orange County; Burton Creek, Placer County; Temecula Canyon, Riverside County; Cosumnes River project and the historic Stanford Home, Sacramento County; Rancho Guejito, San Diego County; Delta Channel Islands, San Joaquin County; Purisima Ranch, San Mateo County; Horr Ranch, Shasta County; and Sutter Buttes, Butte County.

Following is a description of each of the proposed new park units.

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Pigmy Forest Ecological Staircase - Mendocino County

This area is located approximately 4 miles south of the town of Fort Bragg. It consists of 620 acres with 5,000 feet of ocean frontage. The project includes a unique ecological staircase of marine terraces along Jug Handle Creek. Public use will be primarily preservation oriented with nature study, hiking, trails, hostels, and picnicking.

Horr Ranch - Shasta County

This project consists of 5,790 acres and is located in the extreme northeast corner of Shasta County about 80 miles northeast of Redding. The project contains approximately 10 miles of lake frontage on Big Lake. It has two basic land types: one consisting of low, open meadows and the other of lava flows with sparse cover of conifers, brush and grassland. The project has potential for multi public use facilities.

Sutter Buttes - Sutter County

The Buttes contain 30,000 acres. The landscape consultant study indicates 7,500 acres are desirable for the Sutter Buttes park project. It is the Department's intention to acquire as much of the project as possible with Bond Act funds. The project consists of recent volcanic plugs, scenic geologic forms and blue oak woodlands and grasslands. It was given the highest priority in the consultant study for landscape preservation. There would be potential in the perimeter areas for multiple public uses.

Burton Creek - Placer County

This area is on the northern shore of Lake Tahoe next to the existing Tahoe State Recreation Area. It contains 1,800 acres and 2,000 feet of frontage on Lake Tahoe. Though the lake frontage is limited, the inland areas are very scenic and contain benches that are heavily wooded and contain potential for camping, picnicking and trails.

San Luis Island - Merced County

The total San Luis Island project consists of 18,300 acres. That portion lying between State Highway 140 on the west and County Road J14 on the east is the area being considered for Bond Act funding. It consists of 9,000 acres (including 114 acres at Fremont Ford SRA) which contains a representative sample of an unaltered grassland area that has never been under cultivation, and riparian habitat. Both Salt Slough and the San Joaquin River flow through this area. Recreation opportunities would include picnicking, limited camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, plant and wildlife observation and photography. The area also has potential for establishing a Tule Elk herd since this is a part of their original range.

Temecula Canyon - Riverside County

This project consists of 5,787 acres of which 3,486 acres are already in State or federal ownership. The project is located adjacent to the Riverside County/San Diego County line in Riverside County and just south of the community of Temecula. The terrain is quite rugged with Temecula Canyon consisting of a

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steep-sided 5-mile long gorge formed by the Santa Margarita River. The project contains potential for multiple uses and educational research.

Century Ranch - Los Angeles County

This project has already been funded. The Legislature allocated \$5,700,000 which must be repaid from the 1974 Bond Act. The primary 2,630 acres has been purchased from 20th Century Fox. The major portion of the ranch is very rugged; however, the east end of the ranch contains approximately 300 acres of relatively flat developable land. Those funds which remain out of the \$5.7 million will be utilized to acquire several small parcels which are adjacent to the original purchase and are needed to create a more complete unit.

Poppy Preserve - Los Angeles County

This project is located near the community of Lancaster. The project consists of 11,600 acres including the Antelope Buttes and Fairmont Buttes. This project is partially funded through private donation; however, Bond funding will help expand the boundary to its ultimate size. It is preservation oriented and will protect an outstanding example of the California Poppy.

Rancho Guejito - San Diego County

This project, near the City of Escondido, consists of 20,170 acres. It contains, intact, an original Spanish land grant as well as some additional perimeter lands. The emphasis of the project will be preserving the historic rancho scene though it does have potential for camping, picnicking and hiking uses around the perimeter depending on a resource analysis.

Bidwell River Park - Butte/Glenn Counties

This area is located approximately 6 miles west of the city of Chico along the banks of the Sacramento River. Acquisition would preserve an excellent example of streamside flood plain riparian woodlands. It consists of 657 acres of which 181 acres are already in public ownership (Butte County). The river along this project has excellent potential for floating, paddling and small boat cruising. Activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking and nature interpretation could be provided with access from the River as well as highway access.

Cosumnes River Project - Sacramento County

This is a new project located adjacent to the Sacramento/San Joaquin County line and just west of the community of Galt. The project consists of 3,450 acres and could be described as flat, delta lands with numerous intervening waterways feeding into the Cosumnes River which is the main feature of the project. The project is primarily preservation oriented preserving the Cosumnes River for trail and boating purposes with perimeter multiple uses.

Delta Channel Islands - San Joaquin County

This proposal is to preserve a series of small delta islands for public boating access and use as recommended in the Resources Agency's report--Delta Master Recreation Plan. There are four areas which are, in order of priority: Latham Slough - Empire Cut to Connection Slough which consists of 450 acres; the second area is known as Potato Slough - San Joaquin River to Terminous, and this consists of 250 acres; the third area is in Disappointment Slough - Honker Cut to Bishop Cut, and this area amounts to 220 acres; the fourth area is an island in Middle River opposite Mildred Island which amounts to 40 acres. The four areas total 960 acres.

Purisima Ranch - San Mateo County

This area is just south of the community of Half Moon Bay, consisting of 1770 acres with 16,000 feet of ocean frontage. The project has beaches backed by bluffs, and flat uplands. Inland of the Coast Highway, which passes through the project, are rolling coastal hills, bisected by Purisima Creek. The project will support camping, day use, hiking, and fishing.

Garrapata Beach - Monterey County

This project is approximately five miles south of Point Lobos State Reserve. It consists of 60 acres with 4,000 feet of ocean frontage. This is one of the most popular beaches in the Big Sur Area and would support picnicking, fishing, and other beach uses.

Marina Beach - Monterey County

This area is located just north of the City of Monterey near the community of Marina. It consists of 180 acres with 6,000 feet of ocean frontage. The project has a fine sandy beach which would support sun bathing, fishing and other beach uses. The upland area behind the beach could support picnicking and limited camping.

Little Sur River - Monterey County

This area is located in southern Monterey County, approximately seven miles north of Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. The project covers 780 acres with 4,500 feet of ocean frontage, and has an ocean beach,

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fresh water lagoon, and coastal grassy meadows which blend into a pine and redwood forested area in the upper or inland reaches of the project. Potential uses included picnicking, camping, hiking and beach use.

Los Angeles County Beach -Los Angeles County

This project is located approximately two miles downcoast from Leo Carrillo State Beach. It consists of two parcels which total 18 acres with 900 feet of ocean frontage. Parcels can be developed to picnicking and day use parking to provide access to the beach.

Irvine Coast - Orange County

This area is located between the communities of Newport Beach and Laguna Beach. It consists of 1,600 acres with 18,500 lineal feet of ocean frontage. The primary uses will be picnicking and hiking related to the area's excellent sandy beach.

Stanford Home - Sacramento County

This proposed acquisition located in downtown Sacramento consists of 1 acre on which is located the Stanford Home originally constructed in the 1850's. When it became the residence of Leland Stanford in 1861, it assumed historic significance, for Stanford was one of the

original partners in the development of the Transcontinental Railroad, Governor of California in 1862 and 63, and a United States Senator from 1885 to 1893. During his occupancy of the structure from 1861 to 1874, Stanford made extensive alterations to the building, gradually accomplishing the architectural charm for which it is now known. As part of the State Park System, it will project the story of Leland and Jane Stanford and their son, Leland Stanford, Jr., the story of leaders in the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, of early political times in California, and will illustrate some of the finest architectural craftsmanship of that period.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 10, 1974 #74102

SACRAMENTO---Ninety-eight acquisition projects that will add 100,000 acres to the State Park System and 80 development projects are proposed for funding with the Department's share of 1974 Park Bond funds, according to William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Bond Act, called "The State Beach, Park, Recreation and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974," will be Proposition 1 on the June 4 statewide ballot.

The \$250 million Bond Act earmarks \$150 million for the State Park Department (\$90 million for land acquisition and \$60 million for development), \$90 million for local government to buy and develop park and recreation lands within counties, and \$10 million for the California Wildlife Conservation Board to buy and develop land for fish and wildlife conservation.

Mott recapped the major projects proposed for funding by the State Parks Department:

1. Acquisition of land to establish 19 new State Park System units.
2. Major additions of land at 18 existing State Park System units.
3. Acquisition of land at 11 existing State Historic Parks.
4. Acquisition of inholdings at 48 existing State Park System units.
5. Acquisition of land for two vehicular recreation areas.
6. Addition of 25 miles of beaches to the State Park System.
7. Development of visitor facilities at 38 State Park System units.
8. Restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings at 25 State Historic Parks.
9. Development of 365 miles of new trails in four major riding, hiking, bicycling and boating trails. Some land acquisition would be necessary, too.
10. Major trail development in 13 existing and new State Park System units.
11. Miscellaneous trail development in existing and new State Park System units.

"Seventy percent of the Department's funds would be used to acquire land and develop visitor facilities within an hour's driving time of our major metropolitan center," Mott said.

The Department's Bond Act projects were presented at public hearings in northern and southern California and have been approved by the State Park and Recreation Commission.

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May 8, 1974 #74100 Pg. 1 of 5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SACRAMENTO---Acquisition and development of 365 miles of riding, hiking and bicycle trails in four major trail systems plus trail development in 13 units of the State Park System are on the drawing boards for funding under the 1974 Park Bond Act.

State Parks Director William Penn Mott, Jr., said the trail projects will cover all sections of the state, but the majority of funds will be spent for projects close to major population centers.

"We feel this is the first priority so that we can offer these large numbers of people day time and overnight use of the outdoors with a minimum amount of travel and inconvenience."

The State Park and Recreation Commission at its April 8 meeting at San Francisco International Airport approved in principle the allocation of bond funds for acquisition and development of riding, hiking and bicycle trails.

The \$250,000,000 measure, called "The State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974," is Proposition 1 at the June 4 election.

It provides \$150,000,000 to the State Department of Parks and Recreation (\$90,000,000 for acquisition and \$60,000,000 for development of State park, recreational and historical facilities); \$90,000,000 to cities and counties to buy and develop local park and recreation areas; and \$10,000,000 to the California Wildlife Conservation Board for acquisition and development of fish and wildlife conservation projects.

The four major trail systems are riding and hiking trails in the Santa Monica Mountains and Santa Cruz Mountains; bicycle and hiking trails along the south coast; and a Sacramento River boating trail.

The 13 park unit trail programs are riding and hiking trails in Austin Creek State Recreation Area - Sonoma County; Robert Louis Stevenson State Park - Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties; Henry W. Coe State Park - Santa Clara County; Border Field State Park - San Diego County; Castle Crags State Park - Shasta and Siskiyou counties; MacKerricher State Park - Mendocino County; Gaviota State Park - Santa Barbara County; Salton Sea State Recreation Area - Riverside and Imperial counties; and Picacho State Recreation Area - Imperial County; a bikeway on the American River at Folsom Lake State Recreation Area - Placer, El Dorado and Sacramento counties; bicycle and hiking trails at San Onofre State Beach - San Diego

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County; and Samuel P. Taylor State Park - Marin County; and a hiking trail at Forest of Nisene Marks State Park - Santa Cruz County.

Also included in the planning is minor trail improvements in units around the state and initial trail work in new park units.

The four major trail projects are proposed as follows:

Sacramento River Boating Trail

The boating trail, a new concept for the State Park System would begin at Redding and extend 153 miles south on the Sacramento River traversing five counties, Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Glenn and Colusa, terminating at the city of Colusa.

Seven major auto and water oriented overnight camping facilities, located a day's river travel apart, and 30 rest stop type primitive campgrounds, located an hour's river travel apart, are planned.

Both land acquisition and development are programmed under the Bond Act.

The seven major campgrounds are proposed as follows: one in the city of Redding on land owned by the city; one at Jelly's Ferry between Redding and Red Bluff on land owned by the Bureau of Land Management; one at an existing campground at the Red Bluff Diversion Dam on land owned by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; one at the existing State Park unit, Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area, which has a campground; one at Chico Landing, proposed as Bidwell River Park, which would have to be acquired; one at Butte City, where land would have to be acquired; and one at Colusa at the existing Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area, which has a campground.

Of the 30 proposed rest stop campgrounds, preliminary surveys indicate that eight are already in public ownership and 22 would have to be acquired. Most are islands and most would be accessible only by boat.

The boating trail would be suitable for six days of leisurely and continuous travel downstream for float craft such as canoes, kayaks, and rafts, and would be suitable in both directions for power boats.

Operation of the boating trail would be seasonal, depending on safety factors and weather, with an estimated eight month boating season each year.

Valuable riparian growth and wildlife habitat along the boating trail would be preserved in the acquisition of sites, and a river guide and prominent river markers would be provided to assist boaters.

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Considerable survey work would have to be done to determine land ownerships, and negotiations will be necessary between the Department and various governmental owners of some lands.

Santa Cruz Mountains Trails

A total of 75 miles of riding and hiking trails is proposed in the Santa Cruz Mountains, linking several state and local parks in four trail areas. Both acquisition and development funds are earmarked from the Bond Act. Major elements are:

1. A trail connecting the city of Santa Cruz with Big Basin Redwoods State Park and connecting Natural Bridges State Beach, the University of California at Santa Cruz, Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, and the Fall Creek State Park project. About 20 miles of new trails are proposed.

2. Completion of the Skyline to the Sea Trail from Saratoga Gap to Ano Nuevo State Reserve via Castle Rock and Big Basin Redwoods State Parks. The eastern half of the trail already is constructed with much of the remainder to be built on the Hoover property which is currently being acquired as an addition to Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

Some acquisition costs are anticipated along the ocean near Ano Nuevo State Reserve and in the northern loop element of the coastal portion which will provide a panoramic coastal overlook. Some 20 miles of new trails are involved.

3. About 25 miles in a northern loop trail would connect Portola State Park, San Mateo County Park and Butano, Castle Rock and Big Basin Redwoods State Parks.

4. Eastern feeder trails would connect the urban areas of the Santa Clara Valley and county park units to the existing and proposed trails systems. About 10 miles of trails would include a route originating in Cupertino and connecting the Lower and Upper Stevens Creek Parks to Saratoga Gap, and would connect Saratoga and Los Gatos with Castle Rock State Park via areas proposed for county park acquisition.

Construction costs for these riding and hiking trails would be minimal because the Department anticipates most of the work will be performed by volunteers of the Santa Cruz Mountain Trail Association and the Sempervirens Fund who have constructed and maintained the existing 45 mile trail system.

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Santa Monica Mountains Trails

This project includes \$1 million for acquisition of land for trails linking Griffith Park with the Santa Monica Mountains project. Also proposed with Bond Act funds are 60 miles of riding and hiking trails in Los Angeles and Ventura counties in the Santa Monica Mountains reaching from urban Los Angeles west into the higher regions of the mountains to their termination in the Oxnard plain.

The proposed route generally follows high ridges, firebreaks, and some higher mountain stream valleys and connects Will Rogers State Park, the Santa Monica Mountains State Park project, the Trippett Ranch, Tapia County Park, the Century Ranch State Park project, and the upper valleys and peaks of Point Mugu State Park before descending to Calleguas Creek and a western terminus. Feeder trails are planned to connect to coastal parks and inland valleys.

The Department hopes to establish a volunteer trail association for the Santa Monica Mountains similar to the successful Santa Cruz Mountain Trail Association.

Over \$40,000,000 have been spent to acquire State Park lands here in recent years and this trail system would link them together and make them more usable by the public.

South Coast Trails

Proposed are 77 miles of bicycle and hiking trails, 44 miles along the Ventura County Coast from Leo Carrillo State Beach at the Los Angeles County line west to Rincon Point on the Santa Barbara County line, and 33 miles in Santa Barbara County from Refugio State Beach to Gaviota State Beach and northward over Gaviota Pass along U. S. Highway 101 to the junction of State Route 1.

The proposed route would connect local feeder bike routes and proposes AMTRAK System a creation train stops at five locations, three in Ventura County and two in Santa Barbara County.

The Ventura County trail follows the route designated by the Department of Transportation for half the 44 miles on the shoulder of a busy highway where no practical alternate route exists. Where practical, it follows a scenic and generally more coastal route away from traffic arteries.

The Department recommends that where the more scenic and safer alternate is feasible, the Department of Transportation fund bicycle trail construction on the alternate alignment.

The Santa Barbara County trail would be built in conjunction with current and planned highway work. It would connect Refugio State Beach with Gaviota State Park through La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. In this section, the Department recommends that all

May 8, 1974

#74100

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available funds from various agencies be used to construct a single best facility with no alternate routing.

The Santa Barbara County section is in agreement with the routes proposed by the County Trails Council and endorsed by the County Board of Supervisors and many local groups.

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May 3, 1974 #7494

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SACRAMENTO---The acquisition of two vehicular recreation areas, each within easy driving time of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay metropolitan areas, is proposed for funding as part of the 1974 Park Bond Act.

State Parks Director William Penn Mott, Jr., said the Department is searching all over the state for suitable sites for the overall program, but that a site close to the Los Angeles area and one close to the San Francisco Bay Area are being sought for Bond Act funding.

He stated the Department is seeking areas that offer some measure of isolation and where important natural values will not be damaged.

The California Park and Recreation Commission approved in principle the use of bond funds to acquire vehicular recreation areas at its April 8 meeting at the San Francisco International Airport.

"There are an estimated 1.5 million recreation vehicles in California today," Mott stressed, "and the number is growing. It is one of my Department's primary responsibilities to provide for the recreational needs of our citizens and providing suitable places for vehicular recreation is part of this responsibility."

He added that the Department expects to publish a vehicular recreation plan this summer. It will include recommendations for vehicular recreation areas, "not only for bond funding but for acquisition and development using other funding sources."

The \$250,000,000 Bond Act, called "The State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historic Facilities Bond Act of 1974," will be Proposition 1 at the June 4 election.

"This will go a long way toward helping state and local governments meet their responsibility of providing for the park and recreation needs of California's citizens," Mott emphasized.

The Bond Act provides \$90,000,000 to State Parks for statewide acquisition and \$60,000,000 for development of the State Park System; \$90,000,000 to cities and counties for acquisition and development of local park and recreation projects; and \$10,000,000 to the California Wildlife Conservation Board for fish and wildlife conservation projects.

Projects Recommended for Acquisition from the 1974 Park Bond Program

COASTAL PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

1. South Carlsbad State Beach - San Diego County

There are two proposed additions to South Carlsbad, the first consisting of approximately 11.3 acres with 1,600+ lineal feet of ocean frontage at the north, or upcoast end of the existing state beach. This area consists of an excellent sandy beach backed by a bluff and some developable upland. The second area consists of approximately 24.7 acres with 4,900+ lineal feet of ocean frontage on the south, or downcoast end of the existing State ownership. This area consists of excellent sand beach encompassing the San Marcos Creek outlet and has sufficient depth to provide day use parking for beach use. This acquisition will connect this unit and the Leucadia State Beach unit to the south.

2. Border Field State Park - San Diego County

This proposed addition of 390+ acres consists of 6,000+ lineal feet of sandy ocean beach frontage, and the Tijuana Estuary and adjacent marsh land. The ocean beach frontage has excellent day use potential, and the Tijuana Estuary is rich in aquatic and wildlife resources with significant scientific and educational values.

3. Malibu Lagoon State Beach - Los Angeles County

This proposed addition of 22+ acres is located on the inland side of the existing state beach unit. It consists of stream riparian areas with developable uplands for picnicking, hiking and access to the beach. There are also archeological values within this area.

4. Los Angeles County Beach - Los Angeles County

This new project area is located approximately two miles downcoast from Leo Carrillo State Beach. It consists of two parcels which total 18+ acres with 900+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. Parcels can be developed to picnicking and day use parking providing access to the beach.

5. Point Dume State Beach - Los Angeles County

This is a downcoast addition to Point Dume State Beach (which is operated by Los Angeles County as a part of their Zuma County Beach). This acquisition of 38+ acres with 3,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage will preserve the historically scenic Point Dume Headlands which rises to approximately 200 feet above the ocean offering panoramic views of this section of the coastline. This parcel also has some very fine sandy beach area.

6. El Capitan State Beach - Santa Barbara County

This proposed downcoast addition to El Capitan State Beach would add 300+ acres with 8,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The parcel has excellent potential for picnicking, camping, hiking and beach uses.

7. Irvine Coast - Orange County

This is a new project area located between the communities of Newport Beach and Laguna Beach. It consists of 1,600+ acres with 18,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The primary uses will be picnicking and hiking related to the area's excellent sandy beach.

8. Little Sur River - Monterey County

This is a new project area located in southern Monterey County, approximately seven miles north of Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. The project covers 780+ acres with 4,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage, and has an ocean beach, fresh water lagoon, coastal grassy meadows which blend into a pine and redwood forested area in the upper or inland reaches of the project. Potential uses include picnicking, camping, hiking and beach usage.

9. Ano Nuevo State Reserve - San Mateo County

This proposed addition of 550+ acres and 9,000 lineal feet of ocean frontage extends northward, or upcoast of the existing state reserve. The area could be characterized as a large gently sloping uplifted sea terrace covered by stabilized and shifting dunes. Much of the coastline consists of sandy beaches with adequate uplands for multiple uses.

10. Purisima Ranch - San Mateo County

This is a new project area just south of the community of Half Moon Bay, consisting of 1,770+ acres with 16,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The project has beaches backed by bluffs, and flat uplands. Inland of the Coast Highway, which passes through the project, are rolling coastal hills, bisected by Purisima Creek. The project will support camping, day use, hiking, and fishing.

11. Morro Bay State Park - San Luis Obispo County

This proposed addition to Morro Bay State Park would consist of 2,500+ acres which would complete the Morro Bay Estuary and shoreline with uplands near Los Osos Creek and Cerro Cabrillo Peak. The primary purpose is for preservation and interpretation programs.

12. Garrapata Beach - Monterey County

This is a new project area approximately five miles south of Point Lobos State Reserve. It consists of 60+ acres with 4,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. This is one of the most popular beaches in the Big Sur Area and would support picnicking, fishing, and other beach uses.

13. San Gregorio/Pomponio State Beaches - San Mateo County

This proposed addition consists of 600+ acres with 2,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage and will connect the two state beaches. The ocean frontage

consists of sandy beach backed by a bluff. The lands inland of the Coast Highway are primarily grass and chaparral covered coastal uplands, as well as riparian areas along Pomponio and San Gregorio Creeks. Uses may include camping, picnicking, beach use and trails primarily along the ocean and adjacent to the two streams.

14. Pismo State Beach - San Luis Obispo County

This proposed addition would add 390+ acres with 3,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage to Pismo State Beach. The parcel encompasses Oso Flaco Lake and adjacent sand dune areas. Public use facilities would include day use, off-highway vehicle use and a major parking area out of the dunes to serve the beach.

15. Marina Beach - Monterey County

This is a new project area located just north of the City of Monterey near the community of Marina. It consists of 180+ acres with 6,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The project has a fine sandy beach which would support sun bathing, fishing and other beach uses. The upland area behind the beach could support picnicking and limited camping.

16. Salt Point State Park - Sonoma County

This proposed addition of 350+ acres and 5,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage extends northward or upcoast of the existing state park and between the ocean and Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve. The property has potential for limited picnicking, camping, beach use and hiking, but the main objective is additional shoreline and adjacent upland preservation.

17. Pigmy Forest Ecological Staircase - Mendocino County

This is a new project area located approximately 4 miles south of the town of Fort Bragg. It consists of 620+ acres with 5,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The project includes a unique ecological staircase of marine terraces along Jug Handle Creek. Public use will be primarily preservation oriented with nature study, hiking, trails, hostels, picnicking, etc.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

18. Leo Carrillo State Beach - Los Angeles/Ventura Counties

This proposed addition is upcoast of the existing Leo Carrillo State Beach and consists of beach and bluff uplands between the ocean and Highway 1 in Ventura County. It consists of 35+ acres with 2,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The property has an excellent beach similar to that found at Leo Carrillo State Beach backed by approximately a 100-foot bluff and a marine terrace. Potential uses include hiking, water and beach-related activities such as swimming, surfing, scuba diving and sunbathing as well as archeological and environmental interpretation.

19. San Elijo/Cardiff State Beaches - San Diego County

This proposed addition is located between the ocean and the Coast Highway and between Cardiff State Beach and San Elijo State Beach. It consists of approximately 3.7 acres with 175+ feet of ocean frontage. Acquisition of the parcel will eliminate all inholdings between San Elijo and Cardiff State Beaches. Future development would consist of day use facilities related to beach use.

20. Malibu Lagoon State Beach - Los Angeles County

This proposed 10+ acre addition is located upcoast of the existing state beach and next to the Coast Highway. Developments will be day use in support of beach use.

21. San Clemente State Beach - Orange County

This proposed addition consists of 7.7+ acres and is located south of the existing campground. It consists of ocean bluff upland overlooking the existing state beach. Future development will consist of expansion of the existing camping facilities and safe pedestrian access under the railroad to the beach.

22. Torrey Pines State Reserve - San Diego County

The proposed addition of 280+ acres consists of the Penasquitos Estuary which is rich in aquatic and wildlife resources and has significant scientific and educational values. The proposed addition adjoins State Park System lands now classified as a natural preserve. Future developments would include facilities necessary to interpret, protect and manage the scientific, educational and natural resources of the estuary and reserve.

23. Refugio State Beach - Santa Barbara County

This proposed addition consists of 42+ acres with 9,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. It extends upcoast of the existing state beach unit to a point just upcoast of the Tajiguas Creek outlet. The addition will preserve more shoreline and will be used primarily for beach-oriented activities.

24. Gaviota State Park - Santa Barbara County

This proposed addition consists of 120+ acres in the Hot Springs area near the junction of Highway 101 and Highway 1. This property is necessary to gain control of access to the Hot Springs area and will round out the boundary of Gaviota State Park in this area to a more natural line. Public use will be primarily day use oriented.

25. McGrath State Beach - Ventura County

There are two proposed additions to McGrath State Beach, the first consisting of 80.2+ acres which has frontage on McGrath Lake. Standard Oil has a natural gas facility on this property which is generally flat, developable land with some low sand dunes. The property could be

developed for day use and/or group camping. The second parcel consists of 28.3+ acres at the southerly or downcoast end of the existing state beach lands. The area is generally flat with some low sand dunes and is presently being used as a go-kart race track. There would be minimal development of this property which is needed to provide better resource protection of the existing unit.

26. Pescadero State Beach - San Mateo County

This acquisition of 340+ acres will complete acquisition of the Pescadero Marsh of which a little over 50% is presently in State ownership. The proposal includes upland area to serve as buffer and protection and includes the confluence of Pescadero and Butano Creek just prior to their combined mouth in the Pacific Ocean. The site has potential for development as an excellent bird education center. Development would consist of trails for observation of the over 160 species of shore birds, waterfowl and water-associated birds which utilize the marsh.

27. Manresa State Beach - Santa Cruz County

This proposed addition consists of 70+ acres of marine terrace overlooking the existing Manresa State Beach. It will provide a mid-point access to the state beach as well as developable upland for camping, picnicking and day use facilities relating to the beach use.

28. Zmudowski/Jetty State Beaches - Monterey County

This proposed addition of 100+ acres with 2,700+ lineal feet of ocean frontage lies between the two existing state beach units. It contains sand dunes and marsh areas, and has preservation values as well as some camping, day use and fishing potential.

29. New Brighton State Beach - Santa Cruz County

This proposed addition to this heavily used state beach would consist of 95+ acres and 1,540+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The project has an excellent sandy swimming and sunbathing beach backed by a relatively steep bluff and upland which is heavily wooded. Development would consist of camping in the upper forested areas and day use facilities relating to the excellent sandy beach.

30. Pomponio State Beach - San Mateo County

This inholding located adjacent to Horseshoe Gulch and consisting of 14.7+ acres is surrounded on three sides by the existing state beach and on the fourth side by Highway 1. The property is presently for sale and its acquisition will eliminate an administrative problem as well as provide area for public access and day use facilities relating to beach use.

31. Sunset State Beach - Santa Cruz County

This proposed addition of 13+ acres is a complete inholding within the existing Sunset State Beach. The property consists primarily of open fields. Acquisition of this parcel will remove an administration problem as well as provide additional upland for development of day-use oriented facilities.

32. Morro Bay State Park - San Luis Obispo County

There are two proposed additions to Morro Bay State Park under the inholdings and additions portion of funding. The first area consists of 90+ acres with 3,700+ lineal feet of ocean frontage as well as frontage on Morro Bay. The area is a natural sand peninsula bounded by the ocean and Morro Bay and consists primarily of sand dunes. This parcel is primarily preservation-oriented and acquisition will preserve it from inappropriate development. The second area consists of approximately 50 acres at the southern end of Morro Bay. This acquisition is primarily habitat preservation for the Morro Bay kangaroo rat to create an ecological reserve for this rapidly disappearing species.

33. Thornton State Beach - San Mateo County

This proposed addition would add 36+ acres with 1,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage north or upcoast of the existing Thornton State Beach. The parcel contains excellent sandy beach backed by bluffs and upland areas. Proposed developments could include a more aesthetic park entrance, additional beach access trails and added beach-related day use facilities.

34. Atascadero State Beach - San Luis Obispo County

There are two proposed additions to this unit. The first being a 30+ acre parcel adjacent to and inland of the existing state beach. The parcel is comprised of recently established sand dunes and flat upland area. This acquisition will place in public ownership the recently established sand dune area and provide necessary areas for day use parking. The second acquisition consists of 85+ acres with 3,400+ lineal feet of ocean frontage between the existing state beach and the Morro Rock Reserve. Developments on the property may consist of day use parking areas for use of the beach as well as to serve the Morro Rock Reserve.

35. Julia P. Burns State Park - Monterey County

There are three inholding parcels within this park which are proposed for acquisition. The first parcel is an L-shaped 120+ acre area near the northern boundary of the state park. The second parcel consists of 50+ acres with 2,500+ lineal feet of ocean frontage and is a complete inholding along Highway 1. The third parcel is a complete inholding and consists of 40+ acres in McWay Canyon. Acquisition of these parcels will eliminate private access and administrative problems.

36. Tomales Bay State Park - Marin County

This proposed 60+ acre parcel with 2,100+ lineal feet of frontage on Tomales Bay is a complete inholding. It contains the area known as

Shallow Beach and a small marsh area behind the beach. Acquisition will eliminate private access and an administrative problem.

37. Dry Lagoon State Park - Humboldt County

There are two proposed additions to this unit, the first being a 200+ acre parcel with 16,000+ lineal feet of waterfrontage on Stone Lagoon. Potential development includes camping and day use facilities including boat launching potential into Stone Lagoon. The second parcel consists of 51+ acres with 2,000+ lineal feet of ocean frontage and a like amount of frontage on Big Lagoon. The parcel consists of sand spit lands which presently divides the state park ownership. Acquisition of this parcel would eliminate an inholding as well as protect the area from inappropriate development.

38. Patrick's Point State Park - Humboldt County

This proposed addition contains 180+ acres and 3,800+ lineal feet of ocean frontage. The parcel includes the area known as Agate Beach backed by a steep bluff and a high marine terrace covered with a stand of spruce and alder. Agate Beach has been utilized informally by park visitors though in private ownership. The acquisition would insure continued public use of the beach as well as provide additional lands on the marine terrace for camping and day use facilities.

39. Van Damme State Park - Mendocino County

This proposed addition of 169+ acres lies adjacent to the northerly boundary of Van Damme State Park. The area is a gently sloping parcel covered with a stand of second growth redwoods and three or four small meadows. This acquisition will provide land to relocate the camping facilities from the resource oriented area in Little River Canyon as well as to provide a buffer zone for this canyon.

40. Russian Gulch State Park - Mendocino County

This proposed addition of 110+ acres lies adjacent to and north of the existing state park unit. It is gently sloping land with a forest of douglas fir and bishop pine as well as grassy meadows. It would provide developable land for relocation of the existing campground in Russian Gulch Canyon. This is a resource oriented acquisition in that it will remove camping from an area that should be preserved and protected.

41. Azalea State Reserve - Humboldt County

This proposed addition consists of two parcels totaling 10+ acres. The parcels are located between the reserve and the North Bank Road which parallels the Mad River. The area is gently sloping and covered with grass, brush and some trees. Acquisition of these two parcels would eliminate potential of developments distracting to the existing reserve and would be used by the State for trails and nature study.

SOUTHWEST MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

42. Santa Monica Mountains - Los Angeles County

There are two proposed additions to this unit. The first consisting of 1,630+ acres in Topanga Canyon. This acquisition will provide a broad corridor along both sides of Topanga Canyon Boulevard between the Santa Monica Mountains Park and the recently acquired Topanga Beach area. It is primarily for preservation of open space with development limited to trail developments. An exception to this would be an area just upcoast of Topanga Canyon Boulevard and just inland of the Coast Highway. This area is quite flat and could provide desperately needed parking space for Topanga Beach and to serve hikers going inland. Access to the beach exists via an existing underpass under the Coast Highway. The second area for acquisition is a 600+ acre parcel known as Los Liones Canyon adjacent to the Topanga Canyon parcel above. This area is quite rugged and would be primarily preservation of open space with trail development. Local proponents feel a portion of the area has excellent potential for an arboretum or nature center area.

43. Century Ranch - Los Angeles County

This project has already been funded through Chapter 1174, Statutes 1973, of the General Fund to the Department of Parks and Recreation. This statute allocates \$5,700,000 which must be repaid from the 1974 Bond Act. The primary 2,630 acres has been purchased from 20th Century Fox. The major portion of the ranch is very rugged; however, the east end of the ranch contains approximately 300 acres of relatively flat developable land. Those funds which remain out of the \$5.7 million will be utilized to acquire several small parcels which are adjacent to the original purchase and are needed to create a more complete unit.

44. Rancho Guejito - San Diego County

This project, near the City of Escondido, consists of 20,170+ acres. It contains, intact, an original Spanish land grant as well as some additional perimeter lands. The emphasis of the project will be preserving the historic rancho scene though it does have potential for camping, picnicking and hiking uses around the perimeter depending on a resource analysis.

45. Temecula Canyon - Riverside County

This project consists of 5,787+ acres of which 3,486+ acres are already in State or federal ownership. The project is located adjacent to the Riverside County/San Diego County line in Riverside County and just south of the community of Temecula. The terrain is quite rugged with Temecula Canyon consisting of a steep-sided 5-mile long gorge formed by the Santa Margarita River. The project contains potential for multiple uses and educational research.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

46. Cuyamaca Rancho State Park - San Diego County

There are two proposed additions to Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, both in the northerly portion of the park. The first area consists of 655+ acres at the north entrance to the park in what is known as the "middle peak" area. Generally the parcel is quite steep consisting of the side slopes of the middle peak. There are, however, areas along Highway 79 which could be developed to uses which would be detrimental to park values. This acquisition is primarily preservation-oriented; however, its acquisition could prevent future administrative and management problems. The second area is known as the "milk ranch area" and consists of 120+ acres. This parcel is located adjacent to the western boundary of the park just southwest of the middle peak. It is an inholding between the existing state park and the Cleveland National Forest. The parcel presently presents administrative problems as its only access is across state park properties. Though the prime reason for acquisition would be to remove an administrative problem, the parcel does contain potential for camping, picnicking and hiking.

47. Palomar Mountain State Park - San Diego County

There are three proposed additions to Palomar Mountain State Park. The first parcel consists of 1,150+ acres near the entrance area and Sunday School Flats area on the southeast corner of the park. The portion of this parcel located along the entrance road is needed to preserve the integrity of the entrance road. The portion in the Sunday School Flats area contains potential for camping and/or day use development. The second parcel proposed for acquisition consists of 55+ acres and is located near the northeast corner of the park between the existing state park and Cleveland National Forest lands. This property creates an administrative problem in that access to it is across state park lands. The third parcel consists of 540+ acres in the Lower French Valley area at the northwestern corner of the park. This acquisition would eliminate private properties between the existing park and the Cleveland National Forest. The parcel is preservation-oriented though it does have potential for camping, picnicking and hiking.

48. Mount San Jacinto State Park - Riverside County

There are two proposed additions to Mount San Jacinto State Park. The first consisting of 1+ acre surrounded by the park on three sides and State Highway 243 on the fourth side. The main objective of this acquisition would be to eliminate an inholding which is highly susceptible to private development which could be incompatible with state park uses. The second parcel consists of 205+ acres at the southernmost boundary of the state park. The parcel is located between the present trail head of one of the park's most popular trails, the Deer Springs trail, and the nearest public road to the state park in the Idyllwild vicinity. Development would include a parking lot which would provide parking at the new trail head for trail users.

FOOTHILLS AND LOW COASTAL MOUNTAINS PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

49. Mount Diablo State Park - Contra Costa County

The approved Mount Diablo acquisition plan indicates a need for 4,900+ acres on the west side of the mountain along both sides of the north gate entrance road, 6,400+ acres on the east side of the mountain including North Peak and Curry Canyon, and 1,780+ acres on the south side of the park in the Black Hawk Ranch area. To acquire all of these lands would require more than the amount allocated to this landscape province; therefore, our proposal is to acquire areas which are most desirable or under the greatest threat of adverse development. The acquisition is primarily preservation-oriented though hiking, day use and some camping would be possible in certain areas.

50. Castle Rock State Park - Santa Cruz County

This proposed acquisition consists of 1,150+ acres, along the western side of Skyline Boulevard. This acquisition will help consolidate existing fragmented ownership into a manageable unit. The terrain is generally steep with numerous tributaries of the San Lorenzo River and intervening ridges. The lands adjacent to Skyline Boulevard are on the crest of the Santa Cruz mountains and contain substantial areas which would be suitable for camping and picnicking developments. Hiking use will be popular throughout the area.

51. Bothe-Napa Valley State Park - Napa County

This proposed acquisition contains 175+ acres on the southern side of the park between the main body of the park and the recently acquired Bale Mill Historical Monument. It contains some day use and camping potential and excellent riding and hiking potential.

52. Annadel Project - Sonoma County

This 680+ acre addition lies along the southwestern corner of the park. The parcel includes the southern side of Bennett Mountain which is the highest point in the area at 1,187 feet elevation. It consists primarily of rolling to steep terrain and is preservation-oriented with some trail potential.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

53. Clear Lake State Park - Lake County

There are two proposed additions to this unit, the first being a complete inholding of 40+ acres with 800+ lineal feet of lake frontage in the Dorn Bay area. This parcel has potential for camping, day use and hiking and would eliminate an administrative problem. The second parcel, consisting of 110+ acres, lies along the eastern side of the park between Kelsey and Cole Creeks. This parcel has good developable, flat land which is currently threatened with commercial developments which could be detrimental to park values. As park land, it would be used for multiple purposes.

54. Robert Louis Stevenson State Park - Sonoma/Napa/Lake Counties

There are three proposed additions to this state park. The first consisting of 171+ acres. This parcel is a complete inholding embracing the top of Mount Saint Helena. It is primarily preservation-oriented with hiking potential. The second parcel consists of 147+ acres along the eastern side of the park. This parcel has very limited development potential and would be primarily preservation-oriented. The third parcel consists of 560+ acres along the southern boundary of the park. This parcel has historical significance in that it embraces the Robert Louis Stevenson Monument as well as the Silverado town site. The parcel also has development potential for camping, day use and hiking.

55. Bothe-Napa Valley State Park - Napa County

There are two proposed inholding purchases, the first consisting of 3+ acres between the existing park and the State Highway on the northern boundary of the park. This parcel is relatively flat and contains development potential for camping and/or day use. The second parcel consists of 240+ acres adjacent to the northwest corner of the park. This parcel consists of relatively steep hillside lands in the Ritchie Creek watershed and is primarily preservation-oriented with limited development potential.

56. Sugarloaf Ridge State Park - Sonoma County

This proposed addition consists of 320+ acres along the southern boundary of Sugarloaf Ridge State Park. The parcel is primarily for watershed protection and preservation with limited development potential.

57. Henry W. Coe State Park - Santa Clara County

This proposed addition consists of a 116+ acre parcel which is a complete inholding within the existing park unit. The property is relatively steep with limited development potential along Coyote Creek which passes through the parcel. Acquisition would remove an administrative problem.

GREAT VALLEY PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

58. Consumnes River Project - Sacramento County

This is a new project located adjacent to the Sacramento/San Joaquin County line in Sacramento County and just west of the community of Galt. The project consists of 3,450+ acres and could be described as flat, delta lands with numerous intervening waterways feeding into the Consumnes River which is the main feature of the project. The project is primarily preservation oriented preserving the Consumnes River for trail and boating purposes with perimeter multiple uses.

59. Sutter Buttes - Sutter County

This is a new project which amounts to 30,000+ acres on the project map. The landscape consultant study indicates 7,500 acres for the Sutter Buttes project. It is our intention to acquire as much of the project as possible with Bond Act funds. The project consists of recent volcanic plugs, scenic geologic forms and blue oak woodlands and grasslands. It was given the highest priority in the consultant study for landscape preservation. There would be potential in the perimeter areas for multiple public uses.

60. Delta Channel Islands - San Joaquin County

This proposal is to preserve a series of small delta islands for public boating access and use as recommended in the Resources Agency's report - Delta Master Recreation Plan. There are four areas which are, in order of priority: Latham Slough - Empire Cut to Connection Slough which consists of 450+ acres; the second area is known as Potato Slough - San Joaquin River to Terminous, and this consists of 250+ acres; the third area is in Disappointment Slough - Honker Cut to Bishop Cut, and this area amounts to 220+ acres; the fourth area is an island in Middle River opposite Mildred Island which amounts to 40+ acres. The four areas total up to 960+ acres.

61. Bidwell River Park - Butte/Glenn Counties

This is a new project area located approximately 6 miles west of the city of Chico along the banks of the Sacramento River. This acquisition would preserve an excellent example of streamside flood plain riparian woodlands. It consists of 657+ acres of which 181+ acres are already in public ownership (Butte County). The river along this project has excellent potential for floating, paddling and small boat cruising. Activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking and nature interpretation could be provided with access from the River as well as highway access.

61A. San Luis Island - Merced County

The total San Luis Island project consists of 18,300+ acres. That portion lying between State Highway 140 on the west and County Road J14 on the east is the area being considered for Bond Act funding. It consists of 9,000+ (includes 114 acres at Fremont Bord SRA) acres which contains a representative sample of an unaltered grassland area that has

never been under cultivation, and riparian habitat. Both Salt Slough and the San Joaquin River flow through this area. Recreation opportunities would include picnicking, limited camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, plant and wildlife observation and photography. The area also has potential for establishing a Tule Elk herd since this is a part of their original range.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

62. Caswell Memorial State Park - San Joaquin County

This proposed addition consisting of 13+ acres and 1,000+ lineal feet of river frontage is located between the park entrance road and the Stanislaus River near the entrance to the park. There would be limited public use of this area as its acquisition is to eliminate potential administrative problems.

63. Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area - Colusa County

This 40+ acre addition lies adjacent to the northerly boundary of the existing park. It contains 1,000+ lineal feet of river frontage on the Sacramento River and contains typical riparian vegetation and 10+ acres of orchard. The parcel contains potential for camping and picnicking and river-associated recreation.

64. Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area - Tehama County

This proposed addition of 40+ acres lies adjacent to the northerly boundary of this unit. It has 2,000+ lineal feet of frontage along the Sacramento River and contains typical flood plain riparian vegetation. The property contains potential for camping and/or picnicking as well as river-associated recreation.

65. Turlock Lake State Recreation Area - Stanislaus County

This addition of 6+ acres with 800+ lineal feet of Tuolumne River frontage is at the northwest corner of the park. It is relatively flat, flood plain land immediately west of the existing campground. Acquisition will eliminate a potential administrative problem and place the rest of this flat bench in public ownership.

66. Brannon Island State Recreation Area - Sacramento County

This proposed addition consists of 100+ acres which is an inholding within the park surrounded by the park on three sides and Twitchell Island Road on the fourth side. The property is presently being used by the Reclamation Board as a spoil area. Acquisition of this land would provide additional space for camping and day use facilities.

DESERT PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

67. Anza-Borrego Desert State Park - San Diego/Imperial Counties

This unit has many inholdings which need to be acquired; however, four have been delineated as the most critical areas for acquisition. These four areas are recommended for bond fund acquisition with any additional funds to be used for other inholdings. One area consists of 1,430+ acres and is known as the Coyote Canyon/Collins Valley area in the northern portion of the park. The second area consists of 500+ acres and is known as the Carrizo Stage Station and Marsh and is located towards the southern portion of the park on the San Diego County/Imperial County line. The third area consists of 680+ acres and is known as Culp Valley. This parcel is located southwest of the community of Borrego Springs on the Montezuma-Borrego Highway. The fourth area is known as the Hawk Canyon area and consists of 1,550+ acres and is located southeast of Borrego Springs. Acquisition of all four areas is preservation oriented as well as to eliminate administrative problems.

68. Poppy Preserve - Los Angeles County

This is a new project located in northern Los Angeles County near the community of Lancaster. The project consists of 11,600+ acres including the Antelope Buttes and Fairmont Buttes. This project is partially funded through private donations; however, bond funding will help expand the boundary to its ultimate size. It is preservation oriented and will protect an outstanding example of the California Poppy.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

69. Red Rock Canyon State Recreation Area - Kern County

This proposed addition is to acquire 1,400+ acres in the Last Chance Canyon area. This acquisition consists of private ownerships with the remainder of the lands, which are owned by the Bureau of Land Management, being acquired at a later date. The project is primarily preservation oriented.

70. Bodie State Historic Park - Mono County

This proposed addition consists of 200+ acres to the east of the Bodie townsite. This acquisition is primarily preservation oriented and is shown for acquisition in the Desert Landscape Preservation Study. It also has historical benefits in that it prevents potential private encroachment on the historic townsite of Bodie.

never been under cultivation, and riparian habitat. Both Salt Slough and the San Joaquin River flow through this area. Recreation opportunities would include picnicking, limited camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, plant and wildlife observation and photography. The area also has potential for establishing a Tule Elk herd since this is a part of their original range.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

62. Caswell Memorial State Park - San Joaquin County

This proposed addition consisting of 13+ acres and 1,000+ lineal feet of river frontage is located between the park entrance road and the Stanislaus River near the entrance to the park. There would be limited public use of this area as its acquisition is to eliminate potential administrative problems.

63. Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area - Colusa County

This 40+ acre addition lies adjacent to the northerly boundary of the existing park. It contains 1,000+ lineal feet of river frontage on the Sacramento River and contains typical riparian vegetation and 10+ acres of orchard. The parcel contains potential for camping and picnicking and river-associated recreation.

64. Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area - Tehema County

This proposed addition of 40+ acres lies adjacent to the northerly boundary of this unit. It has 2,000+ lineal feet of frontage along the Sacramento River and contains typical flood plain riparian vegetation. The property contains potential for camping and/or picnicking as well as river-associated recreation.

65. Turlock Lake State Recreation Area - Stanislaus County

This addition of 6+ acres with 800+ lineal feet of Tuolumne River frontage is at the northwest corner of the park. It is relatively flat, flood plain land immediately west of the existing campground. Acquisition will eliminate a potential administrative problem and place the rest of this flat bench in public ownership.

66. Brannon Island State Recreation Area - Sacramento County

This proposed addition consists of 100+ acres which is an inholding within the park surrounded by the park on three sides and Twitchell Island Road on the fourth side. The property is presently being used by the Reclamation Board as a spoil area. Acquisition of this land would provide additional space for camping and day use facilities.

71. Providence Mountains State Recreation Area - San Bernardino County

This proposed addition consists of 110+ acres and is known as the Mexican Mine, located to the north of the Mitchell Caverns. The parcel contains dangerous open mine shafts which are potentially hazardous to the public. Acquisition would also prevent potential private development which would be detrimental to state park values.

72. Saddleback Butte State Park - Los Angeles County

There are three proposed additions to this unit; the first consisting of 160+ acres at the northeast corner of the park. The second parcel is located at the southeast corner of the park and contains 480+ acres. The third parcel is located on the southwest corner of the park and contains 160+ acres. These lands proposed for acquisition contain additional Joshua trees and will straighten out the present irregular boundaries of the park. It is primarily preservation oriented, although it will eliminate some administrative problems.

REDWOOD PROVINCE

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

73. Humboldt Redwoods State Park - Humboldt County

This proposed addition consists of miscellaneous inholdings within the existing park that are owned in fee by Save-the-Redwoods League. The parcels total approximately 4,000+ acres and can be acquired from the League at half their purchase price. The League will use the funds to acquire additional redwood lands. This acquisition is preservation oriented.

74. Big Basin Redwoods State Park - San Mateo/Santa Cruz County

There are presently 4,660+ acres of privately owned land within the approved boundaries of Big Basin Redwoods State Park. These parcels are located in the Waddell Creek, ~~Finney~~ *Ellet* Creek, Ano Nuevo Creek, and Last Chance Creek drainages, as well as the Pine Mountain and Little Basin areas. A specific amount will be set aside for acquisition of those areas which are most critical or are threatened by imminent development.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

75. The Forest of Nisene Marks State Park - Santa Cruz County

This proposed acquisition consists of 37 residential lots in the Hinkley Basin which is a complete inholding within the existing park unit. Acquisition will remove an administrative problem and will be primarily preservation oriented.

76. Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park - Santa Cruz County

There are two proposed additions to this park unit. The first consisting of a small 1+ acre inholding near the entrance to the park. Private development of this property would be a very visible scenic intrusion upon the existing park and, therefore, its acquisition by the State is necessary. The second parcel consists of 279+ acres immediately to the north of the existing campground. This area is a part of the Eagle Creek drainage and has areas well suited for hiking and nature study. It is primarily preservation oriented and will give the existing campground a buffer from future encroachments.

77. Samuel P. Taylor State Park - Marin County

This proposed addition is on the southeast side of the park adjacent to the community of Lagunitas. It consists of 440+ acres in the area known as Barnaby Ridge-Barbnaby Mountain. It is primarily preservation oriented to prevent future encroachment upon the existing park.

New Projects and Major Additions to Existing State Park Units

78. Horr Ranch - Shasta County

This new project consists of 5,790+ acres and is located in the extreme northeast corner of Shasta County about 80 miles northeast of Redding. The project contains approximately 10 miles of lake frontage on Big Lake. It has two basic land types: one consisting of low, open meadows and the other of lava flows with sparse cover of conifers, brush and grassland. The project has potential for multi public use facilities.

79. Burton Creek - Placer County

This is a new project area on the northern shores of Lake Tahoe next to the existing Tahoe State Recreation Area. It contains 1,800+ acres and 2,000+ lineal feet of frontage on Lake Tahoe. Though the lake frontage is limited, the inland areas are very scenic and contain benches that are heavily wooded and contain potential for camping, picnicking and trails.

Inholdings and Additions to Existing State Park Units

80. MacArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park - Shasta County

This proposed addition of 200+ acres is located at the northeasterly boundary of the park. Frontage on Lake Britton in front of this property is owned by PC&E. The terrain and vegetative cover on this property make it very desirable for potential camping and/or day use facilities.

81. Castle Crag State Park - Shasta County

This proposed addition of 960+ acres is an inholding within the existing park. The property is owned by Southern Pacific and is located in the heart of the Crag. The acquisition is preservation oriented.

82. Sugar Pine Point State Park - El Dorado County

This proposed addition contains 40+ acres with 2,000+ lineal feet of frontage on Lake Tahoe. It is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the park and was included in the original project boundary. The parcel is very scenic and nicely wooded and would permit continued use of the shoreline.

83. Calaveras Big Trees State Park - Calaveras County

This proposed addition consists of 280+ acres and is located adjacent to the southeast side of the park. It is nicely wooded and provides excellent potential for expansion of the existing campground (permitting relocation of existing campground in the north grove). Private development of this parcel could have a very detrimental affect upon the esthetic qualities of the existing campground.

HISTORICAL ACQUISITION PROJECTS

1. Bodie State Historic Park - Mono County

There are two areas proposed for acquisition within and adjacent to the townsite of Bodie. One is the Bodie Bluff area northeast of the present park boundary consisting of 98+ acres; the other, consisting of 128+ acres is south of the townsite where the roads leading from Highway 395 and Pole Line Road converge upon the main street of the town. Both are privately owned and are needed as buffer areas to protect the historic integrity of Bodie. The sense of current isolation must be ensured and enhanced if Bodie is to continue to exert its unique "ghost town" impact upon those who seek that experience.

2. Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park - Tulare County

As the only all Black colony-community established by an ex-slave in California, Allensworth exerted a unique historical-sociological impact upon the state as a whole. Adequate interpretive imagery of the life and times of Colonel Allen Allensworth and his colonists will be attained through acquisition of the balance of the inholdings within the proposed park boundary. Public recreation will be enhanced by living and static house museums, a museum-orientation center, possible conference-cultural center, agricultural displays, restaurant, shops, picnic areas, and some overnight facilities. The amount of land within the proposed park boundary is 240+ acres, much of which has been acquired or is presently being acquired.

3. Columbia State Historic Park - Tuolumne County

The acquisition program proposed for Columbia is to pick up privately owned inholdings within the historic core area of the town. Acquisition of these properties by the State will protect current State investment within the town, and offer an opportunity for proper protection, preservation and interpretation of one of the most significant historical areas in California. The proposed acquisition includes 25 parcels which total 7.4+ acres.

4. Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park - Amador County

There are two proposed additions to this unit. The first consisting of 140+ acres adjacent to the northern boundary of the existing unit. This addition would provide buffer space, space for additional screened parking, picnic facilities, and relocation of the entrance and office. The second area of 5+ acres at the southwest corner of the unit provides a corridor between state park property and adjacent land now under application for transfer from the Bureau of Land Management. The emphasis of this addition is environmental integrity of the largest known bedrock mortar site in North America.

5. Jack London State Historic Park - Sonoma County

There are two proposed additions to this unit. The first consisting of 35+ acres is located on the northern side of the unit; and the second, amounting to 34+ acres, is adjacent to the southern boundary of the unit. These properties are needed as buffer areas to two historical building sites within the park. Each area is heavily vegetated and constitutes a fire hazard during fire season, with the first parcel being the most critical due to its nearness to the House of Happy Walls.

6. La Purisima Mission State Historic Park - Santa Barbara County

This proposed addition consists of 156+ acres and is located directly opposite the entrance to the historic mission site. Acquisition of this land is essential if the unique historical and environmental quality of La Purisima Mission is to be preserved. The intrusion of modern dwellings upon this property would destroy the provincial charm now possessed by Mission La Purisima, as well as demolish archeological and historical building sites known to exist on the property. The addition will also facilitate relocation of the county road and visitor parking areas out of the historic area.

7. Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park - El Dorado County

The proposed additions at this unit, which is considered to be one of the most significant historical sites in America, consists of several parcels of land totaling 33+ acres interspersed on either side of the South Fork of the American River. This acquisition will preserve historical values now threatened by private developments which could be detrimental to the historical resources currently owned by the State. Through this acquisition, recreation can be enhanced by the development of simulated primitive mining activities, structures, and objects characteristic of the life and times of the early "Argonauts".

8. Monterey State Historic Park - Monterey County

There are two additions at this unit. The first includes the Old Whaling Station and the Old Brick House located on Decatur Street; and the second consisting of a small area known as the Hidden Village south of the Casa del Oro on Olivier Street. The Whaling Station is one of the most attractive adobes in Monterey and the Brick House is the first of its kind in California. Located near the Custom House Plaza, they will provide an architectural buffer and historical interpretive values required to supplement the Department's interpretive program. The Hidden Village is required as a buffer between the historical complex which makes up the lower Alvarado Street, Olivier Street and Pacific Street area, and the planned hotel-conference center building soon to be constructed to the south. The amount of property involved totals 2.7+ acres.

9. Old Town San Diego State Historic Park - San Diego County

This project consists of two proposed additions on either side of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad tracks at the northwest corner of the historic zone of Old Town San Diego. The area on the eastern side of the tracks is privately owned and consists of 1.6+ acres. The area on the western side of the tracks is owned by the Division of Highways and consists of 8.3+ acres. This parcel has been declared surplus by the Division of Highways. The property will be used primarily to alleviate the critical need for parking space which has become very evident since the development of this unit. Providing parking out of the historical core will reduce the visual, environmental and historical impact upon the historic buildings.

10. Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park - Sonoma County

This proposed addition consists of 13.7+ acres of land bordering Casa Grande Road and Adobe Road, directly below that enclosed within the present State Historic Park boundaries. The property is necessary to provide a buffer against encroaching development and to convey the picture of open space needed to simulate the vast acreages common to the Hispanic Era rancho. Otherwise, housing or industrial uses will occupy this land, thereby destroying the quality of the interpretive experience enjoyed today.

11. Sonoma State Historic Park - Sonoma County

There are two proposed additions at this unit, the first consisting of 0.7+ acres located next to the San Francisco-Solano Mission complex on East Spain Street across from the Blue Wing Inn. This property has unusual historic and archeological value, for it is the site of the main mission structure built in Sonoma in 1823, and which was destroyed by flood. It will be developed either as part of the present mission complex or as an archeological exhibit. The second parcel is a narrow, rectangular parcel of 2.1+ acres which stretches from First Street East to First Street West directly north of the State's present parking facility and bisecting State property and that now being developed as a railroad exhibit by the city park department of Sonoma. This area is needed as protective buffer between city park activities and the State's historic zone.

12. Stanford Home - Sacramento County

This proposed acquisition located in downtown Sacramento consists of 1+ acre on which is located the Stanford Home originally constructed in the 1850's. When it became the residence of Leland Stanford in 1861, it assumed historic significance, for Stanford was one of the original partners in the development of the Transcontinental Railroad, Governor of California in 1862 and 63, and a United States Senator from 1885 to 1893. During his occupancy of the structure from 1861 to 1874, Stanford made extensive alterations to the building, gradually accomplishing the architectural charm for which it is now known. As part of the State Park System, it will project the story of Leland and Jane Stanford and their son, Leland Stanford, Jr., the story of leaders in the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, of early political times in California, as well as illustrate some of the finest architectural craftsmanship of that period.

RECREATION TRAILS

Presently the State Park System has only one trail system under its jurisdiction and patrol which links state park units. These riding and hiking trails link Castle Rock State Park with Big Basin Redwoods State Park in the Santa Cruz Mountains south of San Francisco.

It is proposed to spend \$2,000,000 of Park Bond funds for acquisition of 4 major trail systems or locations - statewide. These include: 2 major horseback riding and hiking trail systems, 1 major bicycle hiking route, and 1 river boating trail.

The following brief description outlines the major elements of the proposed program:

1. Santa Monica Mountain Trail

A riding and hiking trail from western and urban Los Angeles westward in the higher regions of the Santa Monica Mountains to their termination in the Oxnard plain. The proposed route originates in Griffith Park within the City of Los Angeles and extends westward generally following high ridges, firebreaks, and some higher mountain stream valleys and connects Will Rogers State Park, the Santa Monica Mountain Park Project (the Trippett Ranch), Tapia County Park, the Century Ranch Park Project, and the upper valleys and peaks of Point Mugu State Park, before descending to Calleguas Creek and a western terminus. Feeder trails are planned to connect to coastal parks and inland valleys. It is proposed to use 1974 Park Bond Funds to acquire a portion of this trail system.

2. Santa Cruz Mountain Trail

Various trail acquisitions, easements, etc., to connect major and minor State Park units in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties) and to expand an existing 45-mile trail system now connecting Castle Rock State Park with Big Basin Redwoods State Park. It is proposed to use 1974 Park Bond Act funds to extend this existing trail system.

3. Pacific Coast Bicycle/Hiking Route

This proposed bicycle and hiking trail system is in two segments, the first consisting of a route along the full ocean frontage of Ventura County from the Los Angeles County line at Leo Carrillo State Beach westward to the Santa Barbara County line at Rincon Point. It follows the route designated by the Department of Transportation for half of this distance on the shoulder of a busy highway where no practical alternative exists, and follows a scenic and generally more coastal route away from traffic arteries where practical. The second segment is in Santa Barbara County from Refugio State Beach westward between the ocean and U. S. Highway 101 to Caviota State Beach and northward over Caviota Pass along U. S. Highway 101 to the junction of State Route 1. The routing has been studied in conjunction with Department of Transportation and would be built in conjunction with existing and planned major highway work.

4. Sacramento River Boating Trail

The proposed 153 mile long boating trail is a new concept in state park recreational facilities, and will provide a great recreational resource for relatively little cost. It is proposed to incorporate existing state park units and other public lands to create a chain of seven auto and water oriented major camping facilities separated one days' river travel apart between Redding and Colusa. It is also proposed to develop rest stop-primitive camp sites at 30 locations, mostly on islands at one hours' travel time apart and generally accessible by

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA

At the present time, there are only four state park units in California where off-road vehicles are permitted, and in these the vehicles are restricted to smaller areas and a limited number of primitive roads. There are an estimated 1.5 million off-road vehicles in the state and the number is growing.

Since the major demand for off-road vehicle use is in the areas of greatest population, it is proposed to acquire and develop one project area each within easy driving time of the San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles Metropolitan Areas. These areas will offer some measure of isolation and be located where important natural values will not be damaged. They will also be multi-use rather than single purpose Off-Highway Vehicle Areas.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Section 5096.85(c&d) of the Park Bond Act stipulates that the \$60,000,000 for State Park System development will be allocated as follows:

General Development	\$45,000,000
History	15,000,000
Total Development	\$60,000,000

It is the intent of the Department of Parks and Recreation that all general development funds will be budgeted for within 3 years, and all history development funds within 5 years. It should be noted that the following development funding program is based upon the best information on current situations, urgencies, and capabilities, and is subject to revision as conditions warrant.

Projects Recommended for Development from the 1974 Park Bond Program

<i>County/Unit</i>	<i>Project</i>
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	
Contra Costa	
Mt. Diablo SP	Water supply system
Lake	
Clear Lake SP	Campground
Marin	
Angel Island SP	Day use facilities
Mt. Tamalpais SP	Campground
Stinson SB	Sewage export and campground
Mendocino	
MacKerricher SP	Water supply, beach access
Mendocino Headlands	Day use facilities and sewage export
Monterey	
Andrew Molera SP	Walk-in camps, trails, parking sanitary facilities
Napa	
Bothe-Napa SP	Campground, trails
Nevada	
Donner Memorial SP	Water System

<i>County/Unit</i>	<i>Project</i>
Placer	
Folsom Lake SRA	Day use facilities and sewage system
Plumas	
Plumas-Eureka SP	Water supply system
Sacramento	
Old Sacramento SHP	Railroad musuem
San Mateo	
Half Moon Bay SB	Campground (parking lot conversion)
San Gregorio SB	Campground and day use facilities
San Mateo Coast Beaches	Day use facilities
Santa Cruz	
Henry Cowell Redwoods SP	Campground and admin. facilities
Manresa SB	Day use facilities
New Brighton SB	Sewage system, campfire center
Sunset SB	Day use facilities, water supply
Sonoma	
Salt Point SP	Water supply system, campground expansion & improvement, day use facilities
Sugarloaf Ridge	Water supply system, utilities

Northern California Totals

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Century Ranch	Day use facilities, utilities
Malibu Lagoon SB	Day use facilities & sewage export
Topanga Beach Project	Day use facilities
Santa Monica Mtns. Proj.	Day use facilities, trails

Orange

Huntington SB	Day use facilities and campground
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Riverside

Mt. San Jacinto SP	Campground improvement and expansion water system, trail head parking
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<i>County/Unit</i>	<i>Project</i>
San Diego	
Border SP	Day use facilities and utilities
Cuyamaca Rancho SP	Sewage system (joint project)
San Onofre SB	Sewage system, campgrounds, day use and administrative facilities
Torrey Pines SB	Campground
San Luis Obispo	
Montana de Oro SP	Campground, utilities, trails, day use facilities, interpretation
San Simeon SB	Campground & day use facilities
Santa Barbara	
Gaviota SP	Campground and utilities
Ventura	
Emma Wood SB	Campground, service area
Point Mugu SP	Camping, trails

Southern California Totals

STATEWIDE

Statewide	Trails: Santa Monica Mtns. Trails Santa Barbara/Ventura Coast Bikeway Santa Cruz Mtns. Trails Sacramento River Boat Trail Misc. Trails
Statewide	Undergrounding utilities
Statewide	Project planning (DPR)
Statewide	Archeological Surveys
Statewide	Preliminary design (OAC)
Statewide	Contingencies

Total

HISTORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Benicia SHP/Sol.	Restore Fisher House
Bidwell Mansion/But.	Restoration and site work

<i>County/Unit</i>	<i>Project</i>
Bodie SHP/Mono	Relocate service/adm. facilities
Bothe-Napa Valley SP/Napa	Restoration of Bale Mill
Camillus Nelson SHF/Yolo	Continue reconstruction
Col. Allensworth SHP/Tulare	Restoration, site development & utilities
Columbia SHP/Tuo.	Restore Fallon Hotel & Theater, Soderer-Marshall, Bayhart, Elder and D. O. Mills Buildings
Dry Lagoon SP/Hum.	Reconstruct Indian village
Empire Mine/Nev.	Restoration and site work
Folsom Lake SRA/Sac.	Restore old Folsom powerhouse
Fort Humboldt SHP/Hum.	Reconstruction
Fort Ross/Son.	Reconstruction & interpretation facilities
Indian Museum/Statewide	Construction & displays
Los Encinos SHP/L.A.	Complete the restoration
Malakoff Diggins SHP/Nev.	Restoration & interpretation facilities
Marshall Gold Dis. SHP/E.D.	Restore Coloma Grays Armory, Bell and Bekearts stores
Monterey SHP	Restore Cooper-Molera; interp. facilities
Old Sacramento SHP/Sac.	Complete Big Four Bldg; 1849 scene; Arcade station; railroad exhibits
Old Shasta SHP/Sha.	Restore Litsch Store
Old Town S.D. SHP/S.D.	Site restoration; reconstruct jail
Pio Pico SHP/L.A.	Complete the restoration
Plumas-Eureka SP/Plu.	Restore stamp mill
San Juan Bautista SHP/S.B.	Restore Plaza Hotel
Sonoma SHP/Son.	Restore barracks

County/Unit

Project

Stanford Mansion SHP

Statewide

Project Planning

Statewide

Historical & Archeological research

Statewide

Preliminary design

Statewide

Contingencies



State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento 95811 Revised 2-74

'74 PARK BONDS



\$250,000,000

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 1974

The Z'berg-Collier Bond Act, to go before the voters June 4, 1974, provides \$250,000,000 for State and local park acquisition and development in California, and for State fish and wildlife conservation projects. This pamphlet explains how this money is to be used (see inside pages) as stipulated in the Bond Act, and provides figures on the amount of money to be allocated for local park acquisition and development within each of California's 58 counties.

How the money is to be used:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT . . . \$90,000,000

For grants to counties and cities for acquisition or development of parks, recreation areas, beaches, or historical units (to be allocated on basis of population but with no county getting less than \$200,000).

STATE GOVERNMENT

State Park System Acquisition

General Acquisition . . . \$75,000,000
To acquire property for parks, beaches, recreation areas and historical units.

Acquisition of Inholdings . . \$15,000,000
To be used to acquire inholdings or additions to existing units.

State Park System Development

General Development . . . \$45,000,000
To develop existing units or units to be acquired under bond act.

Historical Development . . \$15,000,000
To develop historical resources in the State Park System.

Wildlife Conservation Board . . \$10,000,000
To acquire or develop property for fish and wildlife conservation.

ELECTION DATE: June 4, 1974.

This will be Proposition 1 on the ballot.



OFFICIAL ALLOCATION TO COUNTIES OF "STATE GRANT MONIES" AUTHORIZED BY STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 1974

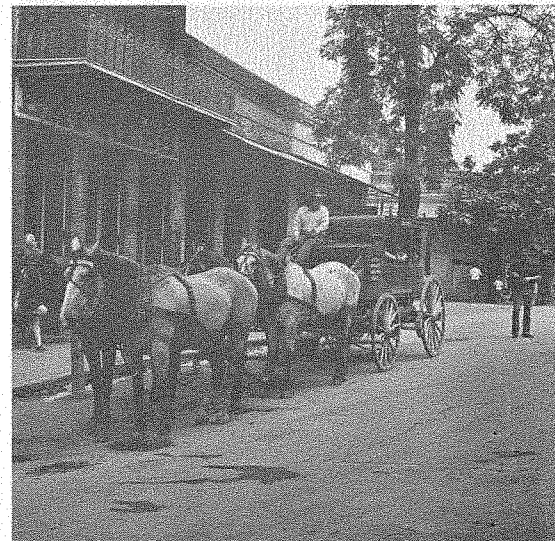
COUNTY	PROJECTED POPULATION*	ALLOCATION **
	July 1, 1980	
Alameda	1,143,800	\$ 4,226,231
Alpine	700	200,000
Amador	18,100	200,000
Butte	129,400	478,121
Calaveras	18,800	200,000
Colusa	12,500	200,000
Contra Costa	652,800	2,412,033
Del Norte	16,400	200,000
El Dorado	64,200	237,213
Fresno	477,200	1,763,208
Glenn	19,100	200,000
Humboldt	108,300	400,158
Imperial	86,300	318,870
Inyo	19,900	200,000
Kern	365,200	1,349,379
Kings	69,500	256,796
Lake	28,200	200,000
Lassen	20,300	200,000
Los Angeles	6,963,200	25,728,355
Madera	49,600	200,000
Marin	233,200	861,652
Mariposa	9,300	200,000
Mendocino	65,100	240,538
Merced	126,300	466,666
Modoc	8,100	200,000
Mono	10,500	200,000
Monterey	299,000	1,104,776
Napa	101,600	375,402
Nevada	37,200	200,000
Orange	1,970,500	7,280,808
Placer	109,500	404,592
Plumas	15,400	200,000
Riverside	596,900	2,205,488
Sacramento	753,600	2,784,480
San Benito	21,000	200,000
San Bernardino	765,100	2,826,971
San Diego	1,801,300	6,655,630
San Francisco	661,100	2,442,701

San Joaquin	330,200	1,220,057
San Luis Obispo	147,500	544,998
San Mateo	593,100	2,191,448
Santa Barbara	305,800	1,129,902
Santa Clara	1,342,800	4,961,517
Santa Cruz	177,200	654,737
Shasta	98,200	362,840
Sierra	2,700	200,000
Siskiyou	38,200	200,000
Solano	198,400	733,069
Sonoma	300,500	1,110,319
Stanislaus	235,400	869,780
Sutter	49,900	200,000
Tehama	34,500	200,000
Trinity	10,500	200,000
Tulare	224,300	828,767
Tuolumne	32,200	200,000
Ventura	523,300	1,933,543
Yolo	118,800	438,955
Yuba	47,300	200,000

Contingencies and Administration (4%)		3,600,000
Totals	22,659,000	\$90,000,000

*Includes Civilian and Military

**Department of Parks and Recreation calculation using Department of Finance population estimates. The above allocations of funds were determined from the July 1, 1980 population estimates contained in "Provisional Projections of California Counties to 2000," January 10, 1974.





Angel Island State Park
P.O. Box 318
Tiburon, California 94920
Phone: (415) 435-1915



State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. Box 2290, Sacramento 95811

11-73

made in the USA



STATE
PARK

ANGEL ISLAND

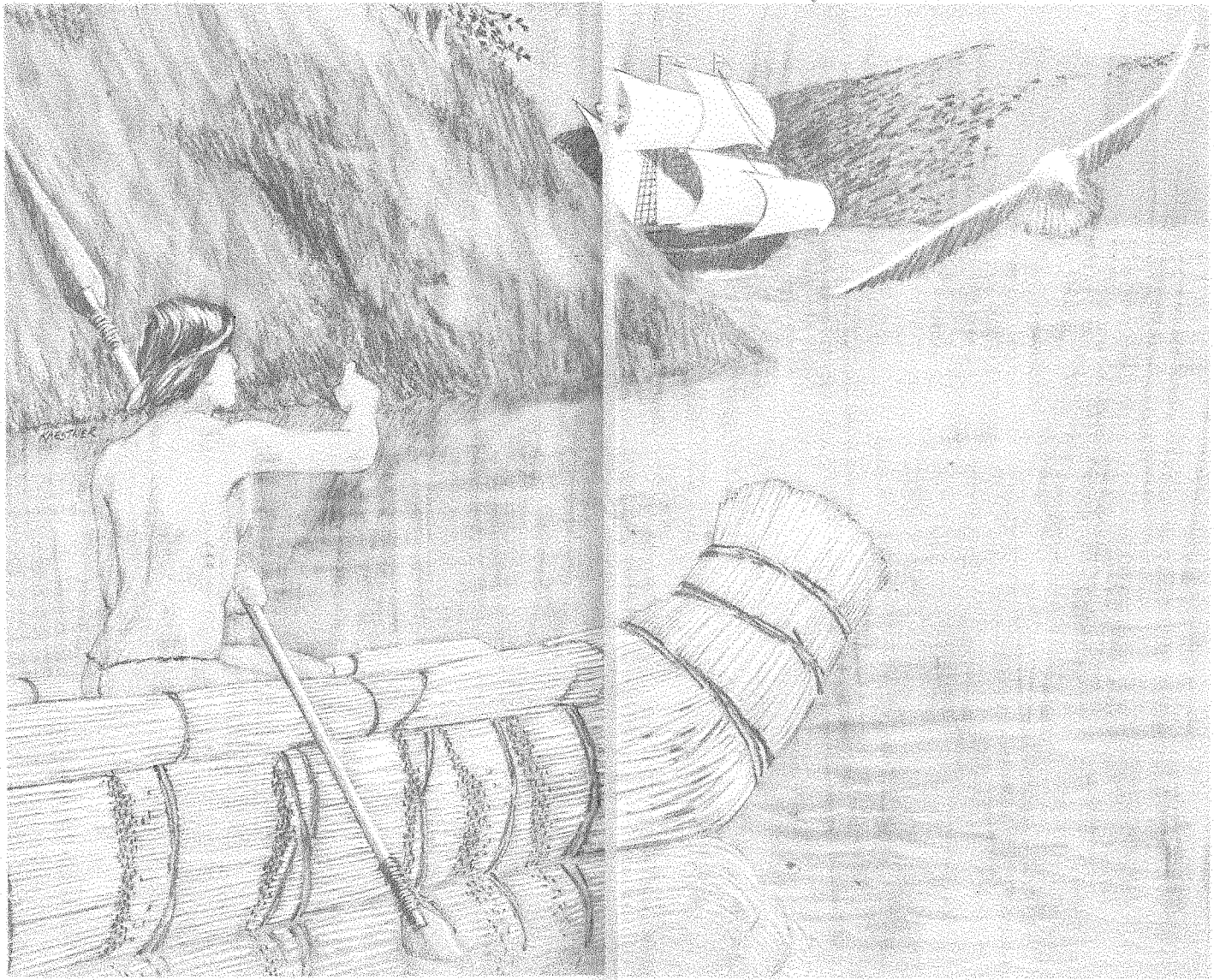
ANGEL ISLAND

Angel Island is a mountainous, grass and forest-covered island in San Francisco Bay that offers spectacular overviews of Marin County, San Francisco and the Golden Gate, as well as more distant views of the whole San Francisco Bay Area. Naturalists enjoy the 740-acre island because a wide variety of land and marine animals, birds, and plant life can be observed. The island also has a varied and fascinating military history stretching back to the American Civil War, and was an Indian fishing, hunting, and residence site for thousands of years. Trails and fire roads circle the island, pass through historical areas, climb to the summit of 781-foot high Mount Caroline Livermore, and provide access to several small, sandy beaches.

Open: U.S. Army Museum of Artillery in the foreground, and the Golden Gate Bridge in the background, 1902 and 1917.

Below: The Bay Bridge, San Francisco, and Alcatraz Island as seen from Angel Island. Angel Island as seen from Marin County.





Indian Use of the Island

Indian use of the island began some two thousand or more years ago when human beings first began to take up permanent residence in the San Francisco Bay Region. The Coast Miwok Indians who lived in what is now Marin County reached the island by means of boats made out of tule reeds. Some of these boats could accommodate as many as eight or ten people. Though they tended to become water-logged after prolonged use, they were adequate for short trips because their lightness made them relatively fast and maneuverable. Long poles were used to propel the boats in shallow water; double-ended paddles were used in deep water.

Villages or camps were established at Ayala Cove, West, East, and North Garrisons — the very places later chosen by the U.S. Army for development. The Indians who used the island were expert fishermen and also hunted deer, seals, sea lions, and sea otter. Several kinds of fish and shellfish were available the year around, and (then as now) salmon and other highly prized fishery resources were seasonally plentiful since the annual spawning runs were made through Raccoon Straits just offshore from Angel Island. The Indians also hunted quail, ducks and other sea fowl, and gathered acorns, buckeyes, and other native seed crops as well as certain roots and leaves in order to round out their varied diet.

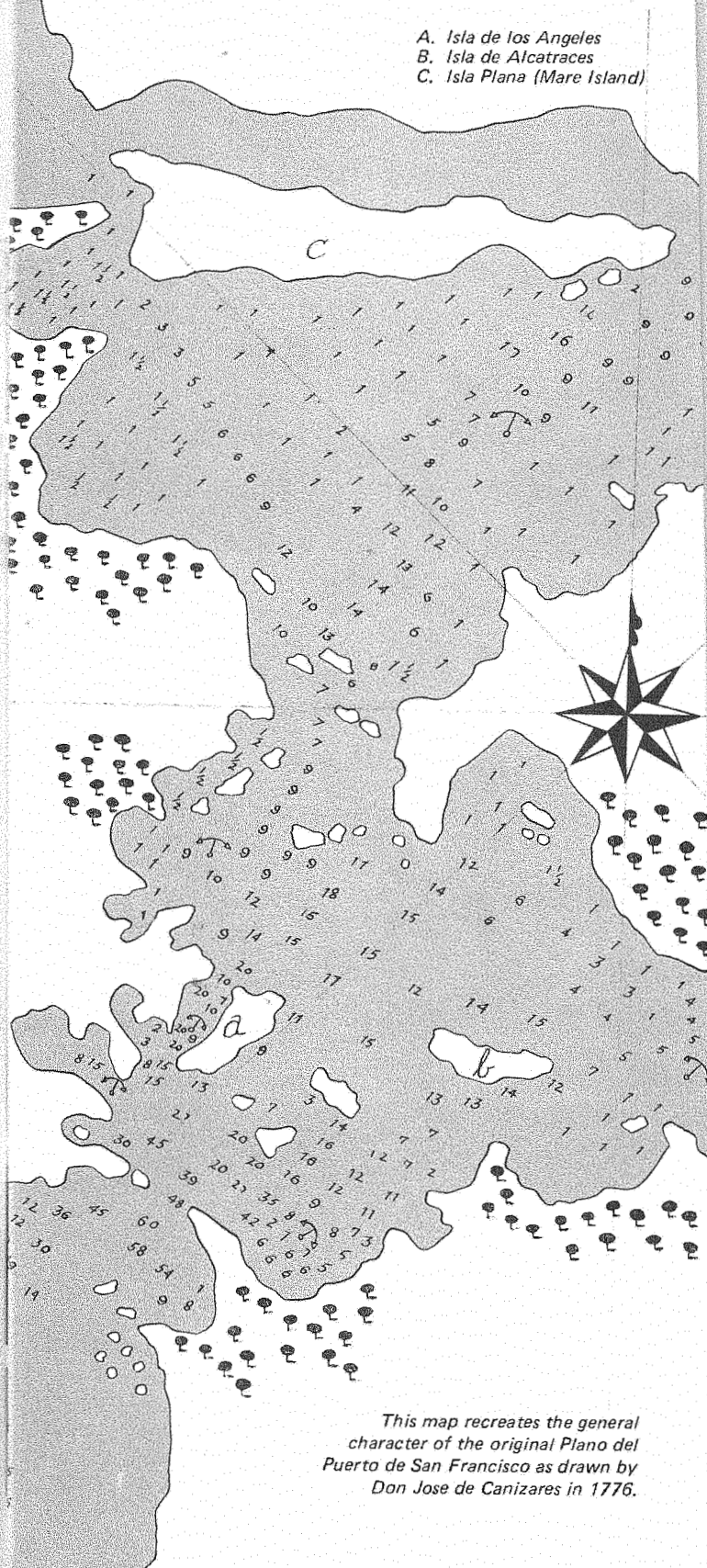


The Spanish Era

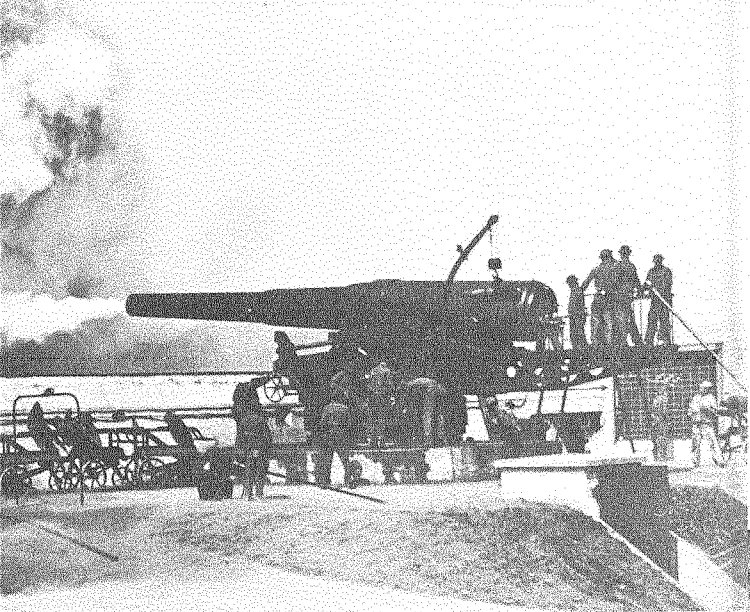
In August 1775, Lt. Juan Manuel de Ayala brought his sailing ship, the *San Carlos*, into San Francisco Bay and anchored it in what is now Ayala Cove. His mission was to develop an accurate description of San Francisco Bay that future Spanish ship captains could rely on. Ayala's pilot, Don Jose de Canizares, explored the bay in the ship's launch and did the necessary map work — the first maps ever made of the magnificent and now world-famous harbor — while the *San Carlos* remained at anchor beside the little island that Ayala christened *Isla de Los Angeles*. Alcatraz (Pelican) Island was also named by Ayala at this time.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the island was probably uninhabited because the Indians had all been drawn into Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores in San Francisco), or driven out of the region. After 1808, however, Russian sea otter hunting expeditions with many Aleut hunters did visit the island and took many otter from the North Bay area. In 1815 the English 16-gun sloop-of-war, *Raccoon*, was damaged off the coast of northern California, but managed to stay afloat long enough to reach San Francisco Bay. In March and April of that year the ship was careened and repaired on the beach at Ayala Cove. Today the deep water channel between Tiburon and Angel Island is named Raccoon Strait in honor of the old English sailing ship.

In 1837 Antonio Maria Osio asked the governor of California to give Angel Island to him for use as a cattle ranch, and General Vallejo, military commandant of Alta California, endorsed the petition with the proviso that some of the island be reserved for harbor defense purposes. In 1839 Osio's grant was approved and thereafter he kept cattle — up to 500 of them — on the island and had several houses built for use by his herders and other attendants although he, himself, never made his home on the island.



This map recreates the general character of the original Plano del Puerto de San Francisco as drawn by Don Jose de Canizares in 1776.



U.S. Development of the Island

After 1846 and the war between Mexico and the United States, Osio's title was disputed by various parties and a number of squatters took up residence on the island. In the early 1850's a quarry was developed on the east shore of the island and high quality sandstone was carved out of the cliffs above Quarry Point for use at Mare Island, San Francisco (the original Bank of California, for instance), and elsewhere. The quarry continued in operation until the 1920s (finally leveling the present-day site of the parade ground east of the large barracks building).

In 1863 and '64 Camp Reynolds was established at West Garrison and gun batteries were built near the camp, and at Point Stuart, Point Knox, and Point Blunt. A small hospital was built at Ayala Cove and Camp Reynolds was used as a depot for recruits arriving from the east coast for assignment in the West. Apache, Sioux, Modoc, and other Indian "wars" throughout the West were the primary military preoccupations of the 1870s and '80s, but in 1886 the "Endicott Report" focused attention once again on the extreme weakness of Pacific Coast harbor defenses in general, and on the particular value of Angel Island for such purposes. Eventually, (during the Spanish-American War effort, 1898-1900) the report led to the development of new gun batteries on the southwest side of the island facing the Golden Gate. Batteries Ledyard, Wallace, and Drew began to be constructed in 1898. All of them were in operation by 1904 — and were decommissioned as obsolete in 1909.

Meanwhile, a quarantine station was established at Ayala Cove, (then known as Hospital Cove) where ships arriving from foreign ports could be fumigated, and immigrants suspected of carrying contagious diseases could be kept in isolation. In 1899 a detention camp was established



at East Garrison for veterans of the Spanish-American War who had contracted or been exposed to contagious diseases. As U.S. Troops began to return from the Phillipines and elsewhere during 1901, this detention camp became a debarkation and discharge facility where some 87,000 men were returned to civilian status by the end of 1904.

In 1905 an Immigration Station began to be constructed in the area known today as North Garrison. Surrounded by public controversy from its inception, it was finally put into partial operation in 1910. Built on a large scale, it was designed to handle the flood of European immigrants who were then expected to begin arriving in California once the Panama Canal was opened. International events after 1914, including the outbreak of World War I, cancelled the expected rush of European immigrants, but Orientals continued to arrive on the west coast and to go through immigration procedures that — despite Angel Island's relative isolation — were repeatedly haunted by various kinds of graft and corruption.

In 1910 and 1911 East Garrison was expanded into a major facility for receiving recruits and processing military personnel for overseas assignment. Construction included a huge 600-man barracks, a mess hall, and a hospital. During the next few years this new construction made East Garrison — or Fort McDowell as the base on Angel Island was known from 1910 to 1946 — just about the world's largest and most elaborate military induction center.

Opposite Page: Five and eight-inch rifles like this were mounted in Batteries Drew, Ledyard, and Wallace between 1900 and 1909.

Above left: Men of the Sixth Artillery, Battery B, standing inspection on the old parade ground at West Garrison, 1892.

Above right: Immigrants arriving between 1910 and 1940.

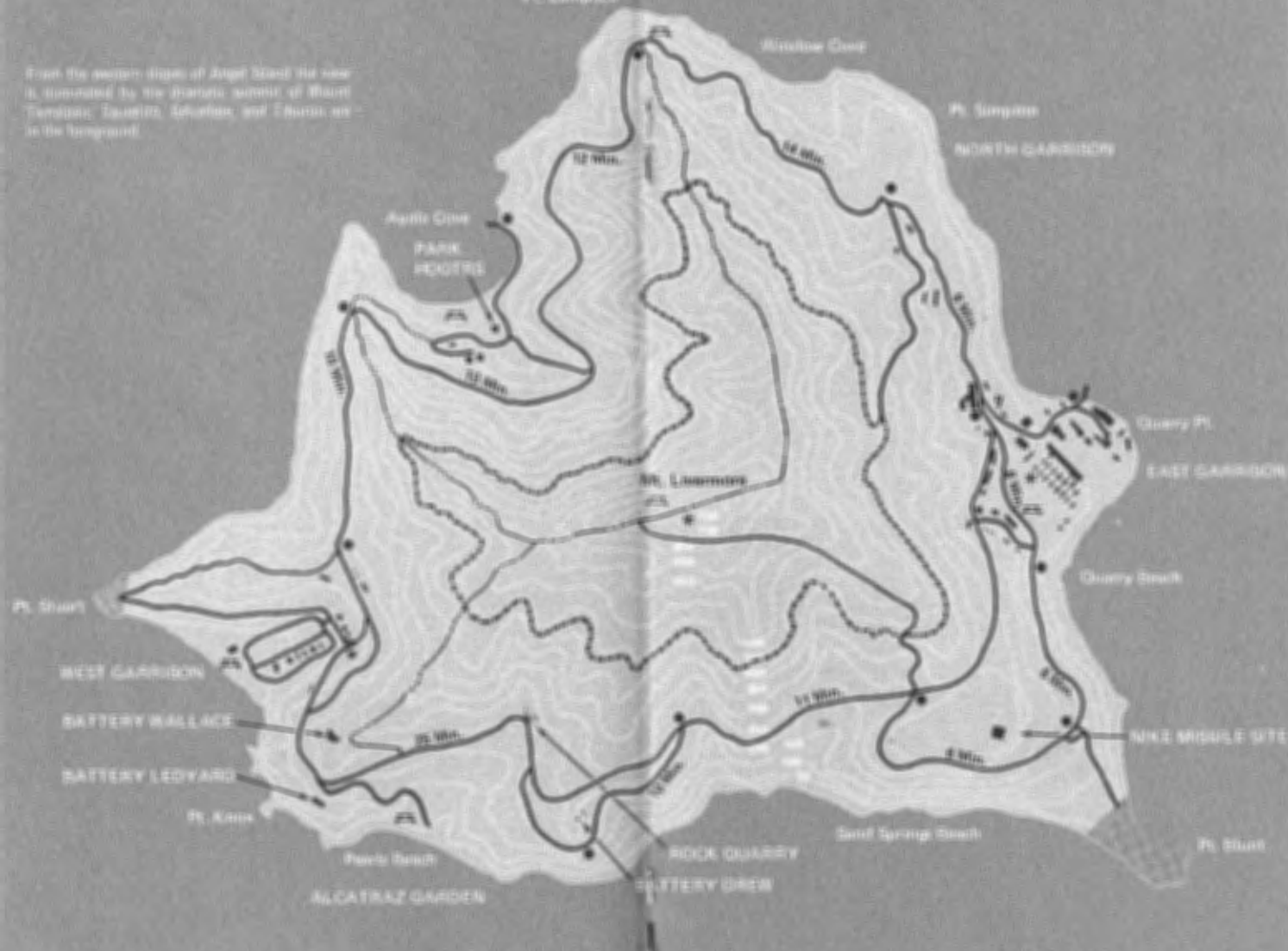









World War I

In 1917, following U.S. declaration of war on Germany, the facilities at East Garrison were put to heavy use, and even the Immigration Station at North Garrison was pressed into service as a prison for "enemy aliens" (most of them German citizens) who had been arrested on board ships in west coast harbors. These men were later transferred to permanent detention quarters in North Carolina.

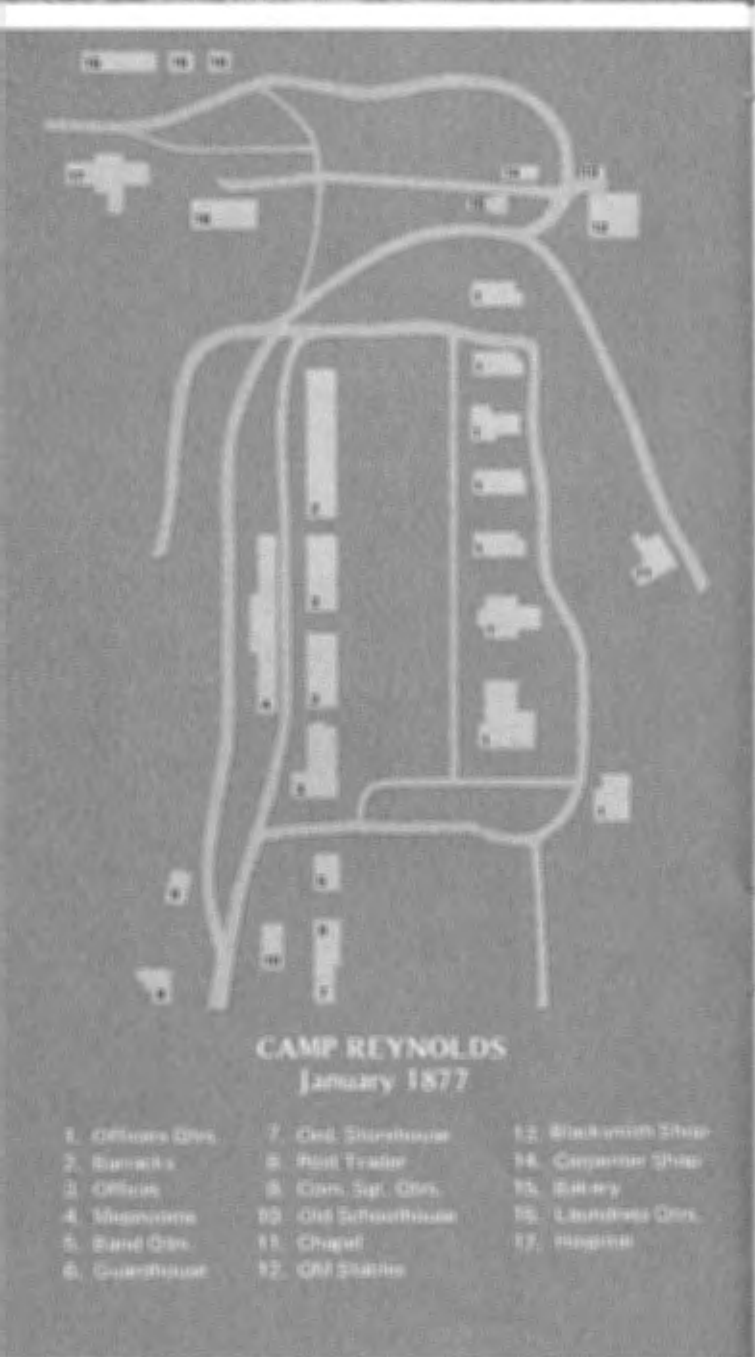
In 1918 Angel Island was used as a debarkation and discharge point for troops returning from the war. Thereafter, throughout the 1920s and '30s, the busy East Garrison area discharged, inducted or handled the transfer of some 40,000 men per year — more than were processed by any other U.S. military post during those years. The reason for much of this activity was that from 1900 to 1941, the only U.S. military bases outside the continental United States were in the Pacific (the Phillipines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, etc.), and Angel Island — or Fort McDowell — was the nation's only military overseas processing station. Because of this overseas orientation, the ordinary, routine military life of Fort McDowell acquired a unique and distinctly international atmosphere. The planting of exotic flowers, vines, shrubs, and trees collected in foreign lands was one expression of this internationalism.





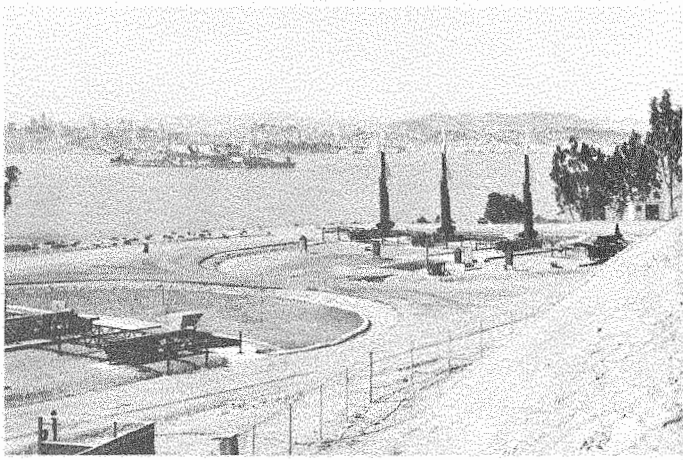
	Point When Starting, Working or Stopping
	Free Hand (Left) Working or Stopping
	Working Tools Only
	Pause Area
	Gradient Station
	Agencies, Making Time from Point to Point
	GRS Lines





World War II

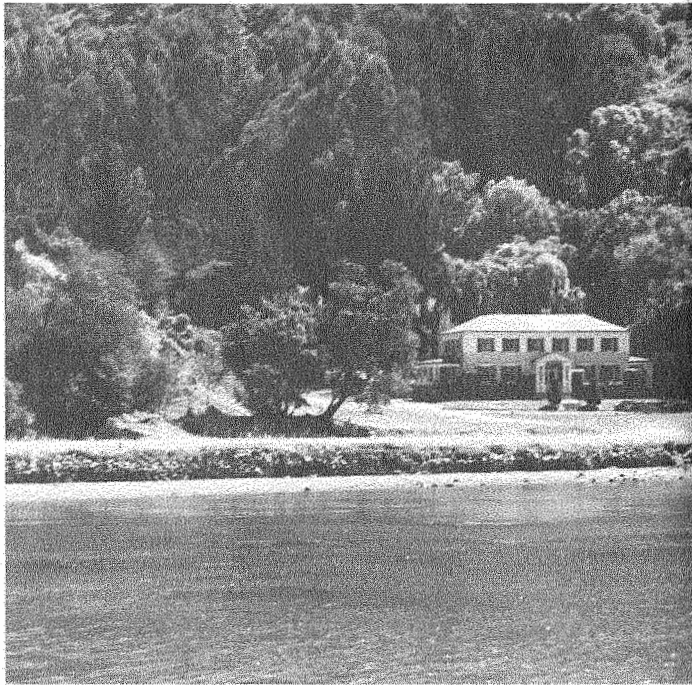
After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and the outbreak of World War II, the Immigration Station at North Garrison was turned into a prisoner of war camp, where, before the war was over, hundreds of Japanese war prisoners were temporarily detained. At the same time, East Garrison began to serve as a major point of embarkation for troops headed toward the Pacific war zone. Temporary barracks and other structures were thrown up at East Garrison, an anti-aircraft artillery and searchlight station was built and manned atop the mountain, a large new mess hall and other facilities were built at North Garrison, and the post entered a tense and extremely busy set of war years. The busiest time of all for Angel Island, however, came in 1945 when the war ended and troops began to return home. A 60-foot high illuminated "welcome" sign was built on the south-facing slope of the island and the work of discharging war veterans was accomplished as rapidly as possible. The rush continued into 1946 and then tapered off rapidly so that in July of that year the army decided to close down East Garrison and declare the entire island surplus property. After August 28, 1946, all west coast overseas processing and discharge operations were removed to Camp Stoneman.



Caroline S. Livermore

Opposite: Angel Island was the site of a Nike Missile base from 1955 to 1962.

Below: As of 1954 public access to Angel Island was limited to the Ayala Cove area shown here. The building was originally built by the U.S. Public Health Department as part of their quarantine facility.



The Postwar Years

The movement to make the island into a public park got under way in 1947 and '48. A thorough study of the island's historical background was carried out by the National Park Service and in 1954, after various delays, a citizens' group, the Angel Island Foundation, was finally able to persuade the State Park Commission to acquire about 37 acres surrounding Ayala Cove. (The Quarantine Station had been moved to San Francisco.) Meanwhile, however, the U.S. Army had selected the island as a site for a Nike missile launching and radar control station. Additional acreage above the cove was nevertheless acquired by the State Park

System in 1958 and the mountain top itself was rechristened Mount Caroline Livermore in honor of the dedicated Marin County conservationist who had played a leading role in the creation of Angel Island State Park. In 1962 the Nike missile base on the south side of the island was deactivated and the army once again left the island. In December of that year the entire island was turned over to the State of California for park purposes — with the single exception of the seven-acre Coast Guard Station on Point Blunt which continues in active operation to this day. In 1966 the cove at North Garrison was rechristened Winslow Cove in honor of Charles A. Winslow, another leader in the Angel Island park movement.



NATURAL HISTORY

Prior to the influence of human residence and use, the flora and fauna of Angel Island were very similar to those of nearby mainland areas in Marin County. North and east-facing slopes were covered with oak woodland, while native grasses and north-coastal scrub were predominant on west and south-facing slopes. Indian use of fire almost certainly accounts for the extension of grassland environment and the restriction of forest and brush land that is apparent in early paintings and photographs of the island. In the nineteenth century a number of highly aggressive European grasses (mostly annuals) began to replace the native grasses (mostly perennials), and fire-wood cutters chopped down oaks and other trees on the northeast side of the island. Today, however, native trees and shrubs have recovered to a large extent and can be found prospering along with a wide variety of introduced plants brought to the island by military residents and others during the last century. Oak, bay, and madrone trees, sagebrush, chamise, manzanita, toyon, elderberry and coyote brush are native to the island. Eucalyptus, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Monterey cypress, black locust, Australian tea trees, Portuguese cork oaks, and other trees and shrubs have been planted on the island. Wildflowers, both native and exotic, have also been planted, some of them in large quantities dispersed from airplanes.

Animal and bird life is wonderfully diverse because both land and seashore species can be seen. Deer are numerous and relatively tame. Seals and sea lions can sometimes be seen or heard, and raccoons also live on the island. Some of the birds that are often seen include quail, robins, scrubjays, sparrows, juncos, hummingbirds, flickers, hawks, owls, sea gulls, ducks, egrets, grebes, scoters, and kingfishers. Blue herons, pelicans — both brown and white — and many other waterfowl can be seen feeding offshore or flying over the island on their way to feeding grounds in other parts of the bay. Salmon, striped bass and other fish migrate between the ocean and the Sacramento River Delta through Raccoon Straits.



Top: Brown pelicans gather on the remains of the old West Garrison pier.

Bottom: Century Plant, a native of the arid southwestern U.S. and Mexico, towers over a picnic table at West Garrison

Opposite page: Visitors who come by ferryboat and land at East Garrison find the hauntingly quiet military buildings eloquent mementoes of another time.

Below: The calm waters and scenic qualities of Ayala Cove are popular with boating enthusiasts from all parts of the Bay Area.



ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Angel Island can be reached by commercial ferry service from Tiburon, San Francisco, and Berkeley. Charters can be arranged at any time and regular schedules are maintained on the following basis:

	San Francisco	Tiburon	Berkeley
Summer Schedule (late May to early September)	daily	daily	Weekends (April to mid-October)
September to May	weekends and holidays	weekends and holidays	charter only



For further information on ferry service from Tiburon, please contact the Angel Island State Park Ferry Company in Tiburon, 415-435-2131.

For further information on ferry service from San Francisco or Berkeley, please contact Harbor Carriers, Inc., San Francisco, 94133, or telephone 415-398-1141.

Individual park visitors or families are welcome to land at either Ayala Cove or East Garrison. Organized groups, however, should plan to land at East Garrison where they are welcome to use the playing field and other facilities. Reservations for group use of these facilities can be made up to 90 days in advance by contacting the Angel Island park headquarters.

Private boats can use the boat slips or mooring buoys at either Ayala Cove or East Garrison. Mooring buoys can be used overnight, but the boat slips — and the island itself — are for day use only. Dogs are not allowed on the island at any time.

Trails

Foot trails and fire roads circle the entire island and climb to the 781-foot high summit of Mount Caroline Livermore. Only Point Blunt and the North Garrison area are not open to public use. Special caution should be used around the unmaintained historic buildings, and in the vicinity of the bluffs which tend to erode easily and provide unreliable footing. The main trails are well marked and are designed to avoid most hazards including the poison oak that is native to this region.

Bicycles can be used on the island-circling system of fire roads, and can be brought to the island on the ferry boats or rented from a concessionaire on the island. This concessionaire also operates a mobile snack bar, and trackless-train public transportation system which makes narrated tours of the island. All of these services are available during the summer and by special arrangement throughout the balance of the year.

Beaches

The beaches at Quarry Point and Ayala Cove are both sandy and protected from the afternoon breezes that so often blow in from the ocean through the Golden Gate. The Quarry Point Beach is especially pleasant for sunbathing or playing in the water. There are no lifeguards, however, and swimming can be hazardous because of the very strong currents that run past the island with each change of tide. The water at Perle's Beach is considerably rougher, and the beach itself more exposed to the wind and weather. The area does have a spectacular view, however, and the beach is a delightful place to walk and otherwise indulge in general beachcombing.

Picnicking

Facilities for family picnicking in the Ayala Cove area include tables, charcoal stoves, piped drinking water, and restrooms. Group facilities at East Garrison include tables, barbeque pits, piped drinking water, and restrooms. Horse-shoe pits, a volley ball court, and a softball diamond complete with backstop are also available at East Garrison. The number of people that can use the area is limited and a reservation for use is required. For further information and reservation arrangements, please contact the Angel Island State Park headquarters.

Informal picnicking is permitted throughout the island for individuals and families although fires are permitted only in designated areas at Ayala Cove and East Garrison. Charcoal can be purchased on the island, but you must supply your own starter fluid.

There is a fishing pier at Ayala Cove, and with a fishing license one can also fish from a number of other places on the island. Rock fish are relatively abundant, and striped bass or salmon may be caught.



Top: A trackless train takes people around the island on weekends and during the summer.

Middle: Quarry Beach is a popular spot for sunbathing and playing in the water.

Bottom: Picnic facilities at Ayala Cove include tables and charcoal stoves.