Appendix 1

Public Outreach Summaries

Trione-Annadel State Park

ROAD AND TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Trail User Survey and Pop-up Event #1 Summary

June 2025

PREPARED FOR:
California State Parks
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA, 94296

1.1 INTRODUCTION

California State Parks (State Parks) is preparing a Road and Trail Management Plan (RTMP) for Trione-Annadel State Park (the park). The plan will examine the park's system of roads and trails and provide direction for the long-term development, maintenance, and management of roads and trails in the park. The RTMP planning process will consider current and potential future public use, park operations, and the protection and enhancement of cultural and natural resources to provide high-quality recreational opportunities while protecting sensitive resources.

State Parks and their consultant, Ascent, conducted an online trail user survey from April 25, 2025 – May 27, 2025 to gather information on existing uses of roads and trails and solicit input on opportunities relating to the road and trail system. The results of the survey are one of many sources of information that will be used to inform preparation of the RTMP. In addition to these survey results, preparation of the RTMP will be informed by input gathered through public meetings and additional online activities, written public comments, comments from California Native American tribes and other public agencies, trail use data, resource information, and other technical data. This document contains the following sections:

- **Survey Design** – Description of the survey instrument used to gather responses.
- **Key Findings** – Overall key themes and takeaways from the collected responses.
- **Public Outreach** – A description of associated outreach used to advertise and capture survey responses.
- **Survey Responses** – Responses of each survey question summarized in graph or bullet format.

1.2 SURVEY DESIGN

The trail user survey was conducted as part of the public outreach effort and was developed to identify key issues for the RTMP. The survey asked a series of 13 questions to gain a better understanding of public perceptions of current and desired recreational opportunities, current trail conditions, and opportunities for improvements to the road and trail system. The survey was conducted through the digital platform Social Pinpoint that allowed users to opt-in to provide feedback. Participants also had the opportunity to provide optional demographic information through a separate survey link on the homepage. As an opt-in survey, these results represent a non-probability sample because respondents were not randomly selected. Therefore, these results reflect the perceptions of individuals that chose to participate in the survey and are not intended to provide a representative sample of the entire population of park visitors.

1.3 KEY FINDINGS

The following key findings were gathered from both the results of the multiple-choice questions and open-ended answers received in the survey responses:

- **46 percent of respondents live within 5 miles** of Trione-Annadel State Park and a smaller amount (10%) live further than 30 miles from the park.
- 46 percent of respondents visit the park on a **weekly basis.**
- The largest percentage of respondents used the park for **mountain biking** (43 percent) while a slightly smaller group use the park for **hiking/walking** (31 percent).
- 60 percent of respondents that visit Trione-Annadel State Park are in **groups of two to four people**.

- The top concerns of trail users would like the RTMP to address include lack of **user-specific trail features** (24 percent) and the **condition of roads and trails** at the park (22 percent).
- Key themes that emerged from the open-ended answers include:
    - Strong demand for integrating existing non-system routes,
    - Concerns regarding trail maintenance,
    - User group conflicts and safety issues,
    - Lack of park amenities,
    - Inadequate signage, and
    - Desire for more and varied trails.

1.4 PUBLIC OUTREACH

The following strategies were used in advertising the trail user survey to encourage a wide range of participation from those who use the park frequently to those who may use the park more frequently if other opportunities were available.

Project Webpage

The project webpage (**parks.ca.gov/TASPRTMP**) is maintained to provide information on the planning process, identify opportunities to participate, provide links to the existing park use map and online engagement platform, allow visitors to sign up for email updates, and provide an agency email address to contact with comments or questions.

Project Contact List

Emails were sent to the project contact list announcing opportunities to participate in the survey and other engagement activities. The project contact list included approximately 275 email addresses for nonprofit organizations, private stakeholders, neighboring property owners, and various user groups. People desiring to be included in communications for the RTMP can sign up for to the contact list throughout the RTMP process.

Social Media

Social media posts were posted across the State Parks Bay Area District Instagram and Facebook accounts, encouraging the public to participate in the trail user survey by visiting the project webpage.

Pop-up Events

One pop-up event was conducted shortly after the survey was opened. The pop-up event was held at the Santa Rosa Original Farmers Market located at Luther Burbank Center for the Arts on April 25, 2025 from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. At this event, project team members distributed postcards that contained links to the project webpage and encouraged members of the public to participate in the trail user survey. The pop-up also displayed a park map that was used as a talking point and to orient folks to the park and its location. State Parks recorded 88 visitors to the booth at the pop-up event. Public feedback received at this event included:

- Concerns of trail etiquette for audible or amplified music;
- Concerns regarding the trail etiquette for mountain bikers, although one person noted that mountain bikers' etiquette has improved over time;
- Desire for more trail markers; and
- Concerns that some signs are being removed by park visitors, though signage with concrete footings may prevent removal.

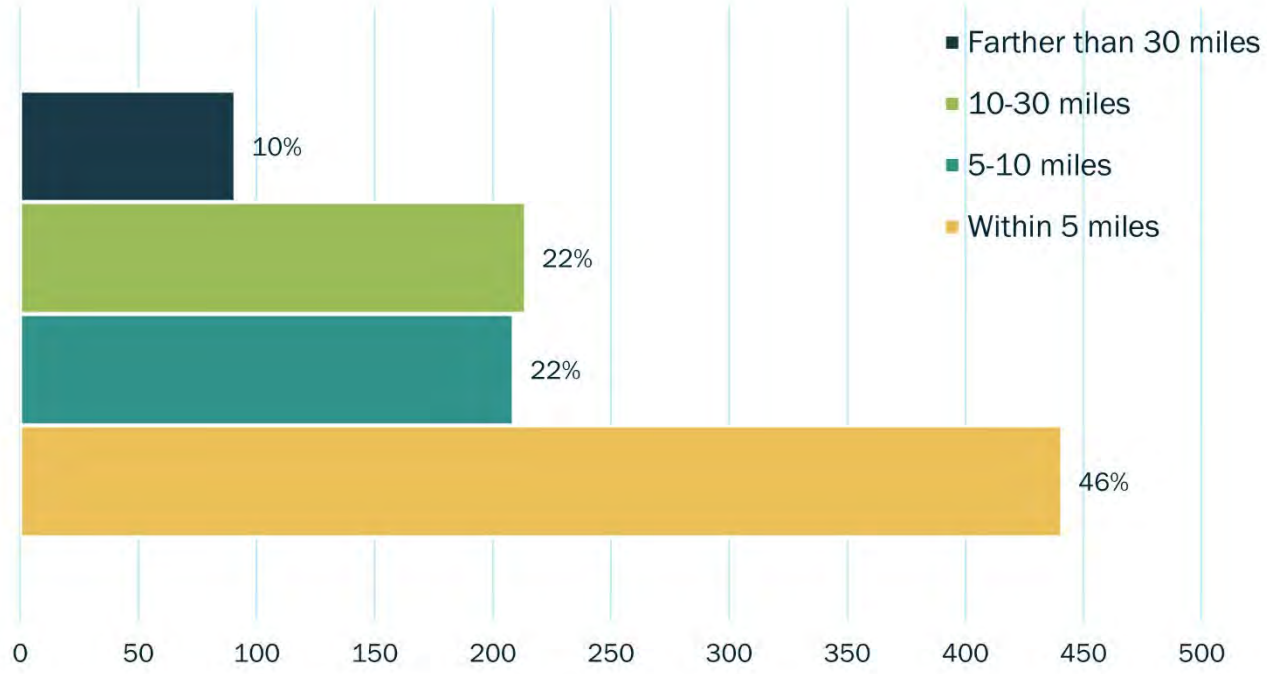
Signage/Handouts

Signs and flyers were posted at the park entrance, along trails, and throughout main thoroughfares and restroom areas of the park announcing the initiation of the TASP RTMP and project webpage. Signs included a QR code to connect participants to the project webpage. Postcards containing the QR code and project webpage were also distributed at the pop-up event, posted on bulletin boards, and distributed at local events.

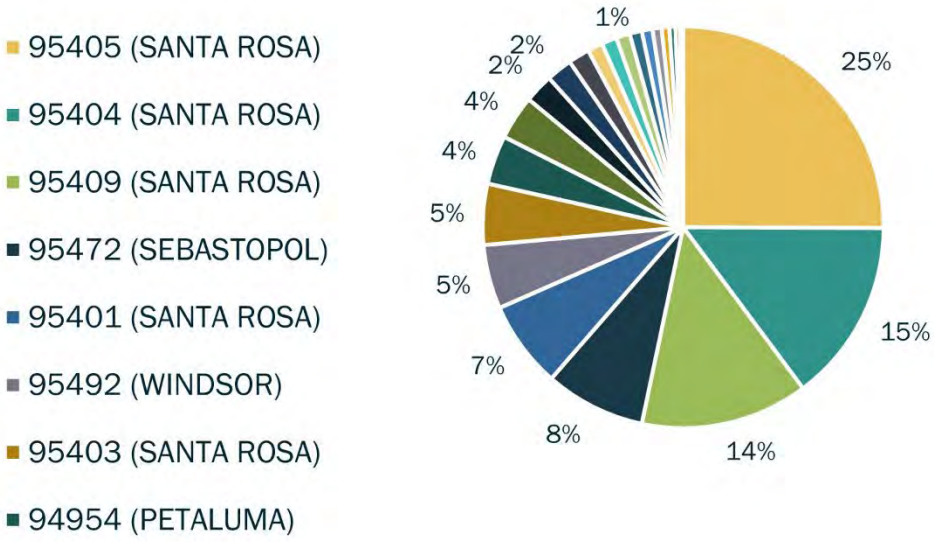
1.5 SURVEY RESPONSES

The trail user survey was made available digitally on the project webpage (ascent.mysocialpinpoint.com/trione-annadel-state-park-RTMP) from April 25, 2025 to May 27, 2025. A total of **958 responses** were received.

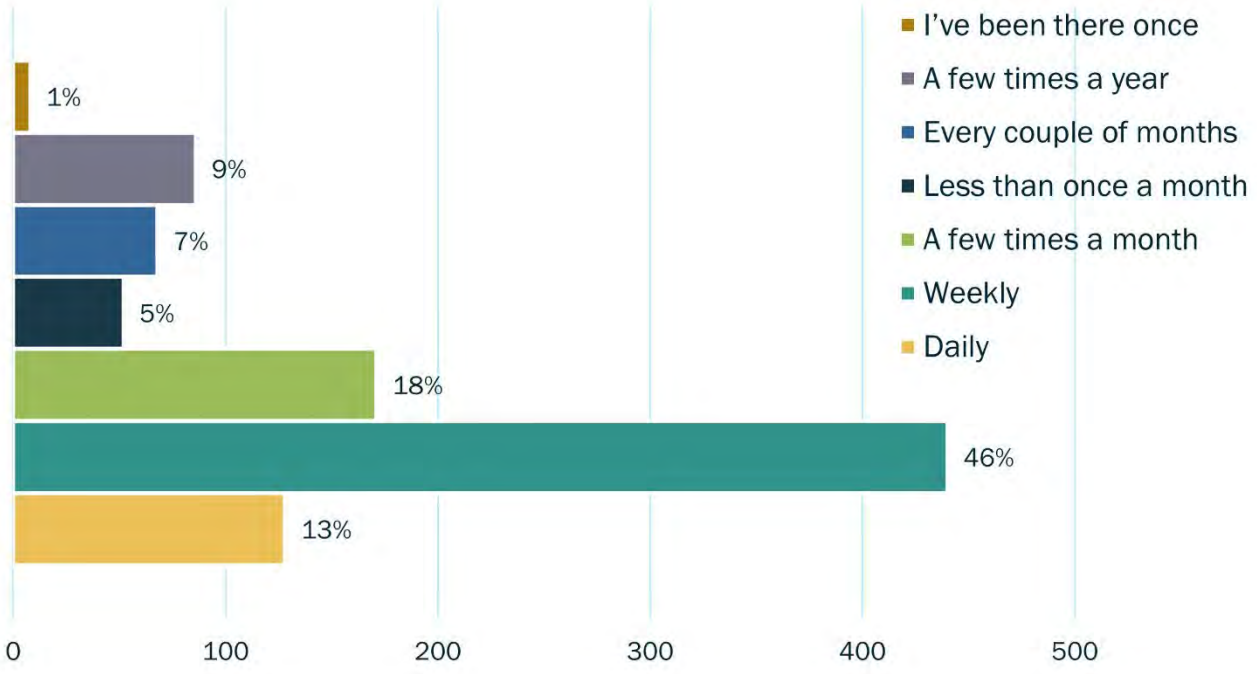
1. How close to TASP do you live?



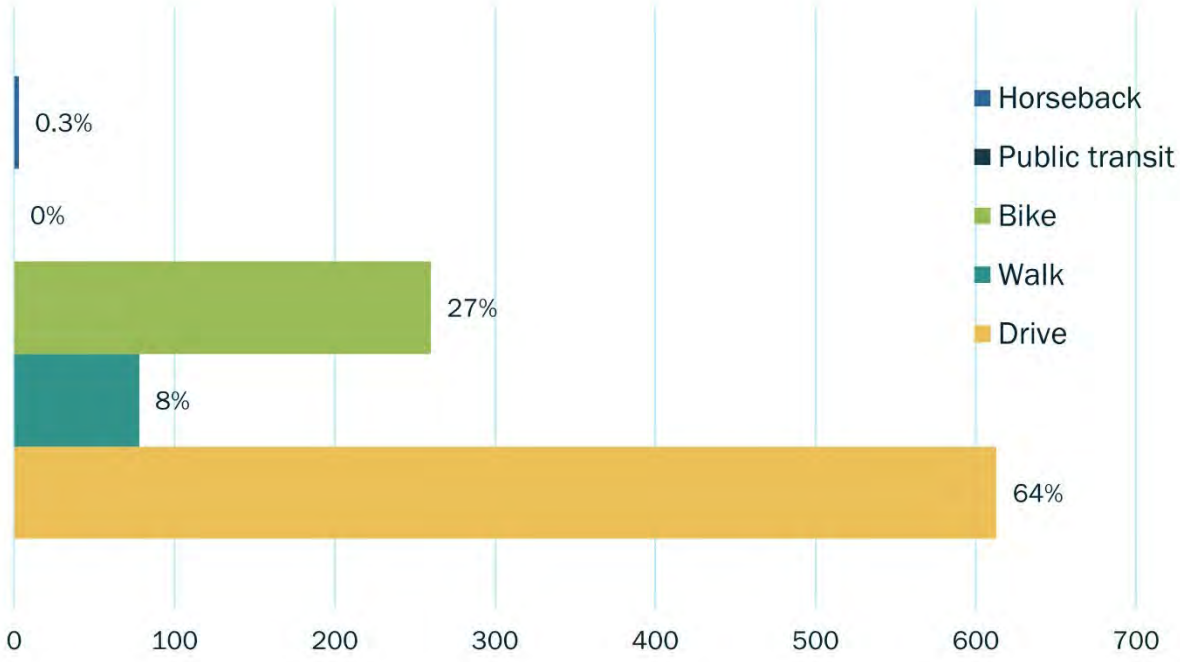
2. Please provide your home zip code (Short Answer)



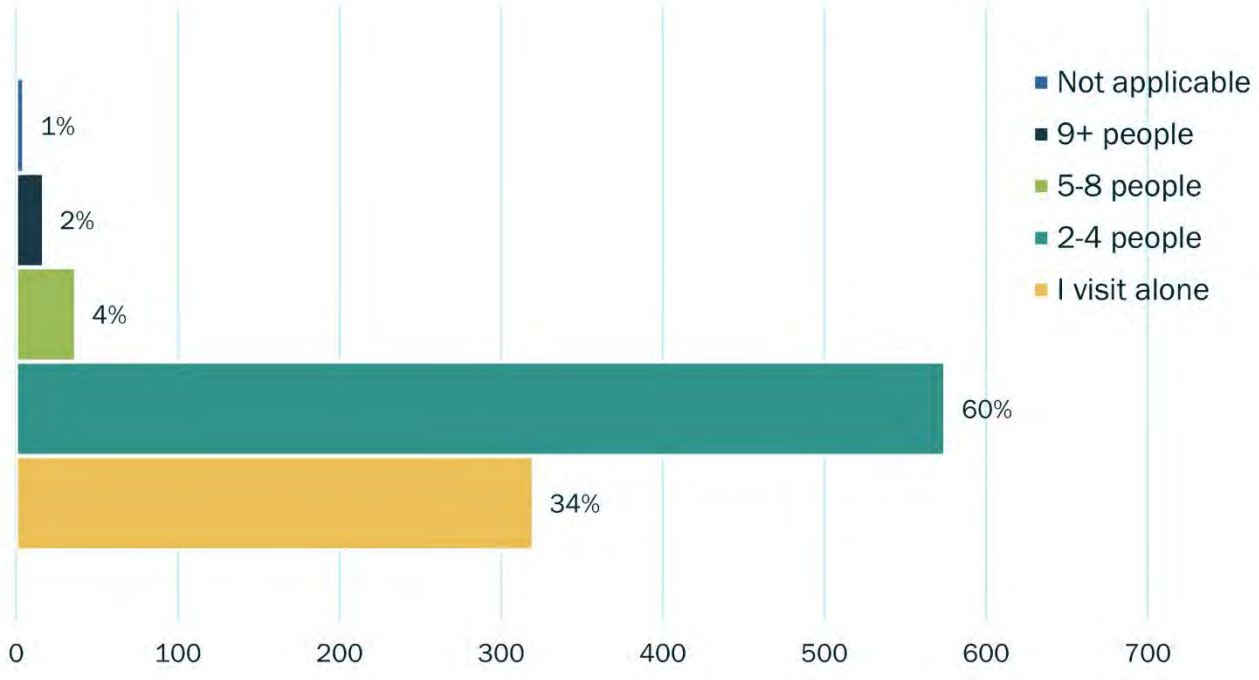
3. How often do you recreate at TASP?



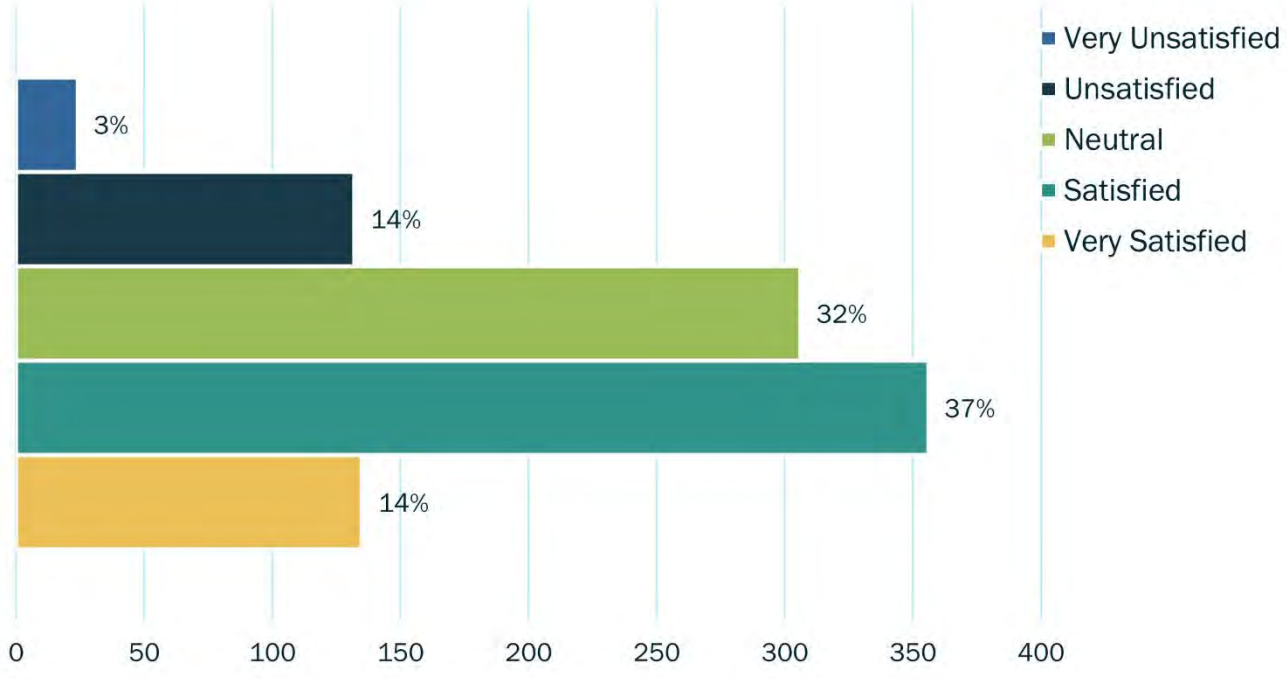
4. How do you typically get to the park?



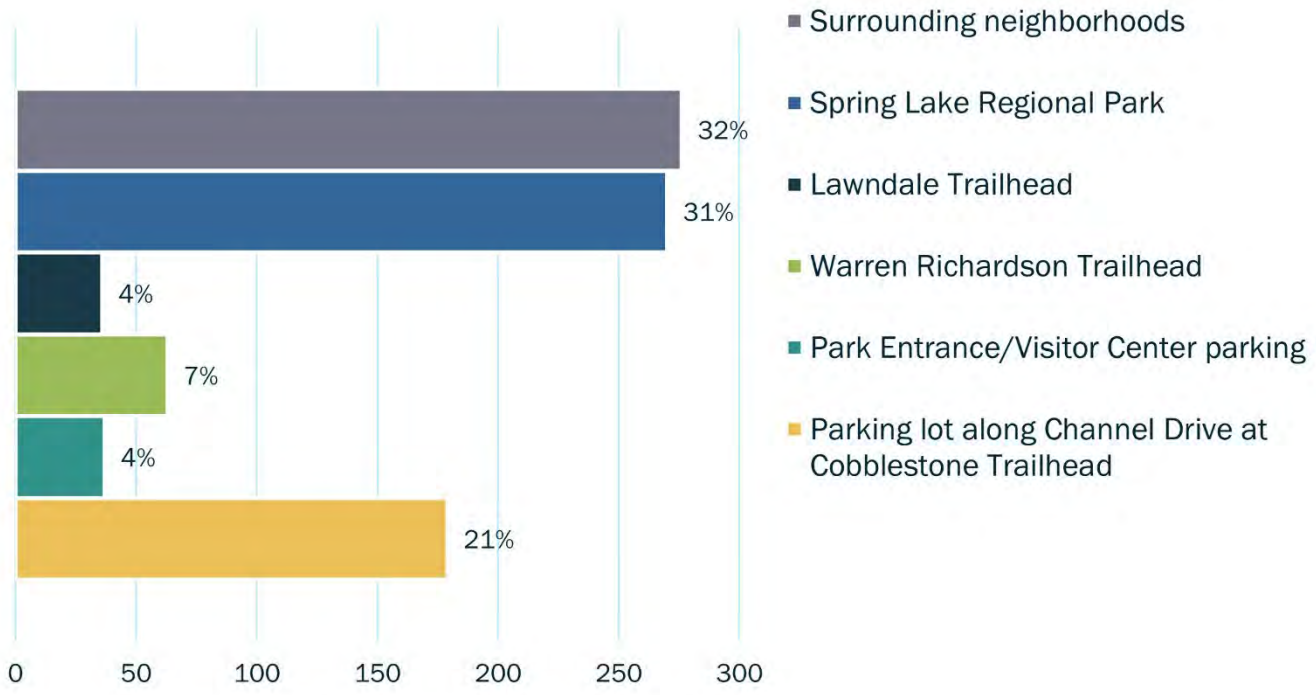
5. How large is your group on most visits?



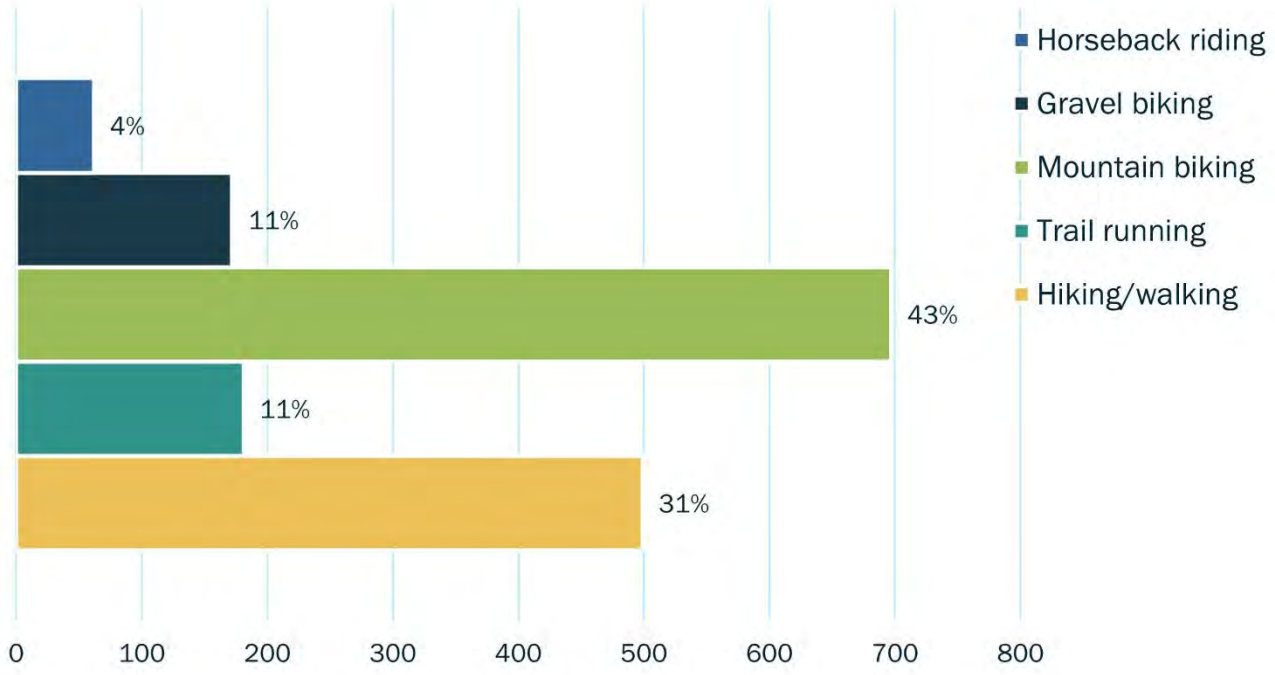
6. Are you satisfied with the signage, information, and wayfinding in the park?



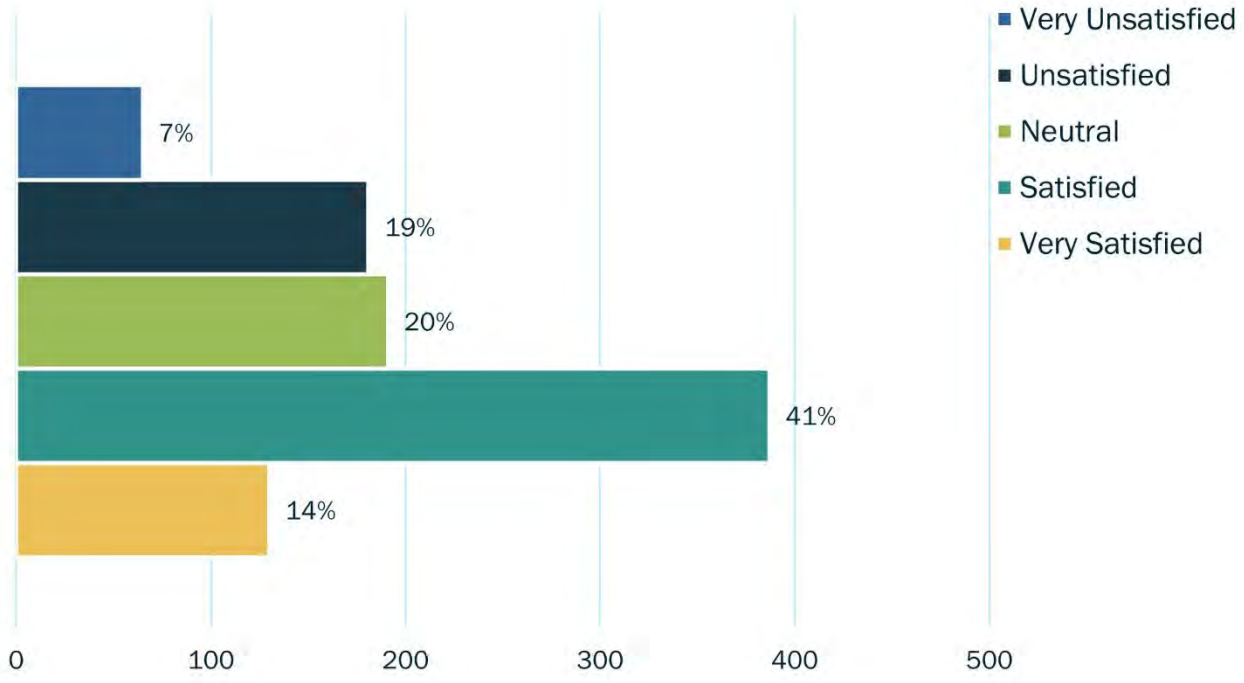
7. What location do you typically use to access the park trail system?



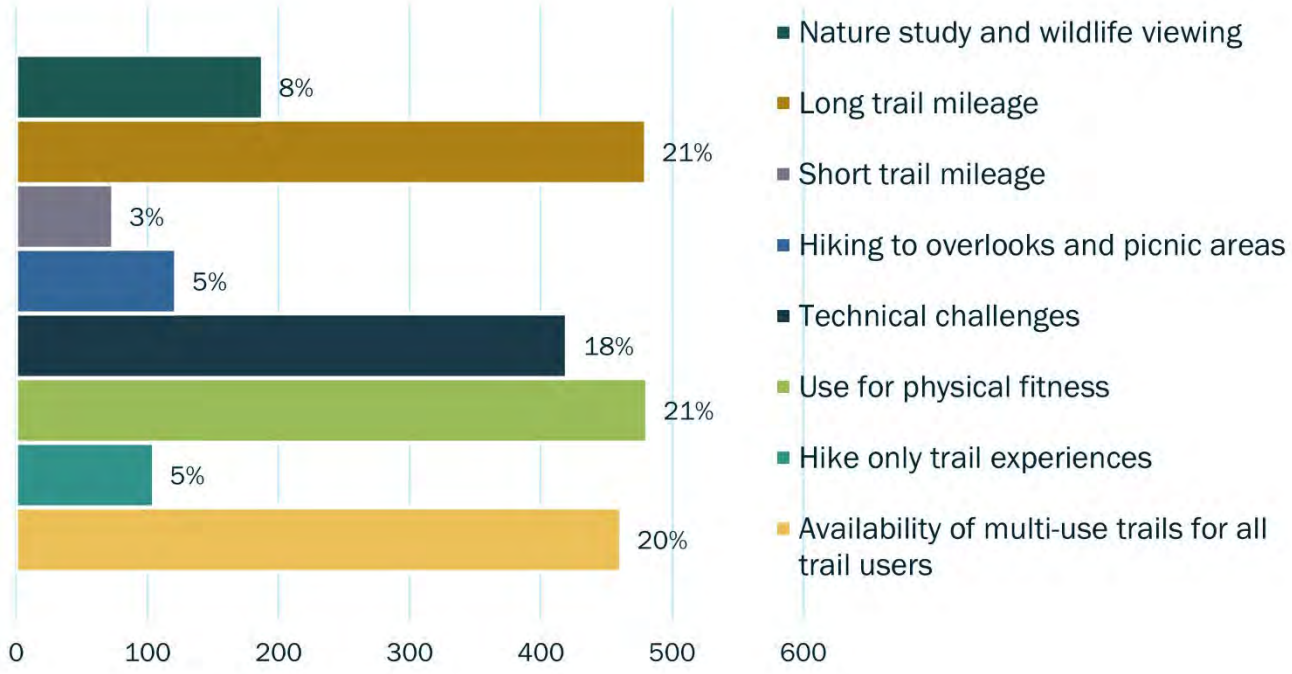
8. What road/trail activity do you participate in at TASP? (Select up to 3)



9. What is your overall satisfaction with the trail/road experiences provided at the park?



10. What do you appreciate most about your trail/road experience at TASP? (Select up to 3)



Other Key Takeaways from Write-in Responses for Question 10:

Mountain Biking

- Responses showed strong support for mountain biking.
- Appreciation for technical, raw, and challenging trails.
- Desire for official access to existing non-system mountain biking trails.
- Requests for dedicated bike-only or directional trails to reduce conflicts.
- Emphasis on the value of trail variety (singletrack, technical, jump features, flow, etc.).
- Frustration with poor maintenance of official trails as non-system trails are seen as better maintained.
- Concerns about e-bikes, especially regarding safety and trail degradation.
- Requests for narrow/technical trails and infrastructure to support evolving biking styles.
- Suggestions to add a trail pass systems modeled after places like China Camp State Park.

Equestrian Use

- Support for safe and accessible horse trails and trailer parking.
- Desire for horse-only trails to avoid conflicts with mountain bikers and dogs.
- Appreciation for maintained equestrian trails and scenic views from horseback.

Trail Access & Use

- Strong desire for multi-use trails with connectivity for varied experiences.
- Suggestions for trails specific to use-type in appropriate areas (hiking, biking, equestrian).
- Appreciation for trail loops offering diverse lengths and difficulties.
- Request for more dog-friendly access.
- Frustration with current trail user conflicts and perceived imbalance in the allocation of trail types.

Natural Environment & Scenery

- Appreciation for scenic beauty, variety of landscapes, and microclimates.
- Value placed on wild, undeveloped space close to Santa Rosa.
- Enjoyment of trails near creeks and open spaces for a nature-immersive experience.

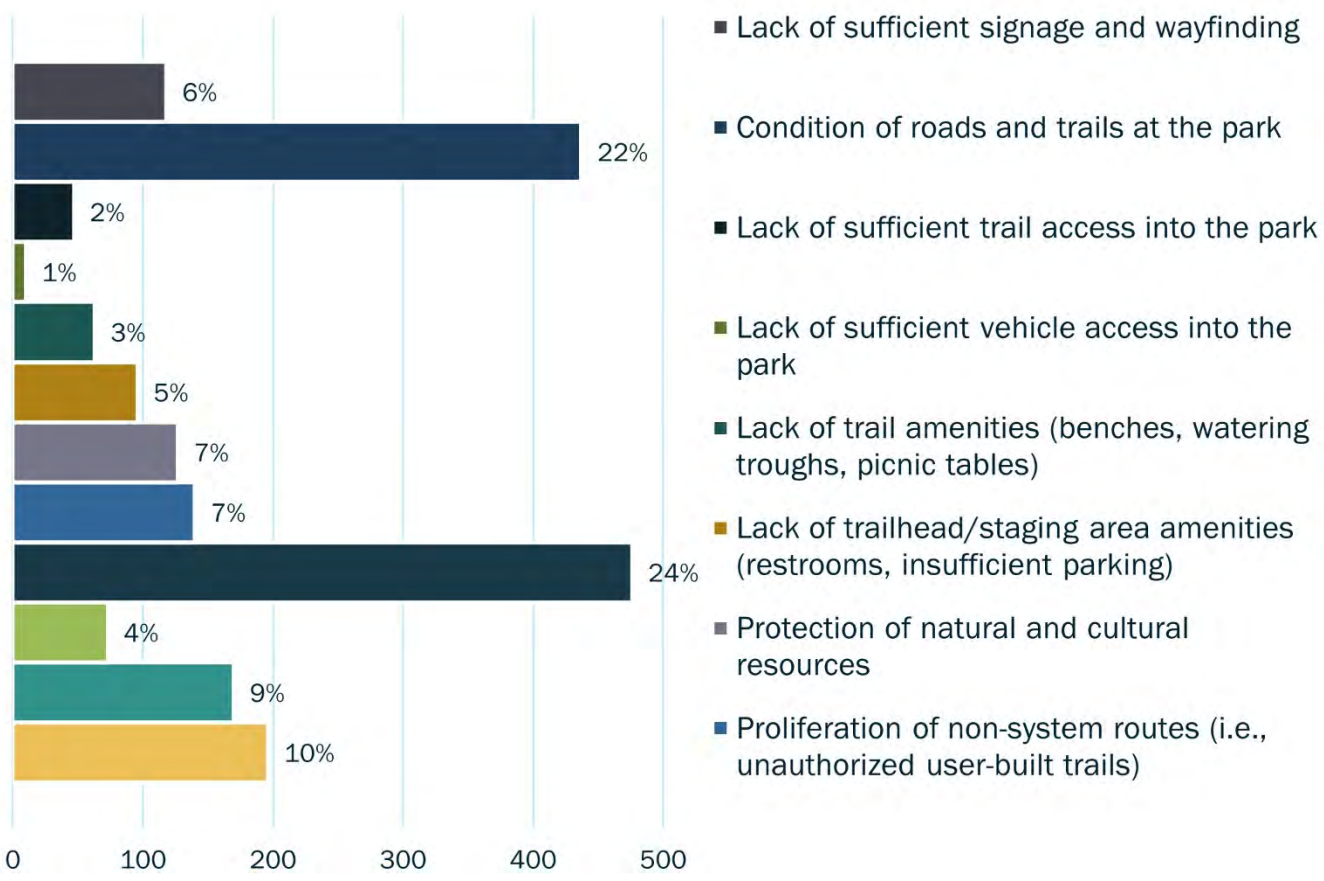
Park Maintenance & Management

- Criticism of trail maintenance by rangers; community-led maintenance praised.
- Frustration with park management's stance on non-system trails and lack of responsiveness.
- Concerns about damage from ranger vehicles and trail closures.
- Desire for more collaborative management with local trail builders and users.

Community & Recreation

- Social and volunteer trail-building efforts seen as vital.
- Trail use supports physical/mental health and family recreation (e.g., walking, training youth teams).
- Access from nearby neighborhoods suggested (e.g., Bennett Ridge).
- Appreciation for the sheer amount of trail access near an urban center.

11. What are your primary concerns that you would like the TASP RTMP to address? (Select up to 3)



Other Key Takeaways from Write-in Responses for Question 11:

Desire for More and Varied Trails

- There is a significant desire for more trails within the park.
- Users want specialty trails tailored for different user groups.
- Specific types of trails requested include bike-specific challenge trails, pedestrian trails, and equestrian trails.
- Many feel the current system trails are insufficient.
- Requests for trails suited for modern mountain biking and those that are fun and appropriate for modern bikes.
- The most trail types mentioned are technical trails, downhill-only trails, bike-only trails, directional trails, beginner-friendly trails, and family-friendly trails.
- Some want trails with specific features like jumps or berms.

Formalization of Non-System Trails

- Some feel these unofficial trails are the only good trail experience currently in the park.
- It is suggested that many of these trails predate the park itself and are "historic social trails".
- Incorporating these non-system trails could help decrease crowding by spreading people out.
- Making non-system trails legal could provide nicer loops and more accepted routes.
- Tacit approval or legalization of these trails is seen as embracing a well-used, rider-maintained network.

- It is suggested that legalizing these trails, potentially as mountain bike-specific trails, could bring an influx of visitors to Santa Rosa.
- Many commenters advocate for the legalization or incorporation of existing non-system trails into the official park system. These trails are often described as being better maintained or more enjoyable than some official trails.

Major Concerns Regarding Trail Maintenance

- A concern is the perceived lack of trail maintenance.
- Trails are described as being in poor condition.
- Specific issues mentioned include erosion, rutting, overgrowth, and poor drainage.
- Poison oak encroaching on trails is a significant problem.
- Some trails are described as rocky gullies due to erosion and poor design.
- The lack of maintenance is described as appalling by some.
- Poor drainage causes trails to become waterways when it rains.
- There is a perceived lack of leadership that stands in the way of volunteers assisting with maintenance.
- Trail conditions are described as failing due to winter use.

User Group Conflicts and Safety Issues

- There is notable conflict between different user groups, including mountain bikers, hikers, and equestrians.
- Safety concerns arise from issues like speed (bikers going fast/speeding).
- There are concerns about bikers failing to yield appropriately or being disrespectful.
- Some hikers are accused of deliberately obstructing trails with logs and branches, which is seen as extremely dangerous.
- Mountain bikers report experiencing hostility from hikers or horse riders.
- Equestrians express concerns about bikers being aggressive and terrifying to horses.
- The idea of directional or user-specific trails was frequently suggested as a way to mitigate these conflicts and improve safety.
- Safety concerns regarding hikers wearing earbuds and not paying attention.
- Dangers from mountain bikers running into hikers.
- Some equestrians are described as riding aggressively or being unfriendly.

E-Bike Concerns and Enforcement

- The presence and use of e-bikes is a point of contention.
- Concerns include e-bike speed, especially uphill.
- There are concerns about lack of experience among some e-bike riders and poor etiquette.
- Some express concern about potential damage from e-bikes.
- There is frustration with the perceived lack of enforcement of existing e-bike rules.
- Some believe Class 1 pedal-assist e-bikes should have full access and that they cause no more damage than regular bikes.
- There are concerns about battery fires from e-bikes.

Lack of Basic Park Amenities

- Comments highlight a lack of basic park amenities including a lack of drinking water sources, mentioning specific needs at the Two Quarry/Marsh Trail area, Lawndale Trailhead, Lake Ilsanjo, or the top of Lawndale/Marsh Trail.
- There is a need for bathrooms/restrooms at trailheads/staging areas.
- Insufficient parking is noted.
- Lack of amenities for bikepacking is mentioned.
- There is a desire for better connection to other public lands like Taylor Mountain Regional Park, Hood Mountain Regional Park, Sugarloaf Ridge State Park, and Jack London State Park.
- Lack of places to lock bikes at trailheads is a concern.

Inadequate Signage

- There is a perceived lack of adequate signage and specific needs include signage with distances to connecting trails.
- Lack of information about natural/cultural resources of significance is noted.
- Some feel there is a lack of signage distinguishing between official and well-used unofficial trails.
- Information signage about protecting resources is lacking.
- Conversely, some feel there is excessive signage in certain areas.

Insufficient Rule Enforcement

- Some users express frustration with the perceived lack of enforcement of existing park rules, including rules for e-bikes and dogs (no dog policy).
- There is a feeling among some mountain bikers of being treated unfairly by park management or rangers.
- Users note a lack of rangers patrolling or interacting with users.

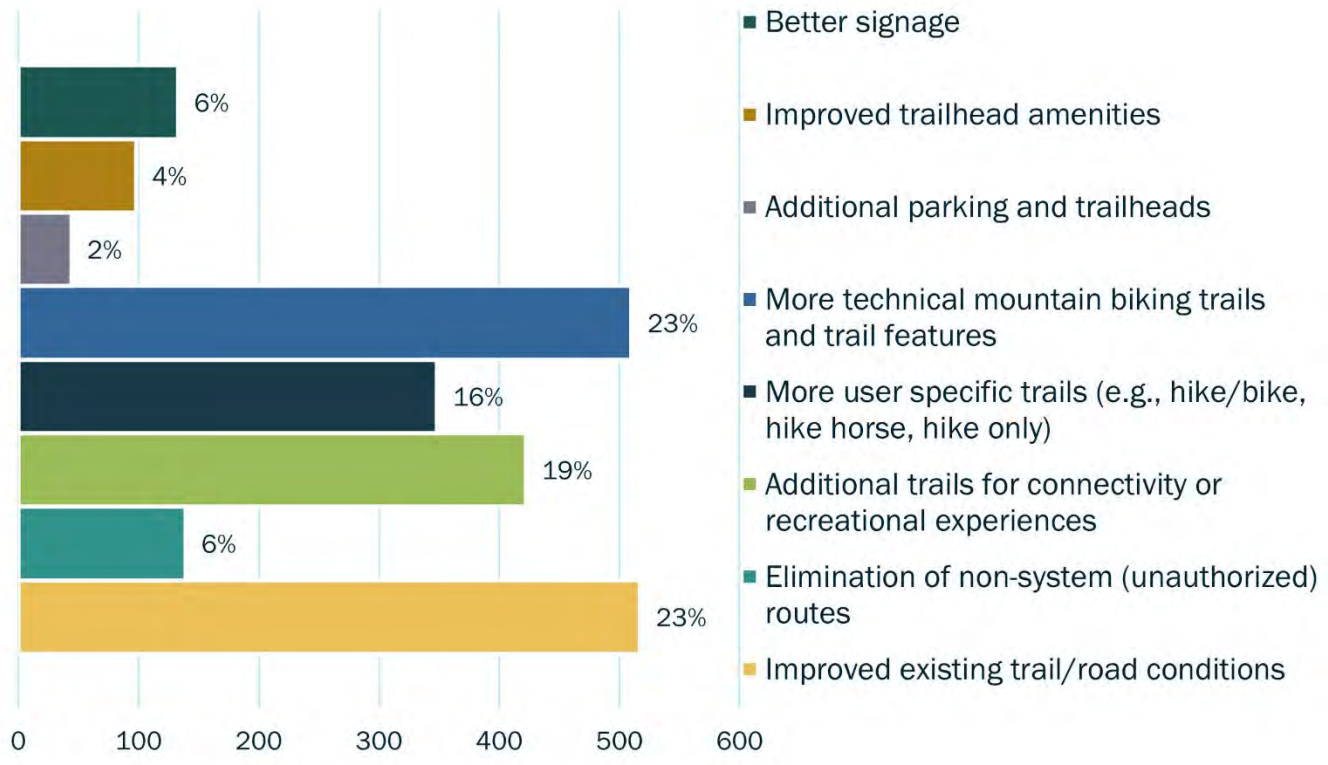
User Willingness to Volunteer for Trail Work

- Many users, particularly mountain bikers, express a strong willingness to volunteer for trail maintenance and development.
- They offer to help with trail work parties, erosion control, and new trail development.
- Specific groups like Redwood Trails Alliance are mentioned as needing improved support and access to perform trail work.
- Users state they would be happy to help with maintenance if non-system trails were legalized.
- A group willing to professionally build trails is mentioned.

Other

- Some comments mention the need to address the dead and dying trees resulting from the Glass Fire, which they believe is necessary for ecological restoration and to prevent invasive plant species.
- Dead trees are described as unsightly and a fire danger.
- Users note hearing the dead trees falling.
- While many comments focus on issues and improvements, some express deep appreciation for the park as it currently is with minimal change desired.
- One commenter describes it as a "wild natural place" that should be left as is.

12. What improvements to the trail/road system would you like to see at TASP? (Select up to 3)



Other Key Takeaways from Write-in Responses from Question 12:

Strong Demand for Integrating Existing "Non-System" Trails

- There is a strong and widespread desire to incorporate, formalize, or legalize existing "non-system," unauthorized, or social trails into the official park network.
- These existing routes are considered great additions that provide trail diversity, necessary connections, route options, and access to viewpoints currently lacking in the official system, which is perceived as insufficient for the number of users.
- Integrating these trails is seen as a logical solution because users will continue to use them regardless and formalizing well-built ones can help keep users on designated paths and is a better use of resources than focusing on their destruction.
- Destroying existing trails, whether official or not, is viewed as a waste of resources and a destruction of habitat, indicating a need to re-evaluate park management priorities.

Perceived Superiority of "Non-System" Trails

- Currently non-system trails are frequently described as the "best," "nicest," and "safest" trails in the park.
- Many comments state that these non-system trails are often better built, less eroded, and better maintained than system trails; some are noted as being the only trails maintained in recent years.
- These trails offer a balance of technical challenges and flow that trail runners and mountain bikers seek, providing the "only pleasant experience" for some users due to the perceived state of the official system.

Need for User-Specific and Bike-Only Trails

- There is significant demand for the addition and designation of directional bike-only trails.
- The concept of user-specific trails is broadly supported, including the need for hike-only trails alongside bike-friendly ones, recognizing the park is large enough to accommodate bike-only routes.
- Specific desire for advanced mountain bike trails that are legal, including features like jumps, and the creation of bike-only technical trails by incorporating unauthorized routes.
- Implementing user-specific trails is seen as a way to accommodate different activities (including trail running) and is necessary, particularly if non-system routes are eliminated, though some caution against restricting currently public trails.

Improved Safety and Reduced Conflict

- Creating advanced and/or user-specific trails (like bike-only or hike/equestrian-only) is expected to improve safety by separating different user groups.
- Separating users, particularly siphoning off advanced mountain bikers onto designated trails, is seen as crucial to reduce conflicts and crowding on main trails, especially during descents.
- Hikers report finding it very dangerous to share trails with bikes and some have stopped using the park as a result.
- Some mountain bikers prefer descending on unsanctioned trails specifically because they are less likely to encounter hikers or horses, implying a perceived safety benefit.

Enhanced Park Management and Community Engagement

- There is a call for State Parks to acknowledge the significant contribution and use by the mountain bike community, and to work with them instead of penalizing them to contribute to maintenance, is seen as a better use of time, resources, and taxpayer dollars and a great opportunity to integrate social trails and boost stewardship and community trust.
- More communication and organized volunteer opportunities with the active mountain bike community are desired for trail maintenance and improvement.
- Looking at successful models in other parks (like sanctioning unsanctioned trails in San Jose or using an even/odd day system in Boise, Idaho) is recommended.

Significant Need for Trail Maintenance

- There is a widespread and urgent call for more trail maintenance across the park.
- Specific maintenance needs highlighted include addressing terrible trail erosion, improving drainage features, and fixing ruts to make trails safer.
- Cutting back encroaching vegetation, especially poison oak, on single-track trails is seen as critical for user safety and experience, with a request for secure funding for this.
- Inadequate maintenance of official trails is suggested as a big reason why unauthorized trails have proliferated.

13. Is there anything else we should consider in the Road and Trail Management Plan?

Need for Trail Maintenance

- Existing official trails are in poor condition, suffering from severe erosion, rockiness, and rutting due to lack of maintenance. Specific trails mentioned as needing work include South Burma, Marsh, Canyon, Ridge, Rough-Go, and Spring Creek.
- Emphasis on the need for better drainage and erosion control to prevent erosion and trail widening.
- Desire for consistent maintenance and potentially professional trail builders. Trails should be closed during wet conditions to prevent damage.

Addressing Non-system Routes

- There is a significant network of non-system trails that are heavily used.
- Many users, especially mountain bikers, advocate for legalizing or adopting these non-system trails into the official system.
- A primary reason cited is that many non-system trails are better built and maintained than the official trails, often by users themselves.
- Legalizing these trails is seen as a way to disperse users, reduce congestion on system trails, provide desired types of trails (like bike-specific), and acknowledge existing use patterns.

Demand for User-Specific Trails

- Significant conflict exists between user groups (hikers, bikers, equestrians) on multi-use trails, often related to speed and yielding issues.
- Many users request dedicated trails for specific user types, including hike-only, horse-only (or hike/horse only), and especially mountain bike-only trails.
- Mountain bikers specifically request trails with features like jumps, berms, and technical challenges, often proposing directional or downhill-only trails for safety and flow.
- Creating user-specific trails is seen as a key strategy to mitigate conflict and improve the experience for all groups.

E-Bike Use

- Many commenters call for e-bikes enforcement relating to e-bike use in the park.
- Conversely, some advocate for allowing Class 1 pedal-assist e-bikes, noting they can make the park accessible for older riders or those with disabilities.
- Concerns cited include excessive speed, potential for trail damage (especially from weight/use in wet conditions), and users ignoring trail etiquette, leading to dangerous encounters.

Desire for Volunteer Trail Work

- Numerous individuals and groups express a strong willingness to volunteer for trail maintenance, repair, and building.
- They perceive volunteer opportunities are currently limited or not effectively utilized.
- Collaboration with organizations like Redwood Trail Alliance and local bike groups is highlighted as crucial for leveraging user expertise and passion.

Poison Oak is a Significant Problem

- Users frequently report that poison oak is overgrown and encroaching on trails, hindering access and safety and requests for better management and clearing efforts.

Need for Improved Signage and Wayfinding

- Many requests are made for better, clearer, and more frequent trail signage.
- Users ask for signs that include mileage, difficulty ratings, maps, and etiquette reminders.
- Current signage can be confusing, leading to getting lost or taking wrong trails. Emergency waypoints are also suggested.

Desire for More Amenities

- Requests were made for basic facilities like restrooms and water fountains.
- Suggested locations include near Lake Illsanjo, the top of South Burma, trailheads (Lawndale, Cobblestone), Channel Drive, and the middle of the park.

Calls for Increased Staffing and Enforcement (with nuances)

- Some users call for more rangers and better enforcement of park rules, specifically citing e-bike use, dogs (often off-leash), and illegal trail building/use.
- However, others criticize park management and rangers for focusing on enforcement against users (especially mountain bikers) while neglecting trail maintenance. More staffing for maintenance is desired.

Interest in Funding and Revenue Generation

- Implementing user fees (day passes, annual passes) or seeking donations/sponsorships is suggested to fund maintenance and improvements.
- Users note that many currently park for free and that the park needs dedicated funding.

Need for More Trails and Connectivity

- Users desire more trails generally to accommodate increasing park usage, reduce congestion, and offer more variety (including less technical options).
- Suggestions include connecting TASP with adjacent parks/open spaces to create larger regional networks. A specific fire road connection is also suggested for emergency access.

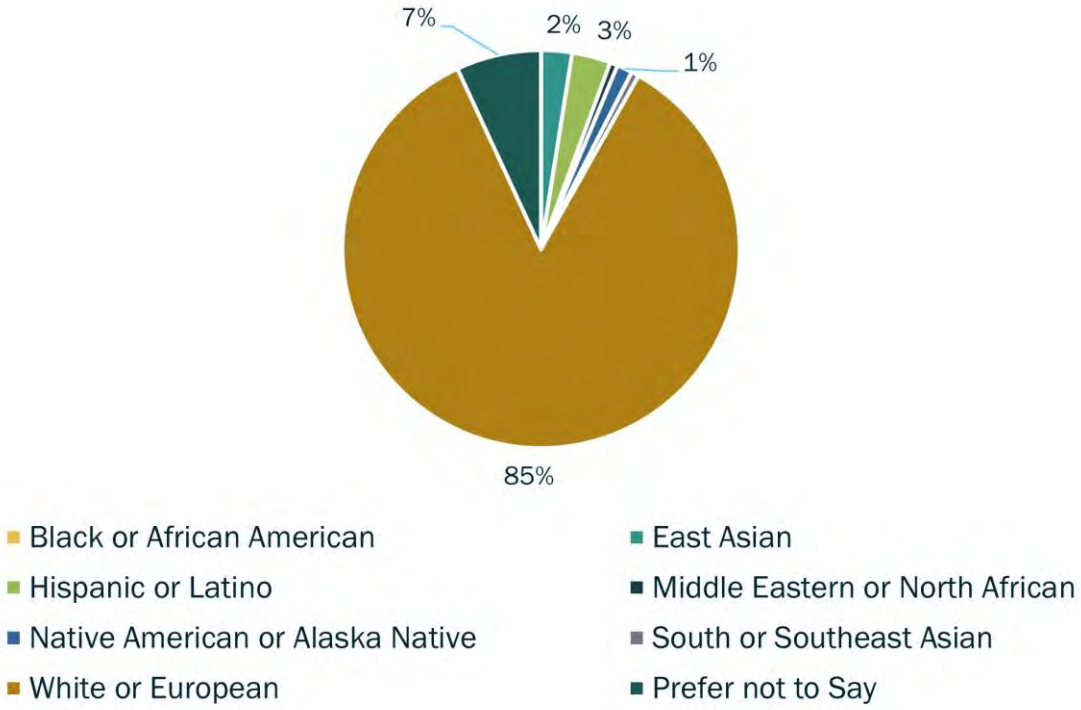
Ecosystem Protection and Fire Mitigation

- Some commenters emphasize the need to protect sensitive habitats and wildlife and informational signage about ecological impacts is suggested.
- Fire mitigation is highlighted as a priority due to dead trees and vegetation.
- The trail network is noted as being potentially useful for fire control lines.
- Ecosystem restoration, including dealing with invasive species, is also mentioned.

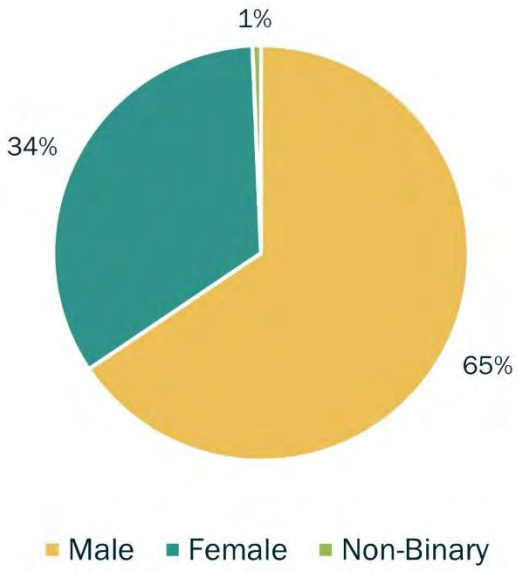
1.6 DEMOGRAPHICS SURVEY

The optional demographics survey was accessed through the Social Pinpoint project webpage and received 155 responses since the Trail User Survey was opened on April 25, 2025, and will be open throughout the planning process.

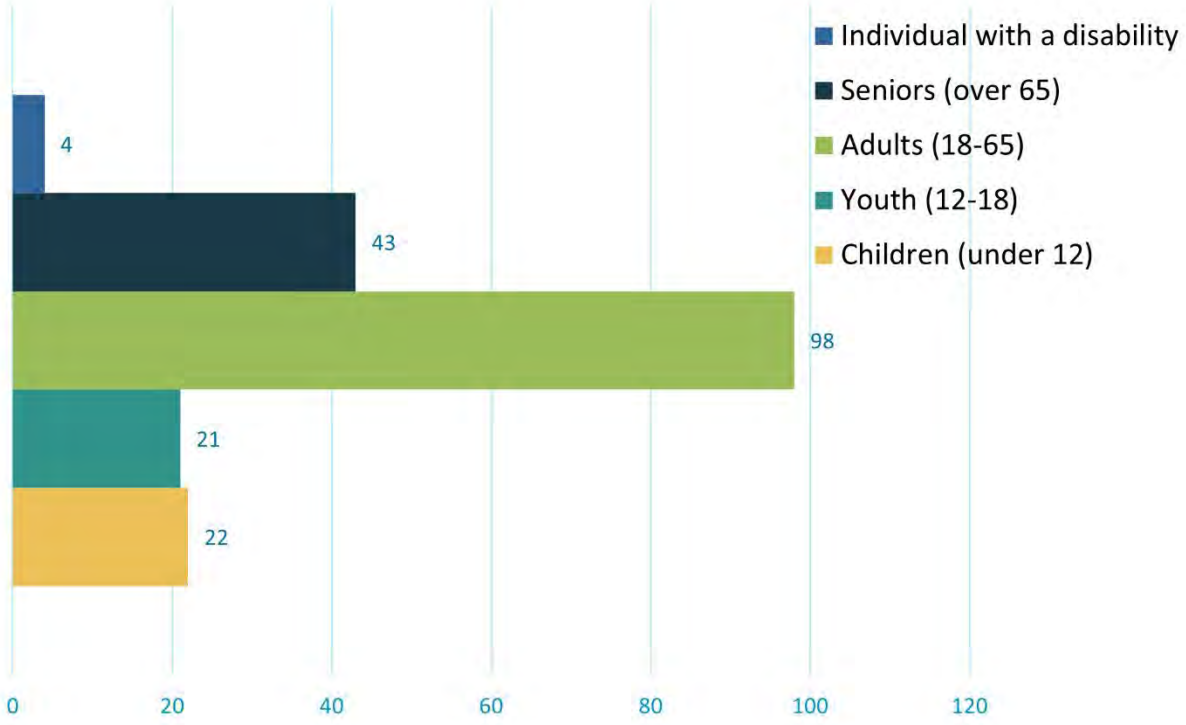
1. Which race or ethnicity best describes you?



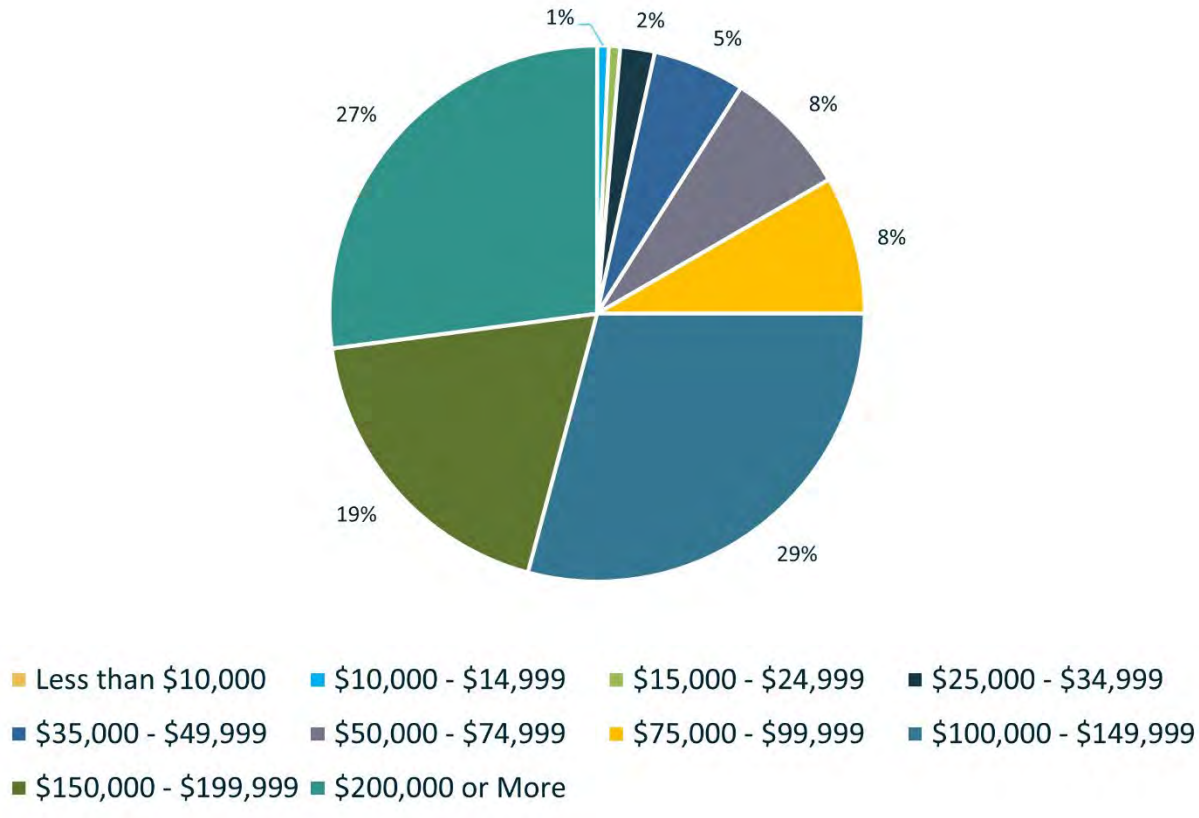
2. What is your gender?



3. Who lives in your household?



4. What is your annual household income?



Trione-Annadel State Park

ROAD AND TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Summary of Public Meeting #1 and Associated Public Comment Period

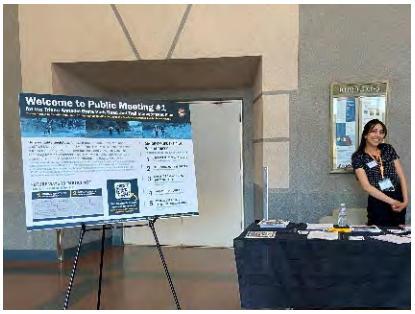
August 2025

PREPARED FOR:
California State Parks
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA, 94296

1.1 INTRODUCTION

California State Parks (State Parks) is preparing a Road and Trail Management Plan (RTMP or plan) for Trione-Annadel State Park (TASP or the park). The RTMP will examine the system of roads and trails in the park and provide direction for its long-term development, maintenance, and management. The RTMP planning process is considering current and potential future public use, park operations, and the protection and enhancement of cultural and natural resources to provide high-quality recreational opportunities while protecting sensitive resources.

State Parks hosted a public meeting on June 17, 2025, from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm at the Santa Rosa Veterans Memorial Building. The public meeting was hosted in-person. An online platform was kept open to provide an opportunity for additional feedback from June 17, 2025 through July 15, 2025, using the interactive website Social Pinpoint. The workshop included a welcome station, pre-recorded presentation about the RTMP, and open house format for participants to leave feedback and interact with State Parks staff at each station. A summary of public meeting #1 and associated public comment period is provided below, and a recording of the presentation is available here on the project website: https://www.parks.ca.gov/TASPRTMP.



1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of Public Meeting #1 was to provide an overview of Trione-Annadel RTMP and analysis that has been completed to date, introduce the planning process, review potential strategies that could be included in the RTMP, and gather feedback from participants through a series of stations and feedback exercises during an interactive open house format. The purpose of the public comment period was to provide opportunities for those members of the public who could not attend the in-person meeting to provide feedback through a series of similar online feedback exercises.

1.3 FORMAT

Open House

To allow attendees to provide feedback on their own timeline and at their own pace, the project team placed boards around the auditorium that contained maps and exercises for each of the key topics surrounding the RTMP. At each of these stations, State Parks and consultant team staff were present to answer questions and gather input from meeting attendees, using post-it notes and interactive exercises to document comments specifically related to the boards displayed.

Welcome and Introductions

Meeting attendees were greeted in the lobby of the Veterans Memorial Building where staff provided them with a sign-in sheet, background flyer that described the open house format and topics covered at each station, and a comment card for writing general comments about the RTMP.

Presentation

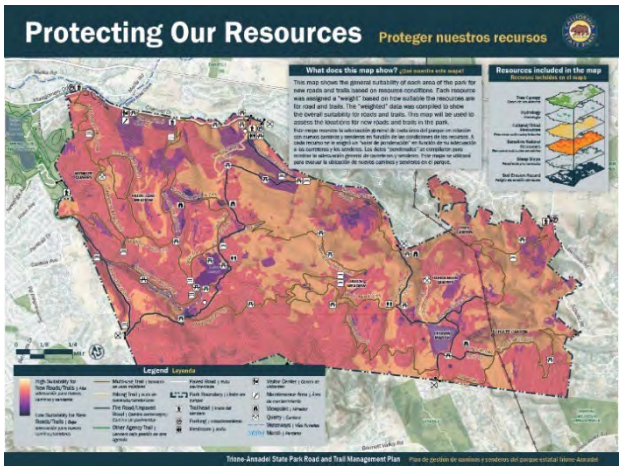
During the public meeting, a pre-recorded presentation was played three times at half hour intervals in a separate room from the open house stations so participants could learn more about the RTMP planning process and ask State Parks staff clarifying questions before visiting the open house stations.

Open House Stations

Five stations were located throughout the auditorium. Participants could visit each station and provide feedback, ask questions, and discuss their input with State Parks staff. The five stations addressed the following topics and presented the display boards shown below:

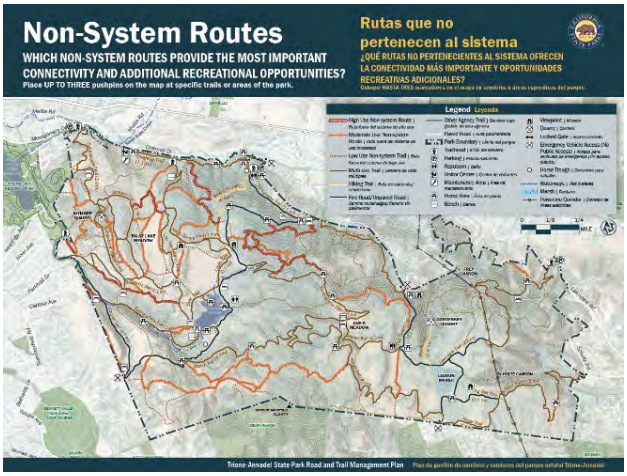
- **User Experience and Safety:** Participants were asked to identify possible solutions and implementation actions that would enhance park safety and improve experiences for all road and trail users.

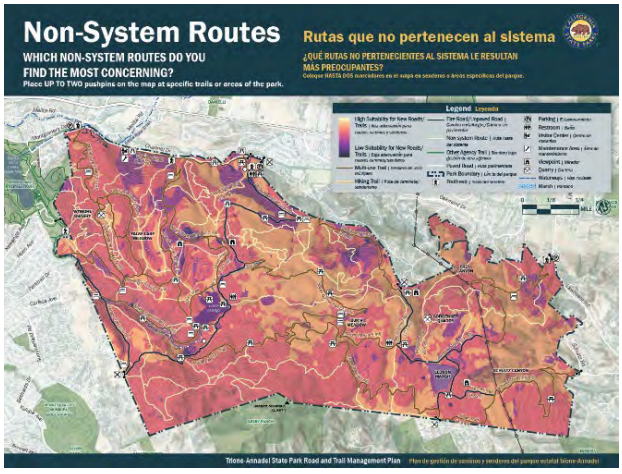
- **Protecting Our Resources:** Participants were asked to identify which resources they felt were most important to protect.



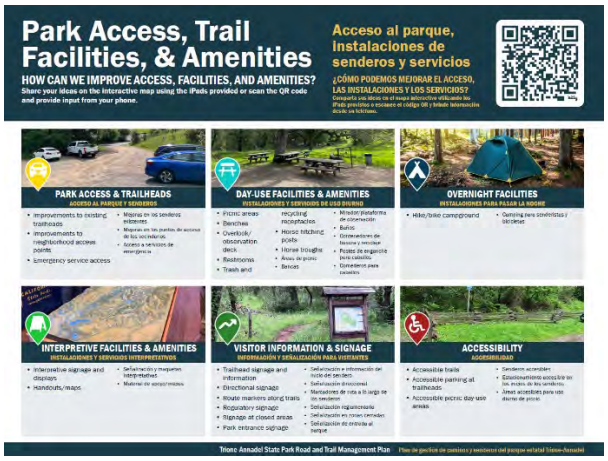
- **Existing Road and Trail Sustainability:** Participants were asked to rank their main concerns regarding the current road and trail system with different types of road/trail conditions (erosion, rocky sections, stream crossings, poison oak, steep trails, wayfinding).

- **Non-System Routes:** Participants were asked to identify which of the non-system routes (i.e., created without authorization) provide the most important connectivity and additional recreational opportunities and which of the non-system routes they found the most concerning.



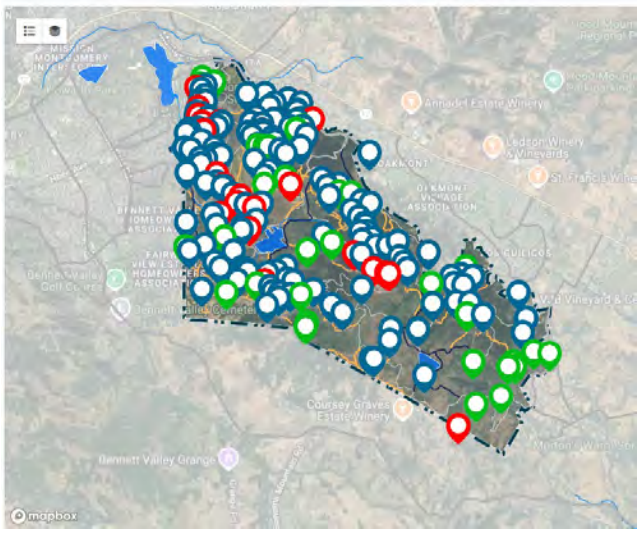


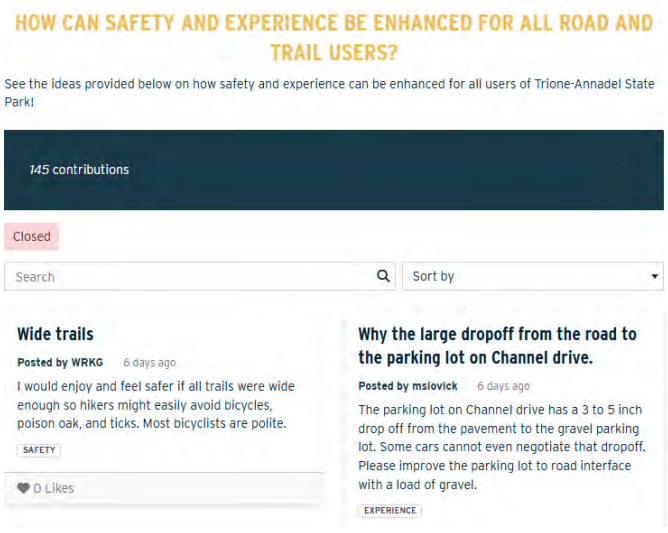
- **Park Access, Trail Facilities, & Amenities:** Participants were asked to identify what improvements could be made to park access, facilities, and amenities.



Online Feedback Exercises

Following the in-person open house, the engagement activities were made available online using the engagement tool "Social Pinpoint" at ascent.mysocialpinpoint.com/trione-annadel-state-park-RTMP. With the online platform, website visitors could experience similar engagement activities to the public meeting and provide further community feedback. The online activities were open from June 17, 2025, to July 15, 2025, and community feedback is included in the summary below.





1.4 ATTENDANCE

The in-person meeting was hosted by State Parks staff and their consultant team. A total of 132 community members were in attendance throughout the evening. An additional 85 individuals provided feedback through the online platform.

1.5 PUBLIC OUTREACH

The following strategies were used in advertising the public meeting to encourage a wide range of participation from those who use the park frequently to those who may use the park more frequently if other opportunities were available.

Project Webpage

The project webpage (https://www.parks.ca.gov/TASPRTMP) provided information on how to register for the public meeting and its location along with how to access the online feedback exercises. The webpage also provides information on the planning process, other ways to participate, and links to the existing park use maps and allow visitors to sign up for email updates and provide an agency email address to contact with comments or questions.

Project Contact List

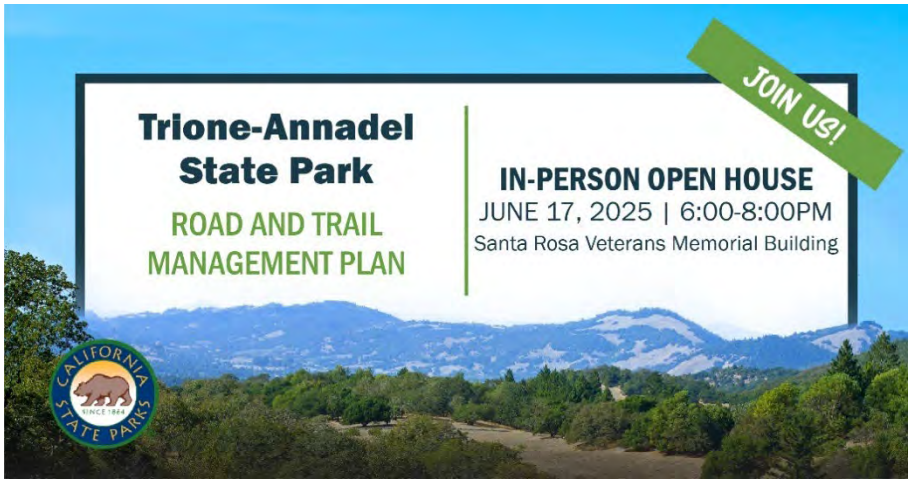
Emails were sent to the project contact list announcing the public meeting. The project contact list included approximately 275 email addresses for nonprofit organizations, private stakeholders, neighboring property owners, and various user groups. People who wish to be included in communications for the RTMP can sign up for the contact list via the project webpage anytime throughout the RTMP process.

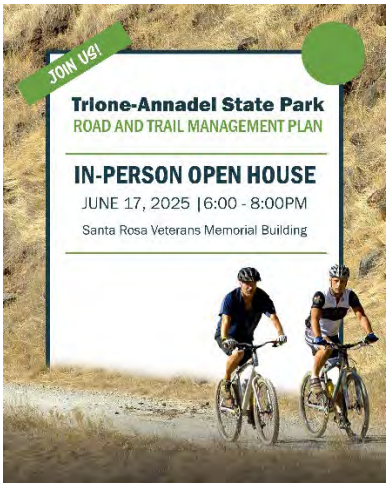
Postcards and Yard Signs

The project team prepared and distributed yard signs and postcards were prepared and distributed throughout the park that notified users of the RTMP. The signs and postcards encouraged parker users to visit the project website to get involved throughout the RTMP planning process. Signage and notification materials were placed at the entry locations, park facilities, trailheads, and other access points to notify the public of the planning process.

Social Media

Social media posts were provided across the State Parks Bay Area District Instagram and Facebook accounts, encouraging the public to attend the public meeting.



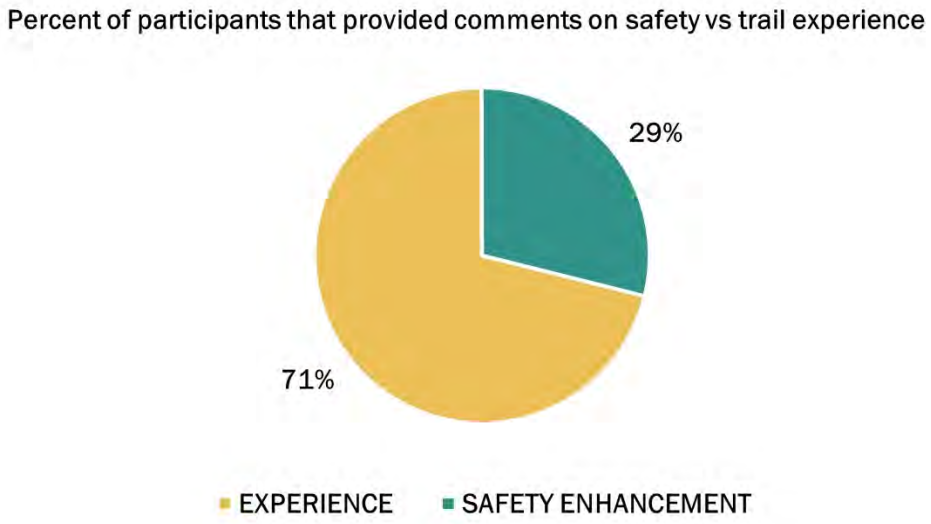


1.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETING #1 AND ASSOCIATED PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The summary below provides the combined highlights from feedback received at both the in-person public meeting on June 17, 2025, and online engagement exercises that were open for public input until July 15, 2025. Individual comments referring to locations can be viewed on the Social Pinpoint website at ascent.mysocialpinpoint.com/trione-annadel-state-park-RTMP.

Station 1: User Experience and Safety

How can safety and experience be enhanced for all road and trail users?



Safety Key Themes

1. Trail Design and Separation

- Calls for dedicated trails for mountain bikers, equestrians, and hikers to reduce user conflict.
- Interest in alternating days or one-way trails (e.g., Briones Pilot model).
- Widen trails to allow safe passing.
- Provide alternate routes where technical features exist.
- Remove or mitigate excessive boulders and steep features on high-use trails.

2. Trail Maintenance and Infrastructure

- Address severely degraded trails: fix ruts, exposed rock, and drainage.
- Clear overgrowth and poison oak at trail edges for visibility and safety.
- Improve vehicle access, repair the dam railing, and provide benches, water access, and shaded rest areas.

3. Signage, Education, and Etiquette

- Reinforce “Yield to Horses,” “Announce When Passing,” and stay-right behavior.

- Rethink uphill/downhill yielding to better reflect user speeds and trail dynamics.
- Place bells at trailheads; improve signage for trail names, directions, difficulty, and emergency information.
- Educate new and existing users—especially bikers and e-bike riders—on how to interact safely with others, including horses.

4. Speed and Behavior Management

- Suggestions to limit fast bike traffic and e-bike speeds, especially on shared or narrow trails.
- Some users recommended visible ID numbers for cyclists to report reckless behavior.
- Opinions are mixed—some want restrictions, others favor inclusive access with responsible use standards.

5. Shared Use, Respect, and Park Culture

- Recognize the needs of all user types—including equestrians, older adults, hikers, runners, and e-bike users.
- Encourage mutual courtesy, right-of-way observance, and patience across user types.
- Respect the park's equestrian roots while accommodating modern recreation trends.
- Promote responsible pet ownership and explore solutions like manure catchers ("manure diapers" for horses).

Experience Key Themes

1. Trail Diversity, Separation, and Designation

- Separate-use trails (e.g., bike-only, hike-only, horse-only) were the most requested changes or park features to reduce user conflict and improve safety and experience for all.
- Directional trails (especially downhill-only for bikes) and alternate days for user groups were popular ideas.
- Preserve technical and rugged terrain for advanced users while adding beginner-friendly options and family-accessible routes.
- Many support official adoption of popular social/unsanctioned trails, especially those already well maintained and heavily used.
- Requests for bike jump lines, flow trails, and progression areas to support youth riders and attract tourism.

2. Maintenance, Safety, and Infrastructure

- Strong demand for routine trail maintenance, particularly for erosion, drainage, and overgrowth (especially poison oak).
- Need for gravel repairs in parking lots, safer trailheads, and improved road-trail interfaces.
- Water access (fountains deep in the park) was repeatedly cited as both a safety and comfort issue.
- Suggestions to install rest areas, viewing platforms, and bike-friendly infrastructure (e.g., skill parks, signage).
- Call for wildfire prevention and forest health efforts, including targeted grazing and prescribed burns—with safeguards for sensitive habitat.

3. User Education, Etiquette, and Signage

- Emphasis on trail etiquette education for all users: yielding protocols, speed control, noise discipline (no loudspeakers), and shared respect.
- Desire for better signage: trail names, direction of travel, usage type, difficulty levels, and interpretive information on ecology/history.
- Suggestions for bell stations, map boxes, etiquette kiosks, and a public user code of conduct.
- Repeated feedback that poor etiquette, not specific user groups or technologies, is the core issue.

4. Access, Inclusion, and Experience

- Requests for additional and more dispersed park access points to reduce congestion and improve emergency access.
- Support for year-round access, extended hours, and night use during winter months.
- Some desire for inclusion of e-bike riders, especially older adults who rely on pedal-assist to access the park.
- Mixed feedback on horses and dogs—some requested expanded access, others recommended restrictions or better waste management.
- Desire for ADA-accessible trails, flat beginner loops, and kid-friendly spaces.

5. Community Stewardship, Enforcement, and Vision

- Broad support for volunteer programs, trail building partnerships, and collaboration with local nonprofits (e.g., Redwood Trails Alliance [RTA], cycling clubs).
- Need for more visible and effective enforcement of existing rules, especially regarding e-bike policy, dog restrictions, and trail closures.
- Concerns about budget constraints and lack of staffing to maintain trails or manage user behavior—some suggested local nonprofit management models (e.g., like Sugarloaf).
- Desire for wilderness/quiet retreat or envision a recreation hub for biking and tourism—highlighting the need for a balanced, zone-based park plan.

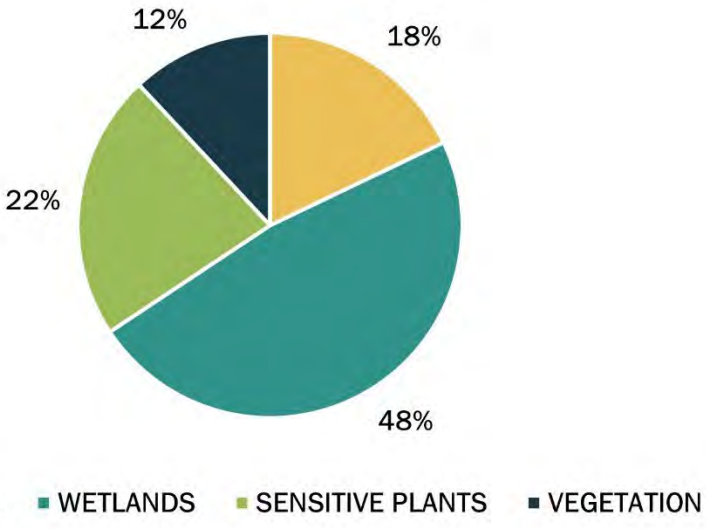
Sources: Data received from CA State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

7/30/2025

Figure 1 User Experience and Safety Feedback

Station 2: Protecting Our Resources

Which resources are the most important to protect?



Cultural Key Themes

1. **Embrace Cultural, Historical, and Natural History Education**

- Add educational signage about Indigenous history, native ecology, and natural features.
- Rename trails or landmarks to honor the tribes whose land the park occupies.
- Install QR code posts linking to multilingual web pages with site-specific content.
- Place interpretive signs at historic sites like quarries, rock walls, and foundations.
- Increase education on ecological topics like sudden oak death and native species.

2. **Balance Recreation and Resource Protection**

- Use education to promote responsible trail use and environmental stewardship.
- Recognize all forms of cultural value, including natural, recreational, and historical.
- Encourage accountability from both State Parks and users for trail impacts.
- Develop a well-vetted trails plan that balances access and conservation.

3. **Integrate Community-Built Social Trails**

- Officially adopt and maintain popular social trails that meet current user needs.
- Recognize social trails as part of modern recreation culture, especially for mountain biking.
- Use community-built trails to improve connectivity and access across the park.

4. **Divergent Views on Historical Relevance**

- Some visitors value historical education and want more visibility for cultural resources.
- Others feel historical features don't enhance their experience and prefer focus on recreation.

Sensitive Plants and Wildlife Key Themes

1. **Unauthorized Trail Use and Signage:**

- Unsanctioned connector trails are widely used despite "Closed" signs. Some closed signs are seen as unnecessary, as some of the unsanctioned trails are shortcuts and do not provide access to any features.
- Stronger, clearer signage and inclusion of unofficial trails on maps are recommended.

2. **Environmental and Wildlife Impact:**

- Informal trails have degraded sensitive habitats, destroyed special wildflowers, and disrupted wildlife in previously quiet areas.
- Better trail planning is needed to protect these resources.

3. **Scenic and Cultural Value:**

- The canyon between TASP and Spring Lake Regional Park is valued for its natural beauty and possible cultural significance.
- In certain areas with sensitive plants, consider a dedicated trail with careful design to reduce erosion and enhance safety.

4. **Trail Conditions:**

- Some trail segments require realignment to minimize erosion and improve user safety.

Wetlands and Vernal Pools Key Themes

1. **Need for Raised Trails and Bridges:**

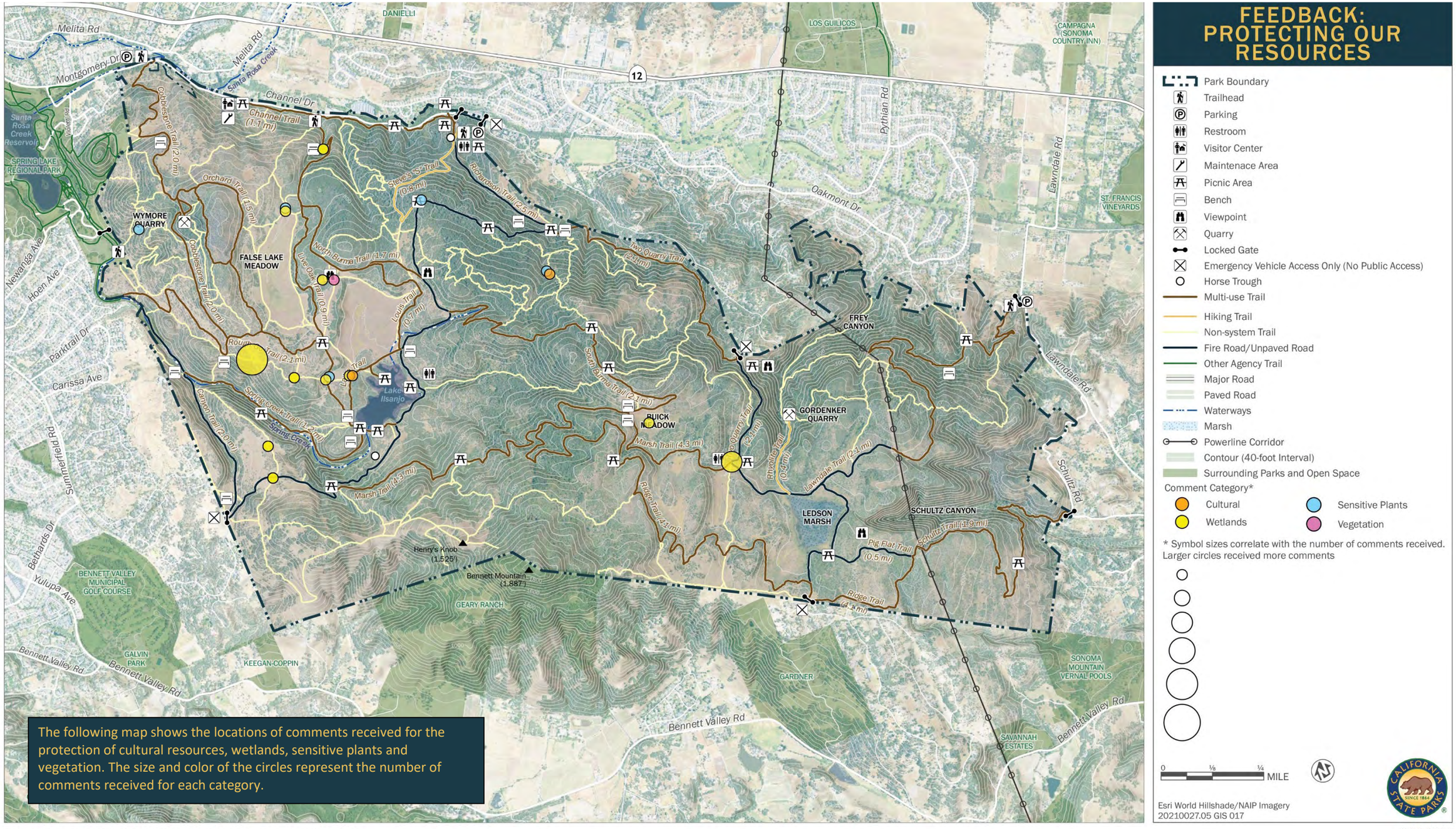
- Raised trails are necessary to protect sensitive low vernal pool areas, especially during wet seasons when users create multiple routes widening the trail.
- Suggestions include stone piers with wooden or metal grid decking to protect flora and fauna.
- Raised or armored crossings could educate visitors about the importance and sensitivity of vernal pools.
- Bridges should be narrow enough for bikes and hikers but still allow horses to go through.

2. **Environmental Protection:**

- The area contains sensitive habitats, including for wildflowers, frogs, and other flora/fauna that need protection.
- Some areas have special or sensitive flowers that require fencing.
- Wetlands and seep areas with high groundwater and hydrophilic plants require protection or restoration.
- Some wetlands have been damaged by social trails, which need to be decommissioned or managed.

3. **Opposition to Bridges:**

- Some users feel no bridge is needed since it is just water and natural water flow should not be obstructed.
- The character of the area is maintained by allowing natural water flow and wetness.
- Social trails in some places are considered acceptable and not harmful.



FEEDBACK: PROTECTING OUR RESOURCES

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Non-system Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Marsh
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Parks and Open Space

Comment Category*

- Cultural
- Wetlands
- Sensitive Plants
- Vegetation

* Symbol sizes correlate with the number of comments received. Larger circles received more comments

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Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
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Sources: Data received from CA State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

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Figure 2 Protecting Our Resources Feedback

4. **Trail Management:**

- Some trails are long established and provide unique access; these should be maintained with care.
- Decommissioning of "lazy" social trails is suggested in sensitive wetland areas.
- Controlled burns may be needed in meadows (e.g., Buick Meadow) to prevent shrubland encroachment.

5. **Educational Opportunities:**

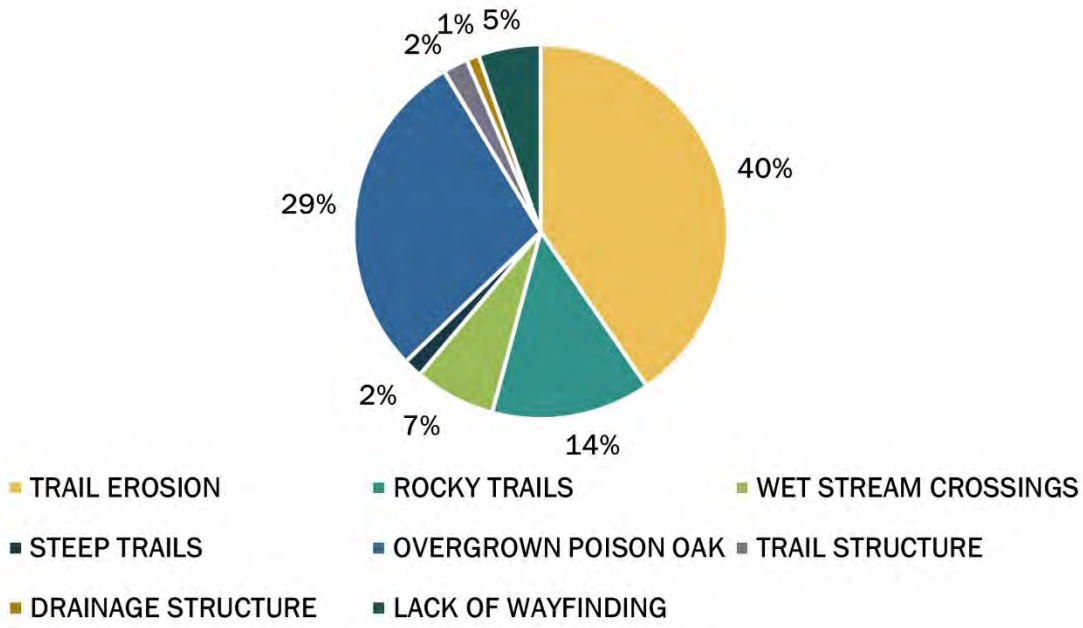
- Adding signage to inform users about the natural history, wetland importance, and species at risk is encouraged.

6. **Mapping and Planning Gaps:**

- Some wetlands or seep areas might be missing in existing hydrology or trail suitability maps, highlighting a need for better mapping.

Station 3: Existing Road and Trail Sustainability

What are your maintenance concerns with the existing trail system?



Key Themes

1. **Trail Erosion**

- Many trails, including Rough-Go, Cobblestone, South Burma, and Canyon Trail, are severely eroded due to heavy use and winter runoff.
- Some trails are widening as users try to avoid ruts, rocks, or muddy sections.
- Boggy and muddy conditions in winter accelerate erosion, especially where trails need resurfacing or rerouting.
- Erosion is also worsened by user-created go-arounds in wet areas.

2. **Rocky Trails**

- Trails like Rough-Go, Marsh Trail, and Henry's Knob are extremely rocky, making them unsafe or inaccessible for many users.
- Rough trail conditions are especially problematic on major access routes that should be more user friendly.

3. **Stream Crossings**

- A safe, structured crossing is needed from Spring Creek Trail to Canyon Trail during wet seasons.
- The area near the spillway and creek intersection is chaotic with multiple informal trails and should be simplified into a single, maintained route.

4. **Poison Oak**

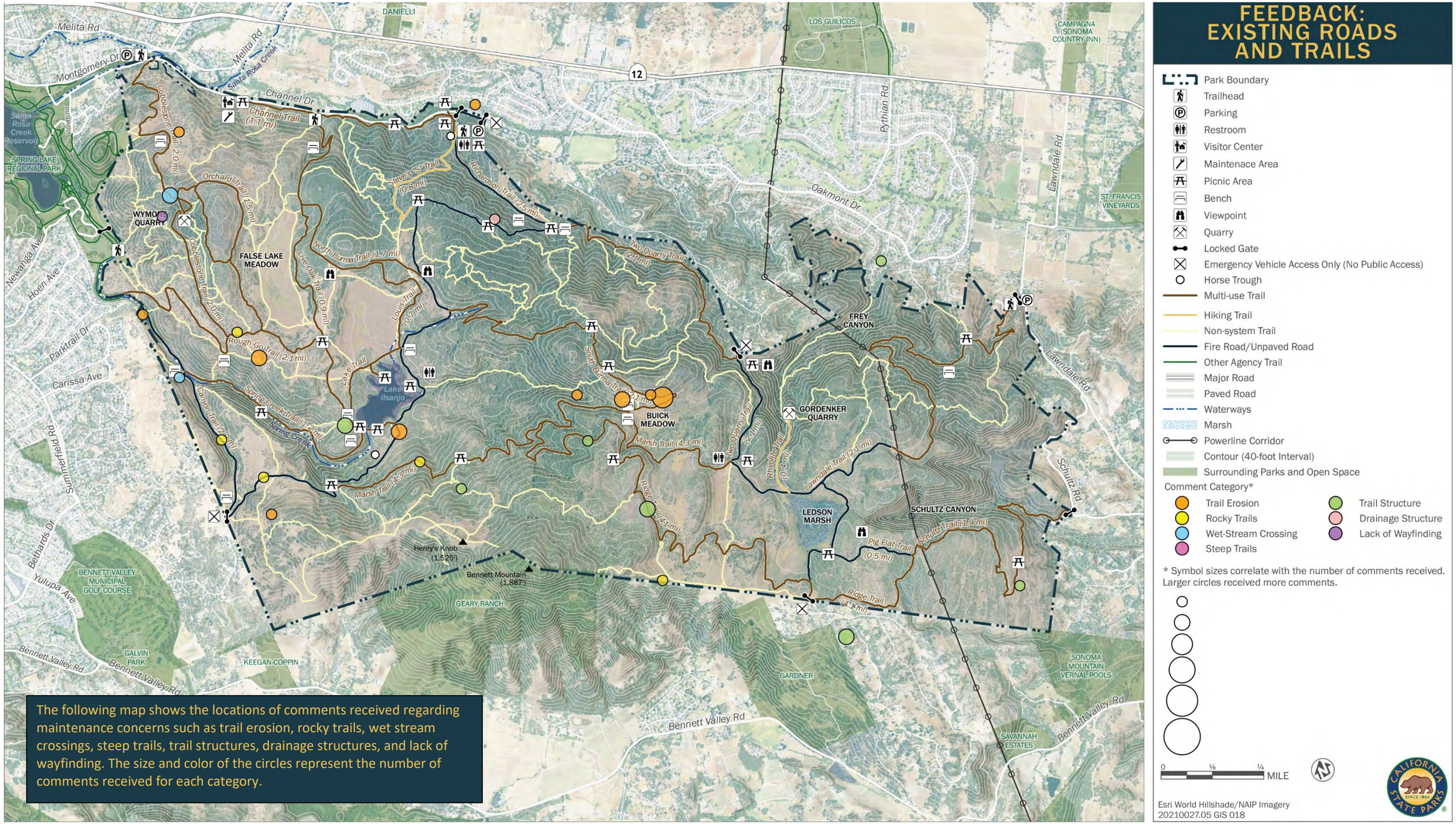
- Poison oak is overgrown and unmanaged on many trails, including Ridge and Shultz trails.
- Difficult to maintain due to limited staff and accessibility, impacting visitor experience.
- A dedicated management plan or staff support is needed, as volunteers cannot keep up.

5. **Trail Structure (Design, Access, and Safety)**

- Some trails need reengineering for safety, including improved surfacing, rerouting, and narrowing.
- Hazards like a collapsed road and a dangerous dam railing require repair.
- Emergency access routes, like Marsh Trail, may need conversion to service roads.
- South Burma Trail has degraded from singletrack to a wide, fire road-like path.

6. **Lack of Wayfinding**

- Missing signage on trails like Cobblestone Trail and Orchard Trail limits navigation and contributes to user confusion.



The following map shows the locations of comments received regarding maintenance concerns such as trail erosion, rocky trails, wet stream crossings, steep trails, trail structures, drainage structures, and lack of wayfinding. The size and color of the circles represent the number of comments received for each category.

FEEDBACK: EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Non-system Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Marsh
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Parks and Open Space

Comment Category*

- Trail Erosion
- Rocky Trails
- Wet-Stream Crossing
- Steep Trails
- Trail Structure
- Drainage Structure
- Lack of Wayfinding

* Symbol sizes correlate with the number of comments received. Larger circles received more comments.

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Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 018

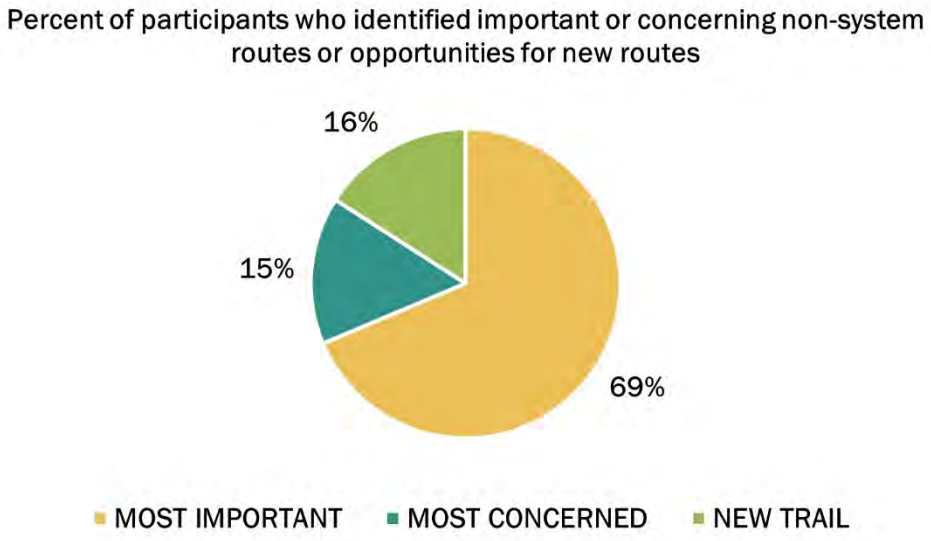
Sources: Data received from CA State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

7/30/2025

Figure 3 Existing Roads and Trails Feedback

Station 4: Non-system Routes

Which non-system routes provide important connectivity, or are most concerning and which locations would you like to see new trails?



Key Themes

Which non-system routes provide the most important connectivity and additional recreational opportunities?

1. High-Priority Trail Adoptions & Maintenance Needs
    - Popular alternatives to Rough-Go Trail offer smoother access but suffer from erosion; adoption and reinforcement are necessary.
    - Trails linking areas like Canyon Trail, Orchard Trail, and Spring Lake Regional Park fill gaps in the system and are used daily—these deserve to be maintained officially.
    - Trails to iconic viewpoints are desired and heavily used; if necessary, rerouting and signage should be provided to formalize and protect access.
2. Mountain Biking Priority Zones and Skill Progression Trails
    - Some non-system routes, like those referred to as “High Voltage” and “Henry’s Knob” by some trail users, serve advanced riders and help retain these trail users.
    - Biker-created trails like “Santa Sleigh Ride” (as referred to by some trail users) are considered community assets; formal support and maintenance are recommended.
    - Some trails are well-suited to be bike-only descents, especially where hiker use is low or terrain naturally favors downhill riding.
    - The Two Quarry area is already functioning as a bike playground—formalizing it with features and design would support safe progression.
    - Comments consistently request more designated mountain biking zones with jumps, berms, and flow sections to serve all skill levels.

3. Trail Safety, Erosion, and Environmental Improvements
    - Long-time-used steep trails need curving switchbacks or meanders to control erosion while preserving the challenge.
    - Trails near False Lake Meadow and vernal pools need bridges or causeways to stop trampling and trail braiding.
    - In high-traffic areas, providing separate trails for hikers and bikers would reduce conflict and erosion.
    - Staircases, signage, and directional trail design are needed in steep or shared-use areas to improve safety.
4. Community Access, Connectivity, and Trail Use Value
    - Trails that connect nearby neighborhoods or other park systems are essential and should remain open.
    - Steep or stair-like trails are used by hikers and runners for fitness; they should be maintained and made safer, not removed.
    - Less-traveled trails through meadows and woodlands provide peaceful park experiences and should be preserved as quiet zones.
    - Trails linking TASP and regional parks help unify the network and should be formalized and signed.
5. Make Official What Already Exists and Works
    - Popular trails (High Voltage, Henry's Knob) have been in use for decades and fill needs; closures will likely lead to more user-built trails.
    - These trails support hiking, biking, scenic views, or access and make the park more usable and enjoyable.
    - Public sentiment indicates that efforts to remove long-established trails would be unpopular and ineffective.
    - Adoption leads to better signage, safer design, and shared responsibility for protecting the environment.

Which non-system routes do you find the most concerning?

1. Erosion, Drainage, and Trail Safety Issues
    - Rough-Go Trail needs major upgrades to improve safety and control water runoff during storms.
    - South Burma Trail's southern end is severely rutted and requires rerouting or repair to prevent further damage and bypass creation.
    - Many trails have become deep trenches or excessively rocky due to poor drainage and lack of upkeep (e.g., "Bobcat").
    - Trails like "Santa's Sleigh Ride" and others have become waterlogged or turned into seasonal lakes.
    - Steep, fall-line alignments above creeks are contributing to erosion and trail degradation.
    - Some non-system trails (e.g., advanced bike routes) are inherently unsustainable due to steepness and soil type.

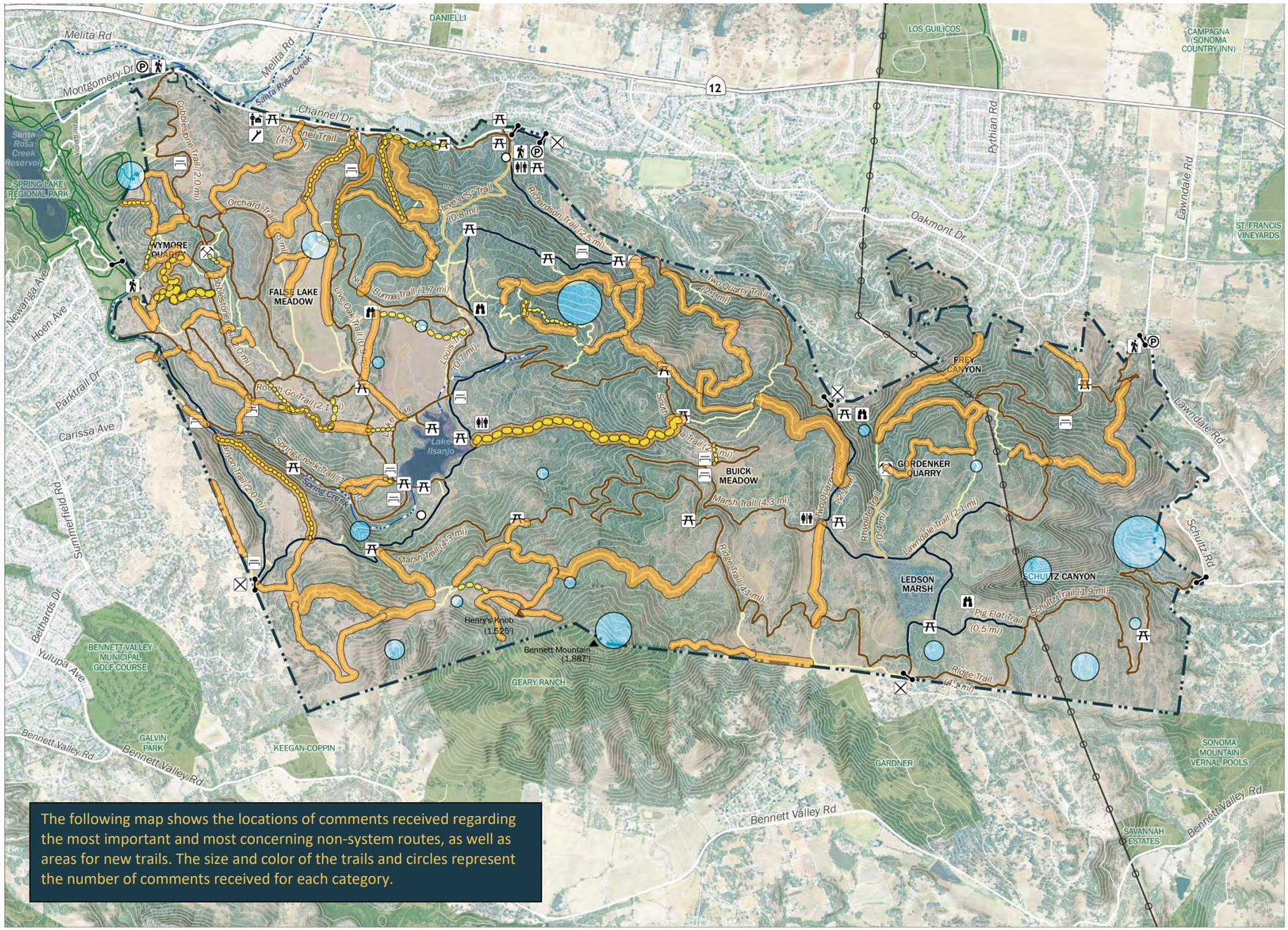
2. Trail Conflicts and User Safety
    - Downhill mountain bikers emerging onto hiking trails present major safety hazards; fast descents into shared-use areas are frequently cited as dangerous.
    - Non-system trails are being used for advanced biking, sometimes with jumps or risky features that impede rescue access.
    - Suggestions include rerouting or closing trails that pose collision risks and designing separate biking-only infrastructure with appropriate safety measures.
    - Popularity of advanced and downhill biking indicates demand for purpose-built bike trails to reduce conflicts and improve safety.
3. Unsanctioned Trails and Network Redundancy
    - Many small connectors and alternative routes are redundant or unnecessary (e.g., "don't need this tiny little connector").
    - Unofficial trails are often created to avoid poor conditions on sanctioned trails, suggesting a need for better system maintenance.
    - In overbuilt trail zones, users support closing some trails while redistributing use elsewhere through thoughtfully designed trail systems.
    - Even well-used unsanctioned trails (e.g., scenic singletracks) may require closure or adoption depending on sustainability and impact.
4. Environmental and Cultural Resource Impacts
    - Multiple trails run through fragile meadows, wetlands, wildflower zones, and near creeks—degrading habitat and water quality.
    - Some routes threaten culturally important areas or have resulted in visible environmental damage from bike use.
    - Calls for immediate decommissioning and habitat restoration in sensitive zones, especially where trail use is growing rapidly (e.g., near Buick Meadow, Two Quarry area).
    - Meadow trails used by horses are causing hoof damage in wet soils that later harden into unsafe and damaging terrain.
5. Trail Adoption, Management, and Equity
    - Some unofficial trails are becoming permanent due to heavy use and may warrant formal adoption, rerouting, or erosion mitigation (e.g., scenic connectors to Spring Lake).
    - Select non-system trails should be kept, modifying them to ensure equitable access and safety for different user groups.
    - Equitable access concerns were raised about rough, rocky primary access routes (like Marsh Trail), which limit use for less experienced or physically limited users.
    - Volunteers note that many non-system trails are better maintained than official ones—highlighting the need for stronger stewardship of the sanctioned network.

What locations would you like to see new trails? (online only)

1. Adopt High-Value Non-System Trails

- The park should adopt the social trail along the east side of False Lake Meadow to connect Live Oak Trail to Orchard Loop Trail.
- Trails connecting North Burma Trail and Channel Trail should be adopted to enhance connectivity.
- A selection of non-system trails on the north side of South Burma Trail, including the route from lower South Burma Trail to Two Quarry Trail and links to Warren-Richardson Trail, should be adopted.
- Non-system trails in the southwest corner of the park that provide access to Bennett Mountain and improve connections between Ridge, Marsh, and Canyon Trails should be adopted.
- The solid, steep trail that is relatively new and in good condition—not rutted like others—should be adopted.
- The old "new old" cutoff trail should be reclaimed as a hiking route alongside a downhill-specific bike trail.

2. Improve Park Connectivity with New or Enhanced Trails
   - A route should be established to connect the top of Lawndale Trail to the Oakmont neighborhood.
   - A trail should be created between Lawndale Trail and Schultz Trail through a combination of adoption and new construction.
   - Spring Lake Regional Park should be connected to Trione-Annadel State Park (TASP) to accommodate both hikers and cyclists.
   - A connector trail from Schultz Road to Schultz Trail and Lawndale Trail should be explored, utilizing the steep canyon terrain.
   - A new meandering singletrack that connects to the park perimeter fence line trail should be considered.
   - A public route should be provided from the lake uphill, featuring a flowy, moderately graded trail designed for downhill mountain biking.
3. Enhance Trailhead Access and Parking
   - Public parking should be provided at the Schultz Road entrance to improve accessibility.
   - Public parking and trail access should be established on the southwest side of the park.
   - Consider a trailhead access point at the top of Schultz and Lawndale Roads, where a turnout already exists.
4. Support Recreation Equity and Trail Diversity
   - Requests for easier trail alternatives to rocky or overly technical routes like North Burma Trail.
   - Responders have a desire to promote balanced trail use with routes that serve both mountain bikers and hikers—flow trails, loops, and varied difficulty levels.
   - Non-system trails should be converted and improved instead of closing them outright and focus on rerouting and repair in sustainable areas.
   - Consider building a walkway or puncheon bridge over sensitive areas (e.g., at False Lake Meadow) to protect habitats while allowing access.
   - Recognize and support trails with community investment in non-system routes such as "Old Manz" and "Rainforest," as referred to by some trail users.



The following map shows the locations of comments received regarding the most important and most concerning non-system routes, as well as areas for new trails. The size and color of the trails and circles represent the number of comments received for each category.

FEEDBACK: NON-SYSTEM ROUTES

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Non-system Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Marsh
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Parks and Open Space

Comment Category*

- Most Important Non-system Routes
- Most Concerning Non-system Routes
- Areas for New Trails

* Symbol sizes correlate with the number of comments received. Wider trails and larger circles received more comments.

0 ⅛ ¼ MILE

Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 019

Sources: Data received from CA State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

7/30/2025

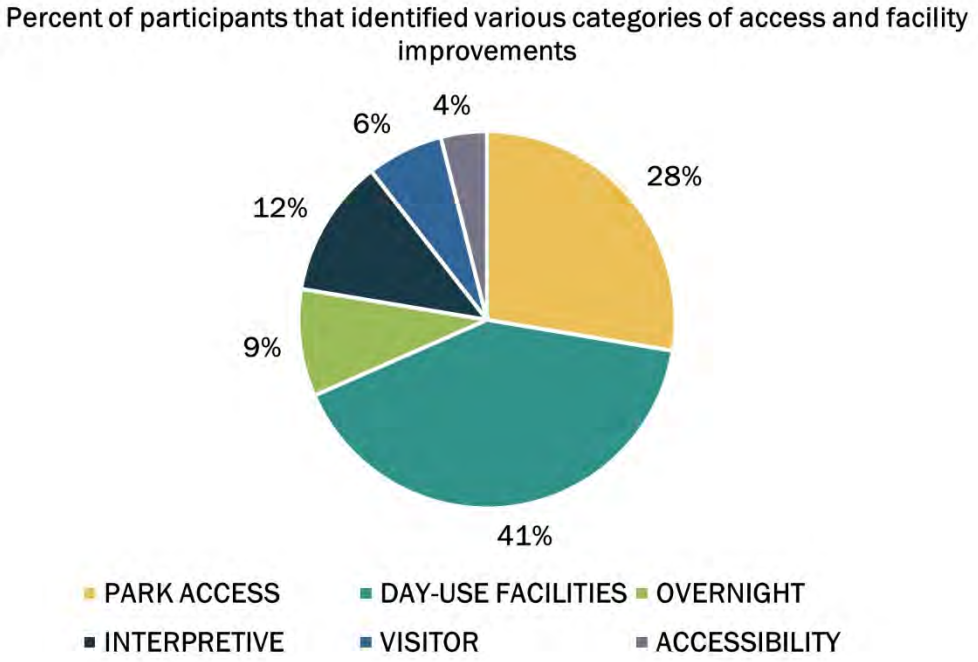
Figure 4 Non-system Routes Feedback

5. Reclaim and Restore Forgotten or Overgrown Routes

- The historic waterfall canyon trail should have access restored that was once a magical, lesser-known gem now overtaken by poison oak.
- Consider reopening the shaded, calm oak woodland trail that parallels the meadow route north of Lake Ilsanjo, offering a quiet hiking experience.
- Consider repurposing or retiring the overgrown trail west of Cobblestone Trail Loop that is still viable but underused due to downed trees and brush.
- Lesser-used routes that historically served as valuable shortcuts or access points should also be considered for reopening.

Station 5: Park Access, Trail Facilities, and Amenities

How can we improve access, facilities, and amenities?



Park Access Key Themes

- Public parking at key trailheads should be increased, especially in underserved areas like Kenwood and the southeast side, to avoid de facto private access points.
- Roadside parking areas should be reopened that have been blocked or restricted by neighbors to improve equitable park access.
- Create additional trail entry points—especially near Schultz and Lawndale Roads—with safe, legal parking and connections into the trail network.
- Clearer signs are needed parkwide, especially for rules like no dogs policies, to reduce confusion and support responsible park use.
- Wider paths or pullouts on steep or narrow trail sections are needed to accommodate hikers, bikers, and children safely.

- Desire to add new contour trails with gentle grades suitable for young children and beginner riders to promote broader recreation.
- Improve public access options to address concerns about trailheads that are accessible only to nearby residents.
- Desire to allow existing regional or partner passes (like Team Sugarloaf or Sonoma County Regional Parks) to be valid at Annadel to reduce cost and encourage park use.

Day-Use Facilities Key Themes

- Consider installing and maintaining restrooms or outhouses at key trailheads and high-use areas.
- Provide accessible, well-marked water sources such as fountains or spigots at major trail access points.
- Poorly built wooden map boxes should be replaced with simple, durable plastic containers attached neatly to trail markers.
- There is a desire for improved maintenance of high-traffic areas like Lake Ilsanjo, including litter pickup, graffiti removal, and servicing of picnic areas and bins—without large vehicle access.
- Rebuild or remove the damaged dock at Lake Ilsanjo and address safety concerns related to swimming, water quality, and signage.
- Addition benches are desired at scenic viewpoints and high-use rest stops.
- Provide bike racks at key access points and gathering areas.

Overnight Key Themes

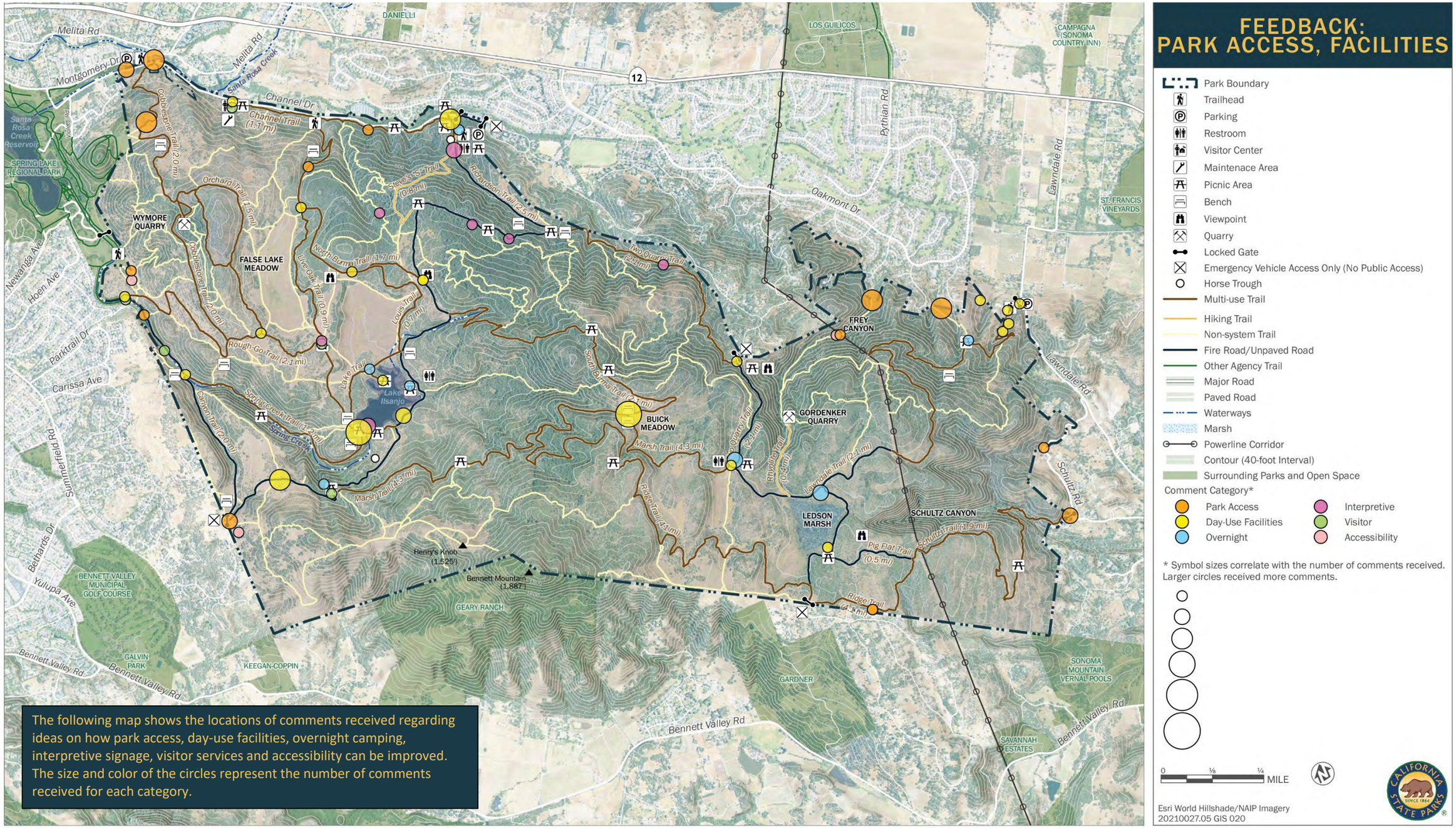
- Areas that are close to an existing outhouse are a good campsite option.
- Small, wooded areas could accommodate campsites.
- Utility meadow, previously used for storing rocks, logs, and gravel, could be converted into a hike/bike-in camping area.
- An outhouse would be needed for the utility meadow site.
- Nearby marsh provides a water source most of the year.

Visitor Key Themes

- Rename the park to Annadel State Park and update all signage and the website accordingly.
- Minimize signage in the park to only essential navigation and safety markers.
- Remove unsightly poles and use temporary signs for habitat protection, encouraging visitors to learn off-site and leave no trace.

Accessibility Key Themes

- Converting Marsh Trail from Canyon Trail to Ledson Marsh from a road to a trail was a mistake; it should be restored as a vehicle patrol road to improve staff access for rescues, safety, and maintenance.
- Potential park entrance near Frey Canyon is great but requires significant improvements for river crossing and steep hill climbing.



The following map shows the locations of comments received regarding ideas on how park access, day-use facilities, overnight camping, interpretive signage, visitor services and accessibility can be improved. The size and color of the circles represent the number of comments received for each category.

FEEDBACK: PARK ACCESS, FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Non-system Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Marsh
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Parks and Open Space

Comment Category*

- Park Access
- Day-Use Facilities
- Overnight
- Interpretive
- Visitor
- Accessibility

* Symbol sizes correlate with the number of comments received. Larger circles received more comments.

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Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 020

7/30/2025

Sources: Data received from CA State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure 5 Park Access and Facilities Feedback

Appendix 2

Trail Use Counts

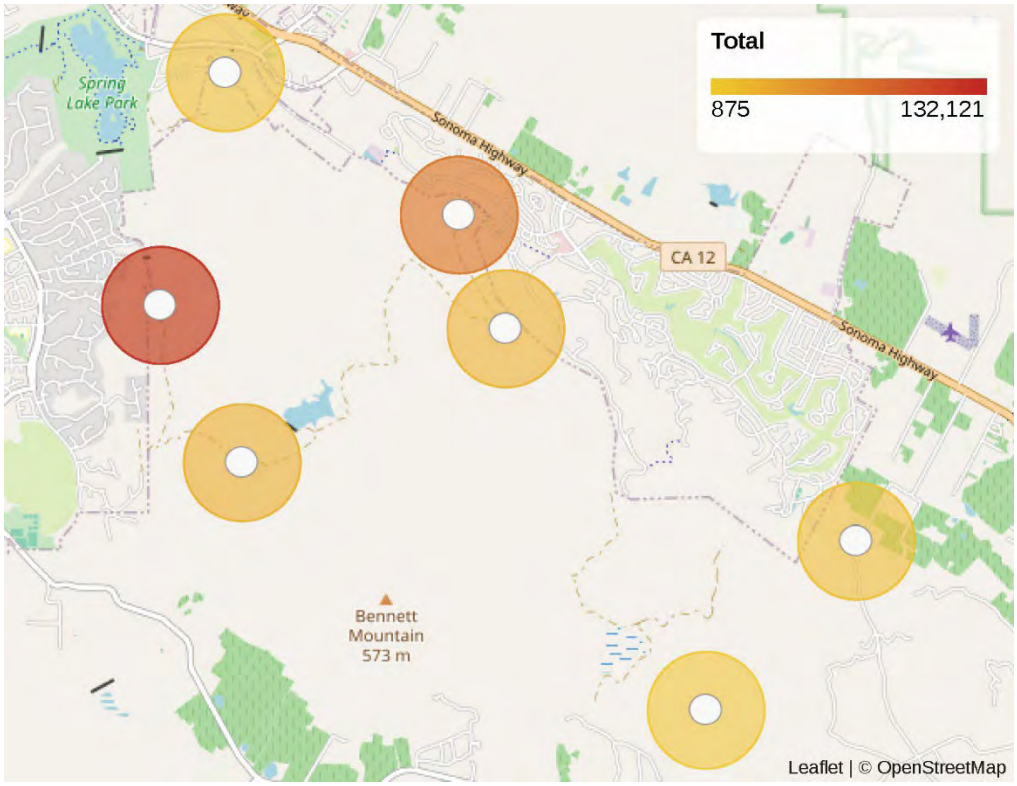
Trail count data along system roads and trails was collected via EcoCounter trail counters between March 1, 2025, and December 1, 2025. Due to the limited number of physical trail counters and large number of trails to collect data on, the trail counters were rotated throughout the park throughout 2025. Trail counts were collected along Canyon, Warren Richardson, Two Quarry, Marsh, Lawndale, Cobblestone, and Schultz trails.

Data for Canyon, Warren Richardson, and Two Quarry trails was collected for the entire period between March 1 and December 1, 2025. Data for Marsh and Lawndale trails was collected from March 1, 2025 and October 1, 2025 and October 2, 2025, respectively. Data for Cobblestone and Schultz trails was collected from October 2, 2025 and October 3, 2025, respectively, to December 1, 2025.

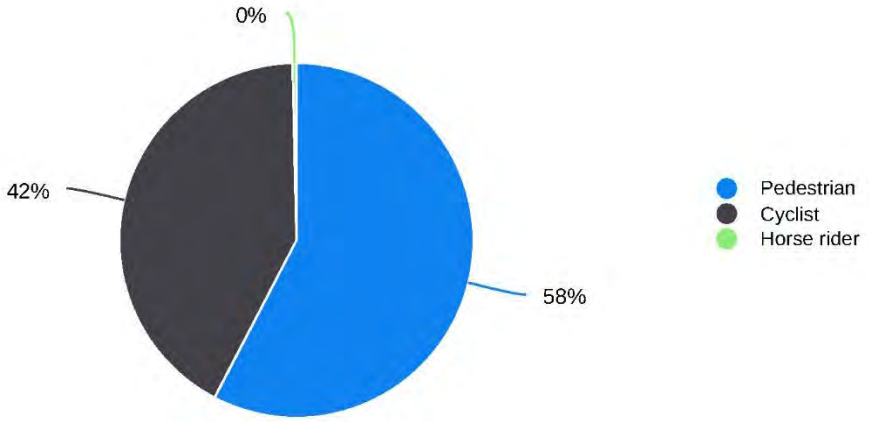
Total Counts

Total Counts Both Directions	Total Counts Inbound	Total Counts Outbound
249,616	135,815	113,801

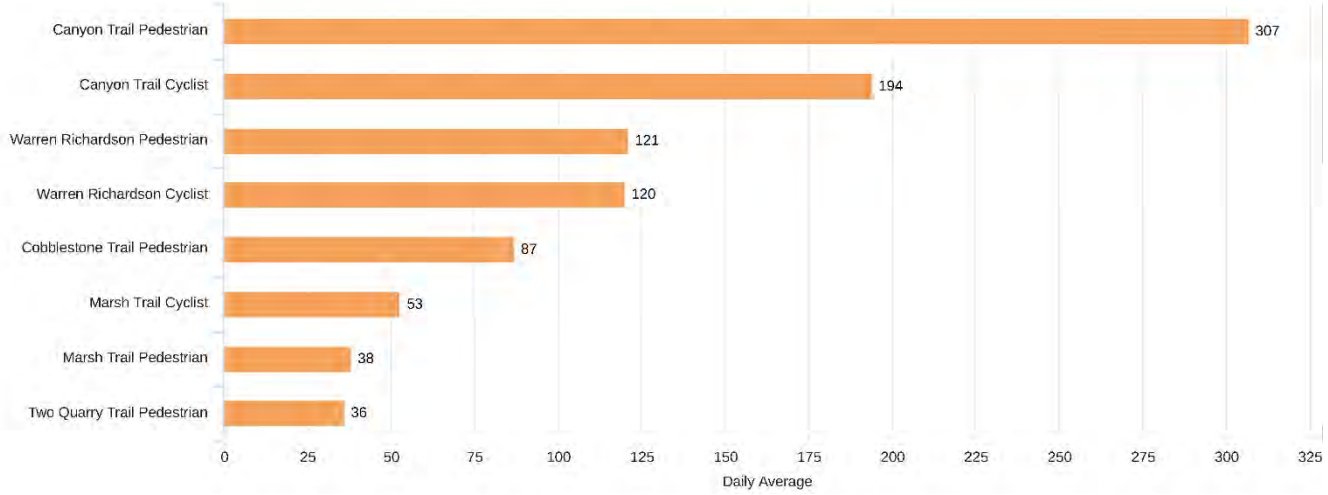
Counter Locations and Total Counts



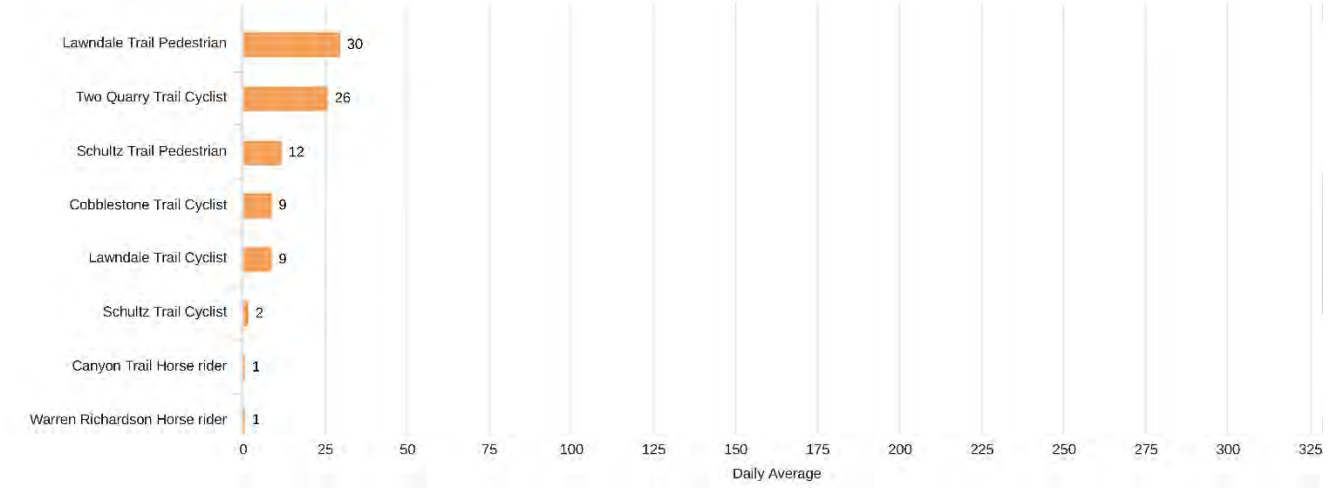
Total Average by Use Group



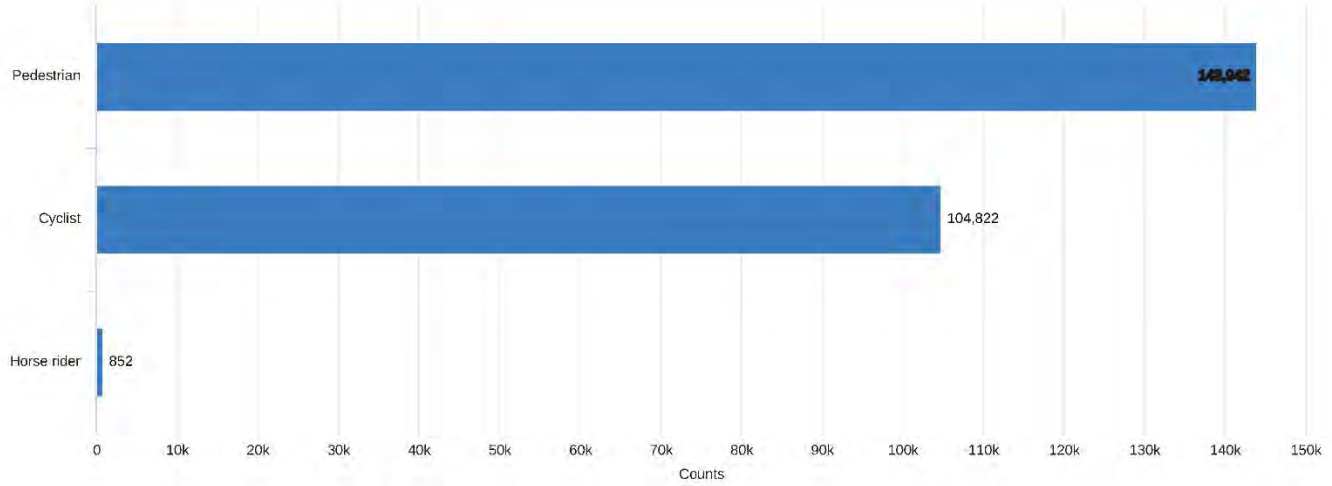
Average Daily Counts by Use Type



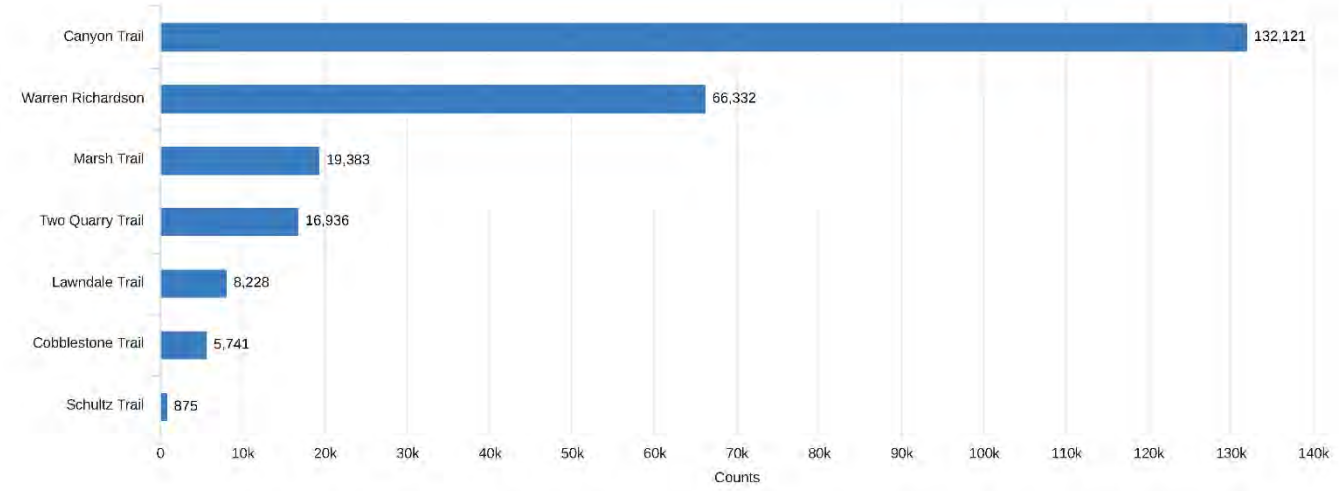
Average Daily Counts by Use Type



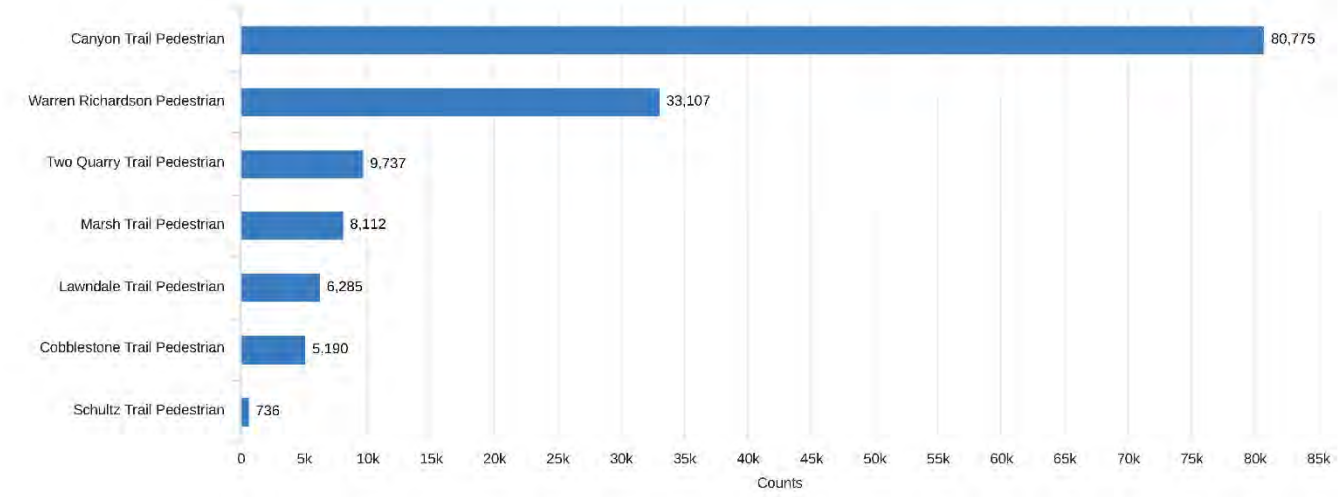
Total per User Group



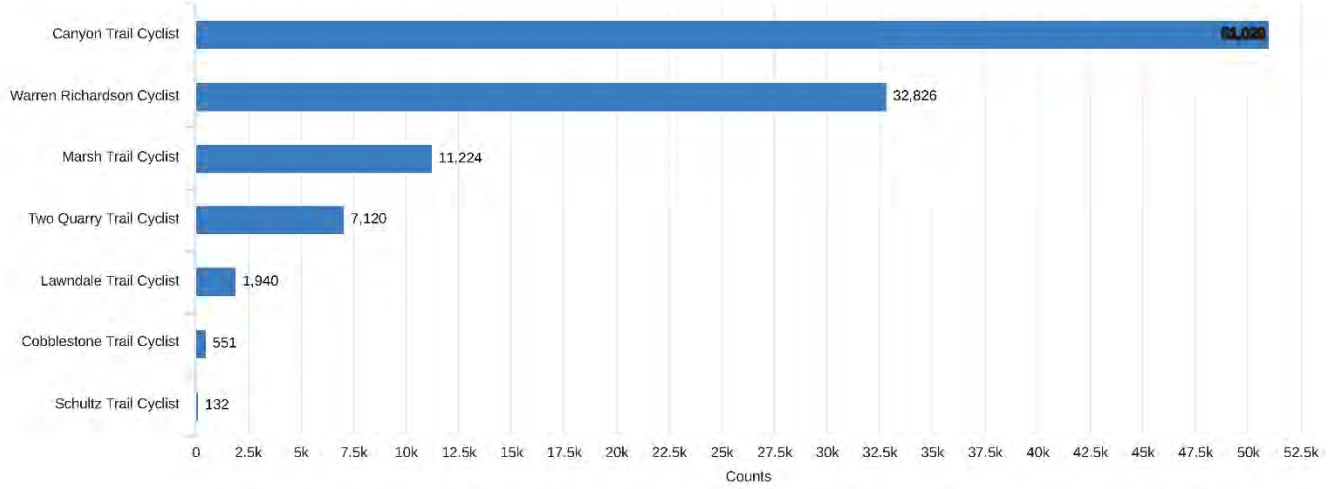
Total per Counter Location



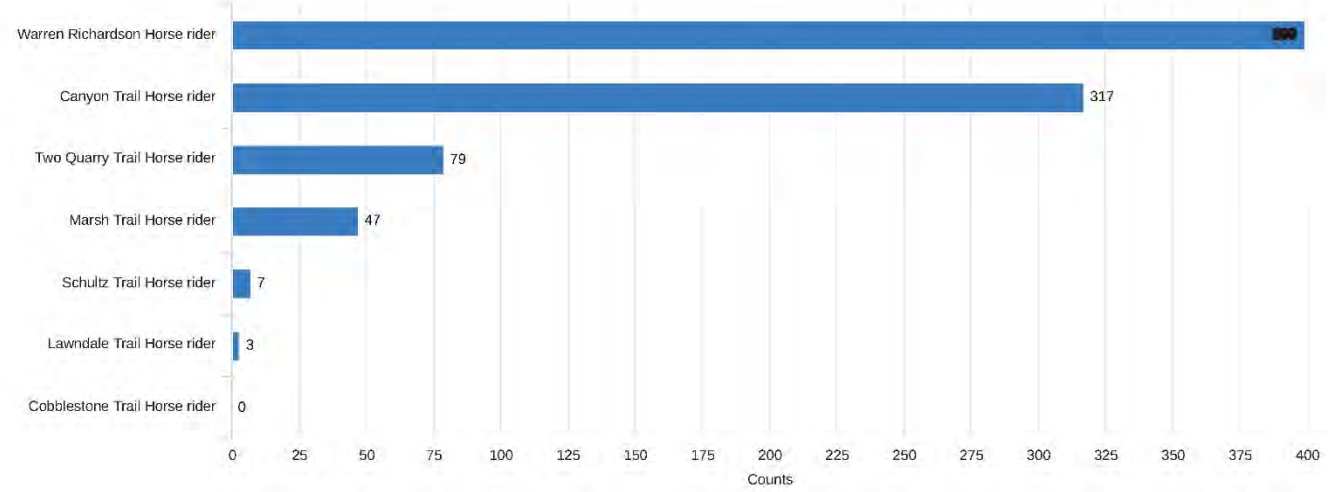
Total Pedestrian Use by Counter Location



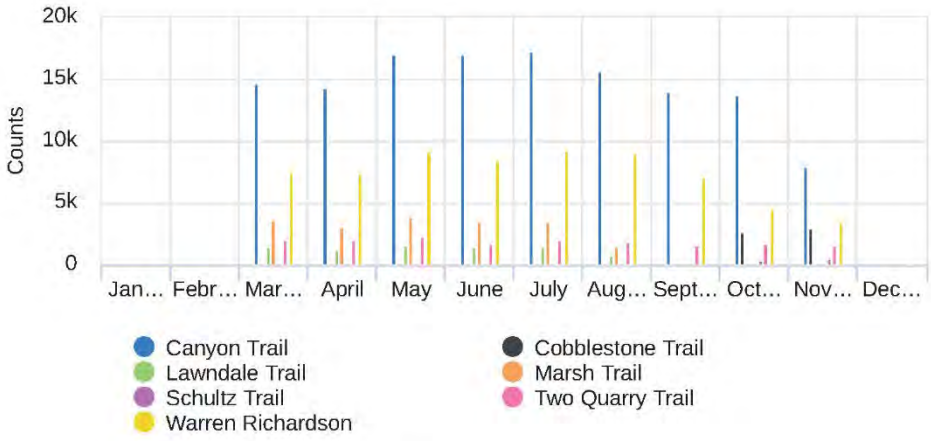
Total Cyclist Use by Counter Location



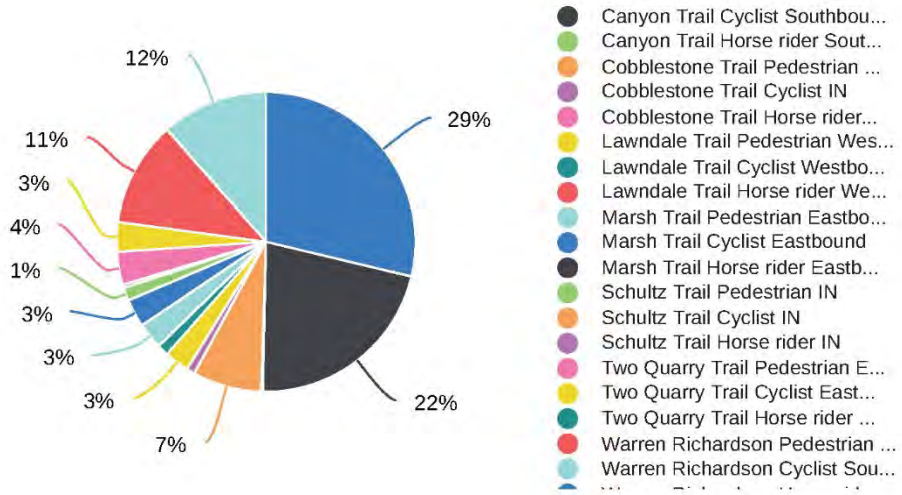
Total Horse Rider Use by Counter Location



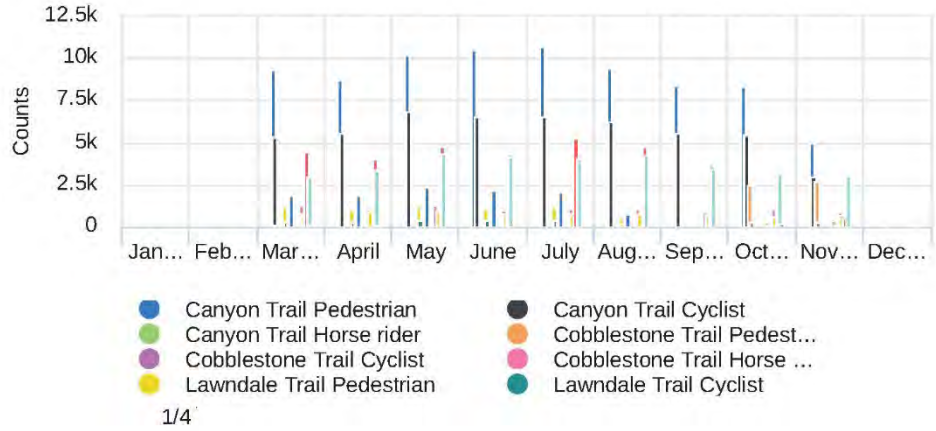
Total Monthly



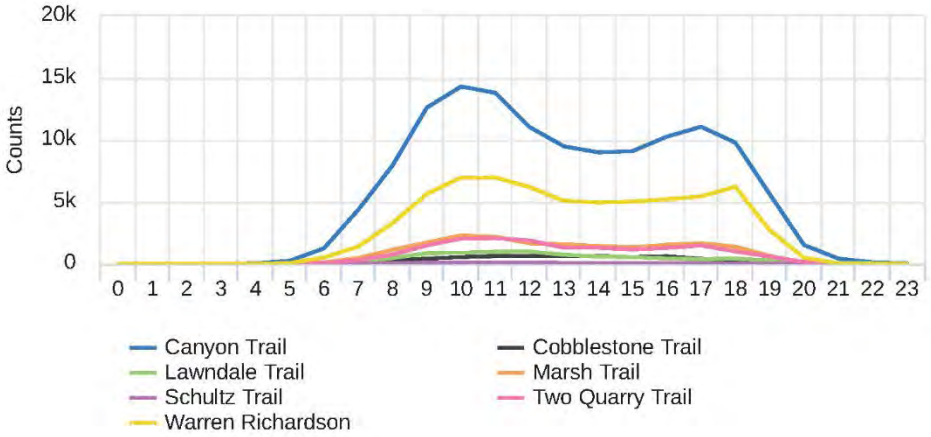
Total Average by Use Group



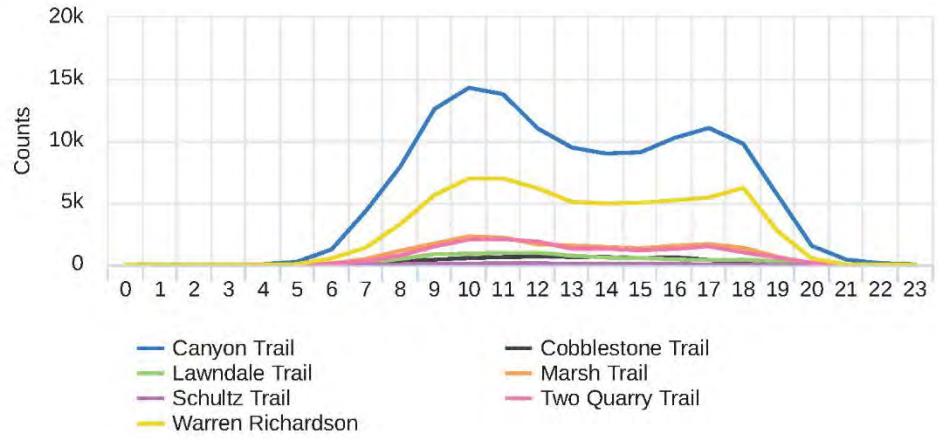
Monthly Traffic by Use Type



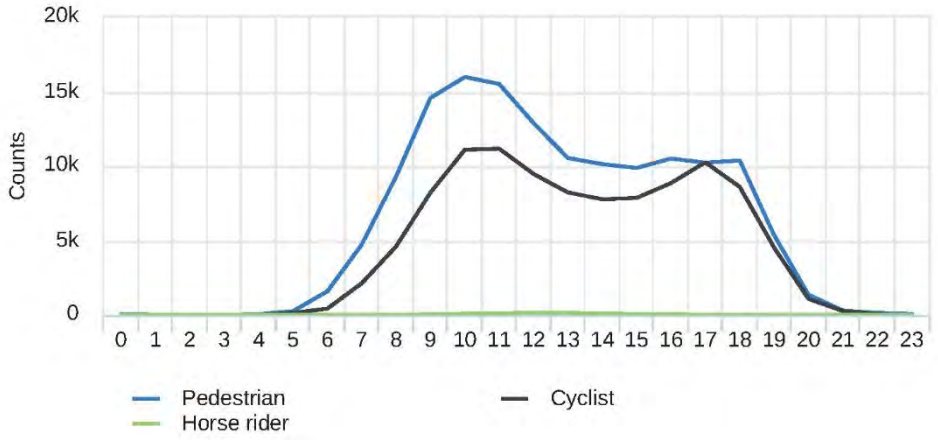
Hourly Profile Weekday Total Traffic



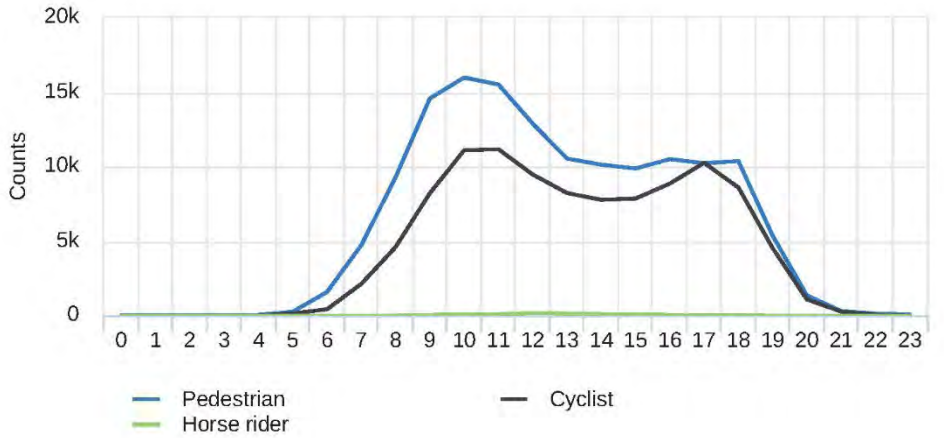
Hourly Profile Weekend Total Traffic



Hourly Profile Weekend by Use Type



Hourly Profile Weekday by Use Type



Key Figures Summary

Site	Total	Daily Average	Average Weekday Traffic	Average Weekend Traffic	Daily Median	Peak Day
Canyon Trail	132,121	502	423	706	471	Sunday, March 9, 2025
Canyon Trail – Pedestrian	80,775	307	261	424	291	Sunday, March 9, 2025
Canyon Trail – Cyclist	51,029	194	160	281	183	Sunday, March 23, 2025
Canyon Trail – Equestrian	317	1	1	1	0	Monday, Sept 1, 2025
Warren Richardson	66,332	242	215	311	235	Sunday, March 29, 2025
Warren Richardson – Pedestrian	33,107	121	112	144	118	Wed, July 30, 2025
Warren Richardson – Cyclist	32,826	120	101	167	114	Sunday, March 29, 2025
Warren Richardson – Equestrian	399	1	2	1	0	Tuesday, Oct 21, 2025
Cobblestone Trail	5,741	96	74	145	80	Sunday, Oct 19, 2025
Cobblestone Trail – Pedestrian	5,190	87	67	131	75	Sunday, Oct 19, 2025
Cobblestone Trail – Cyclist	551	9	7	14	9	Saturday, Oct 12, 2025
Cobblestone Trail – Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	Friday, Oct 3, 2025
Marsh Trail	19,383	91	71	143	82	Sunday, March 23, 2025
Marsh Trail – Pedestrian	8,112	38	30	60	34	Monday, March 24, 2025
Marsh Trail – Cyclist	11,224	53	41	82	50	Sunday, March 9, 2025
Marsh Trail – Equestrian	47	0	0	0	0	Tuesday, March 25, 2025
Two Quarry Trail	16,936	62	50	91	57	Thursday, April 17, 2025
Two Quarry Trail – Pedestrian	9,737	36	29	51	31	Thursday, April 17, 2025
Two Quarry Trail – Cyclist	7,120	26	21	39	23	Saturday, March 29, 2025
Two Quarry Trail – Equestrian	79	0	0	0	0	Friday, Aug 29, 2025
Lawndale Trail	8,228	39	29	63	32	Sunday, March 23, 2025
Lawndale Trail – Pedestrian	6,285	30	23	46	25	Sunday, March 23, 2025
Lawndale Trail – Cyclist	1,940	9	6	17	7	Sunday, April 13, 2025
Lawndale Trail – Equestrian	3	0	0	0	0	Monday, July 23, 2025
Schultz Trail	875	14	10	25	11	Saturday, Oct 4, 2025
Schultz Trail – Pedestrian	736	12	8	21	8	Saturday, Oct 4, 2025
Schultz Trail – Cyclist	132	2	2	3	2	Tuesday, Nov 25, 2025
Schultz Trail – Equestrian	7	0	0	0	0	Saturday, Nov 1, 2025

Appendix 3

Trail Inventory Maps

Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:29,000

N
W E
S

0 1,800
Feet

Notes:

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

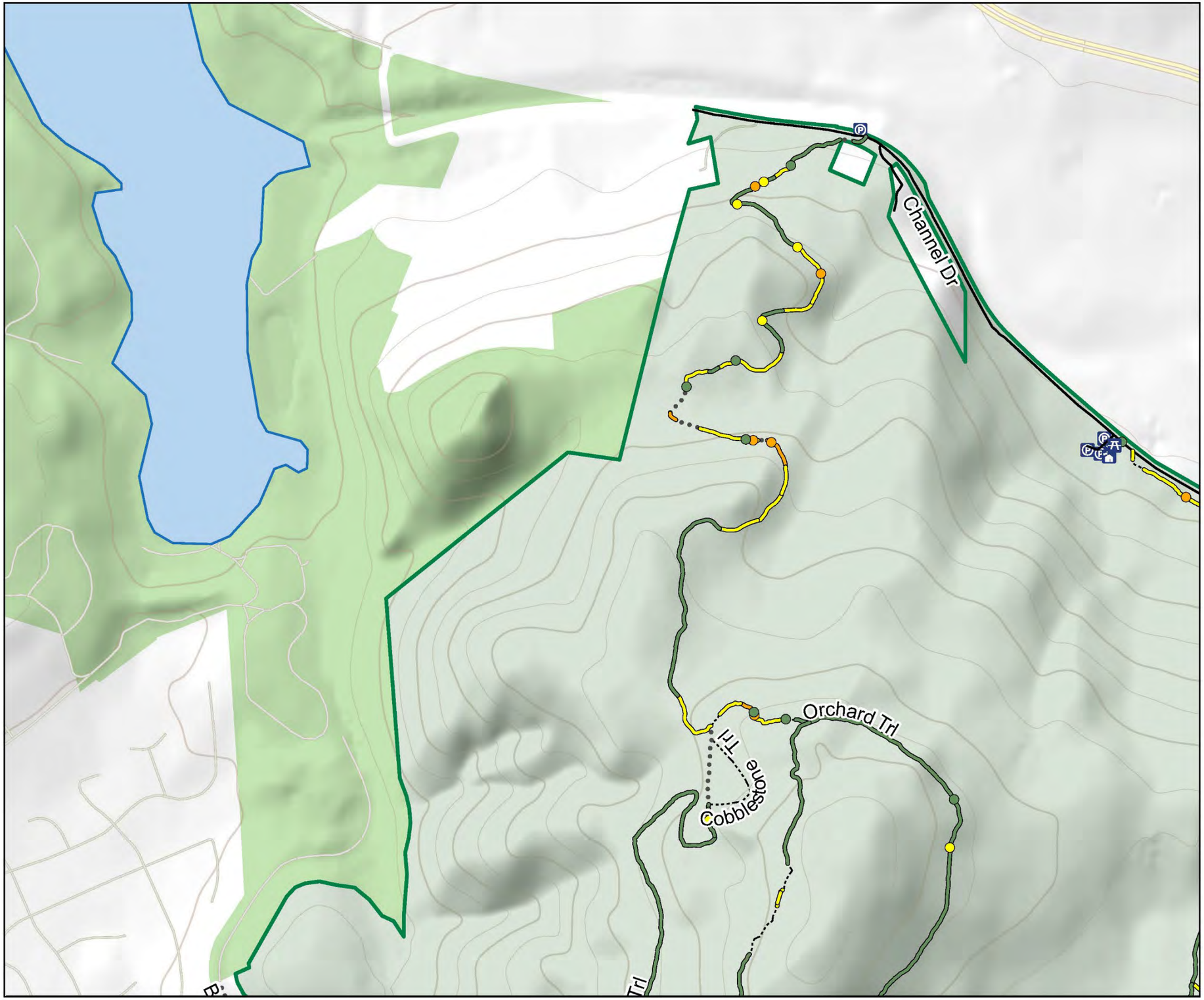
Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
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- Museum/Visitor center
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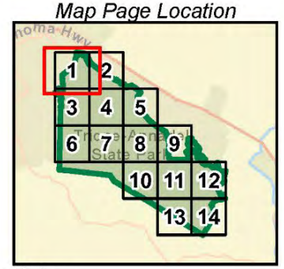
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location



Scale
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0 450
Feet

Notes:

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Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 1/20/2026

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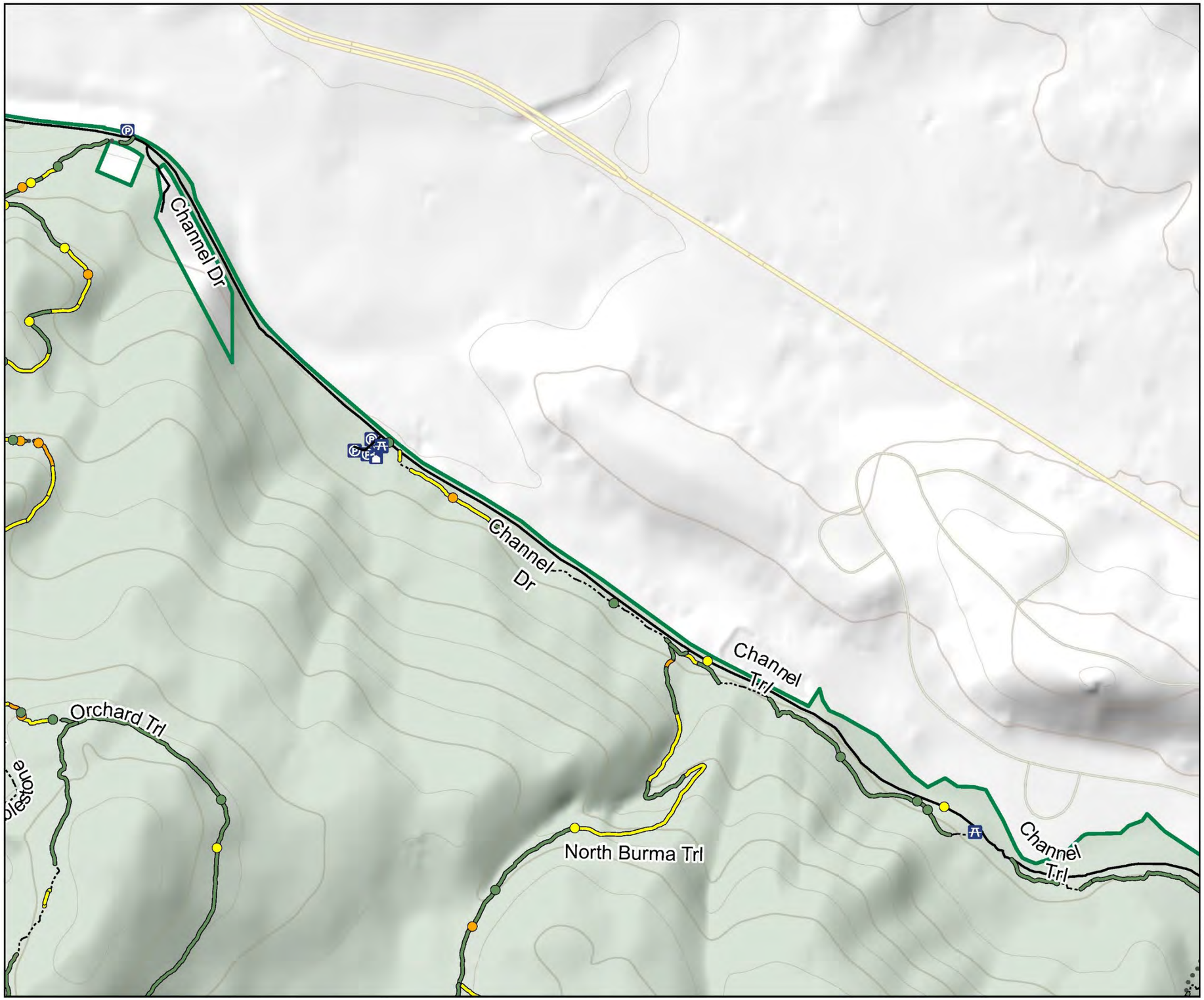


Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

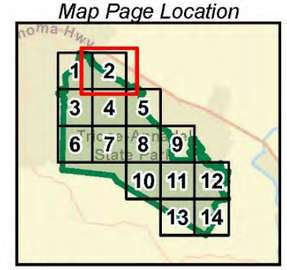
- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location



Scale
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0 450
Feet

Notes:

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Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

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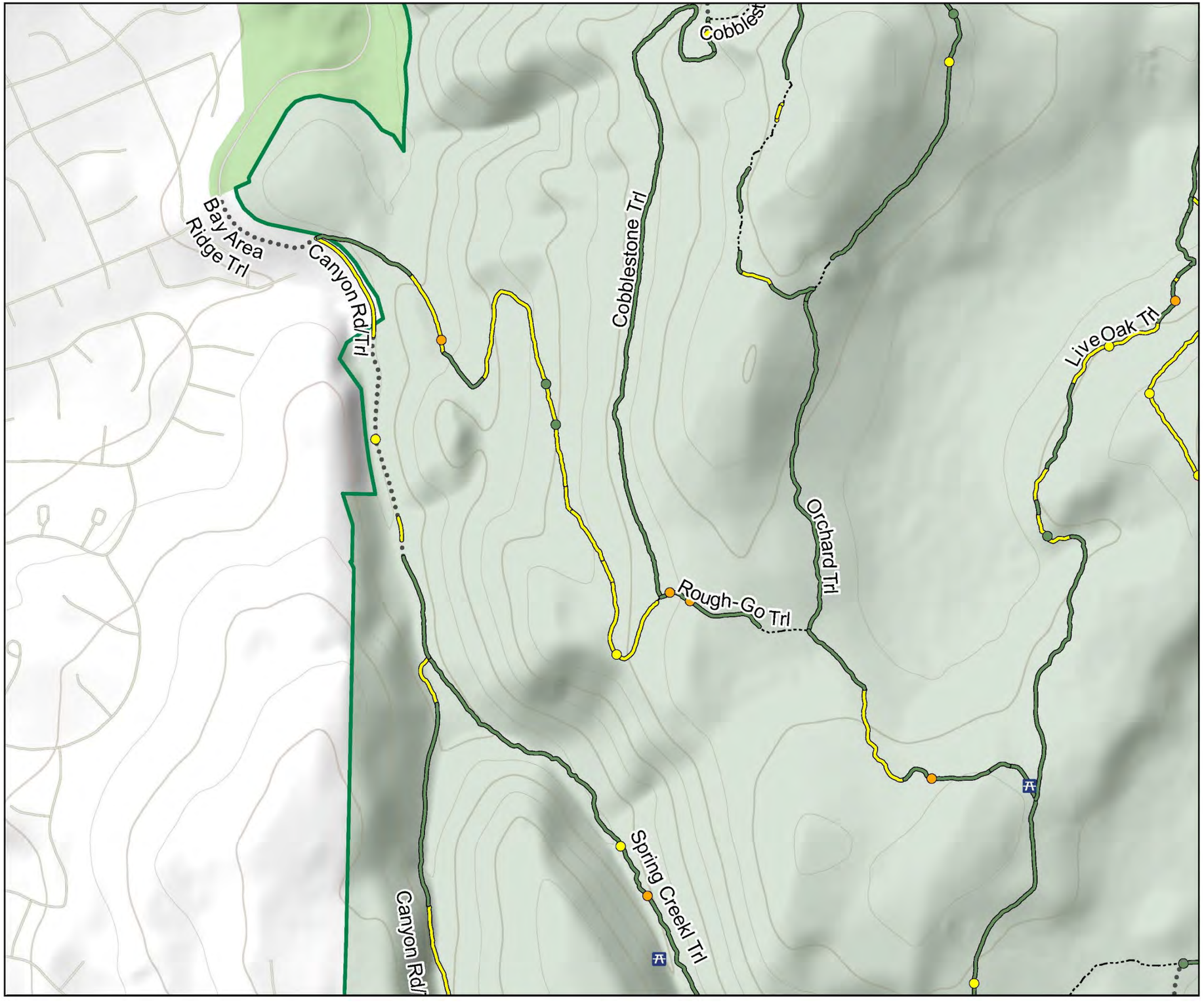
Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
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- Museum/Visitor center
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- Lake or Pond
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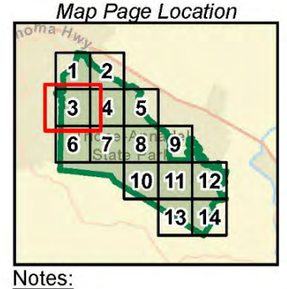

Scale
1:7,000

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W E
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0 450
Feet

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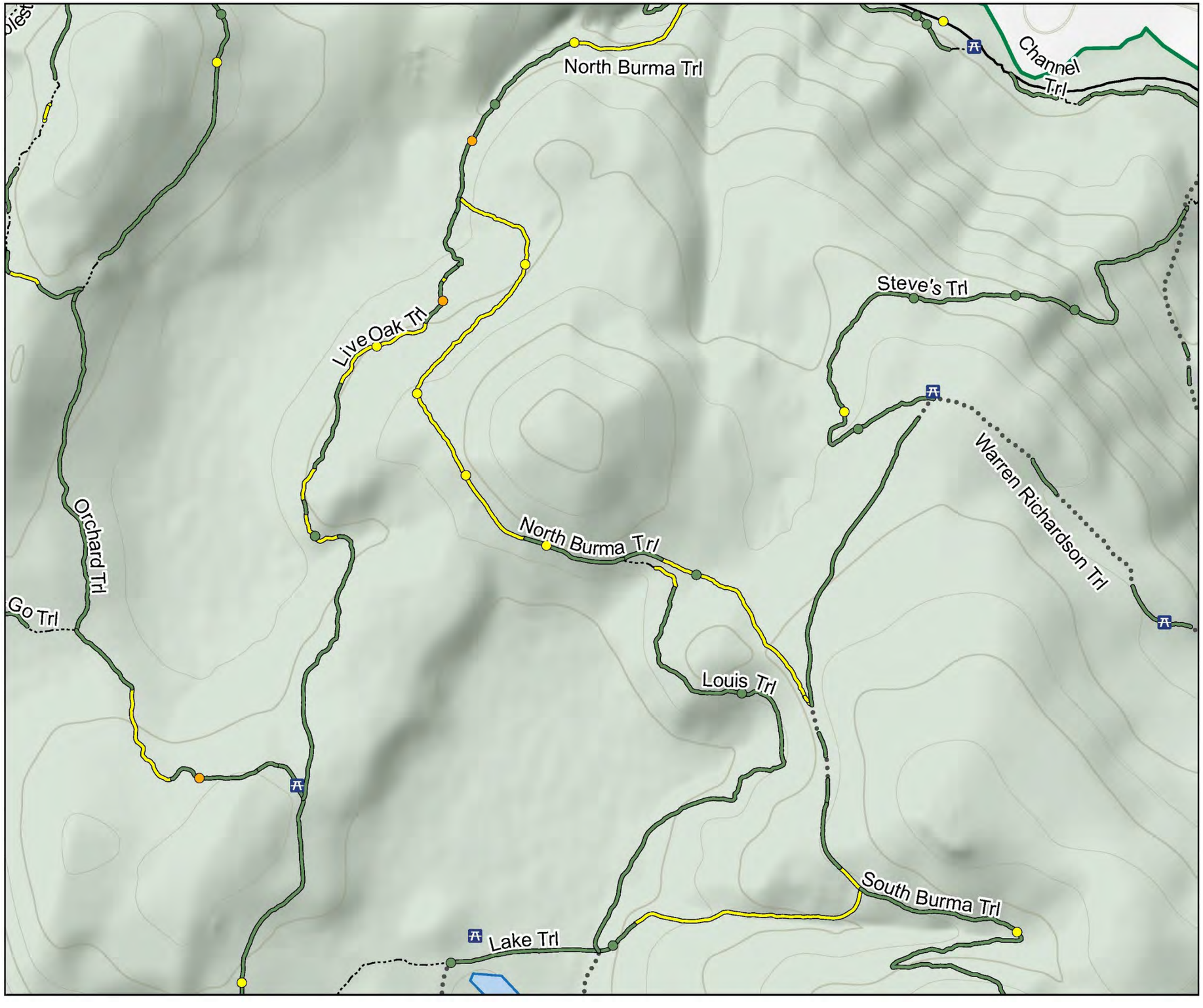
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:7,000

N
W E
S

0 450
Feet

Notes:

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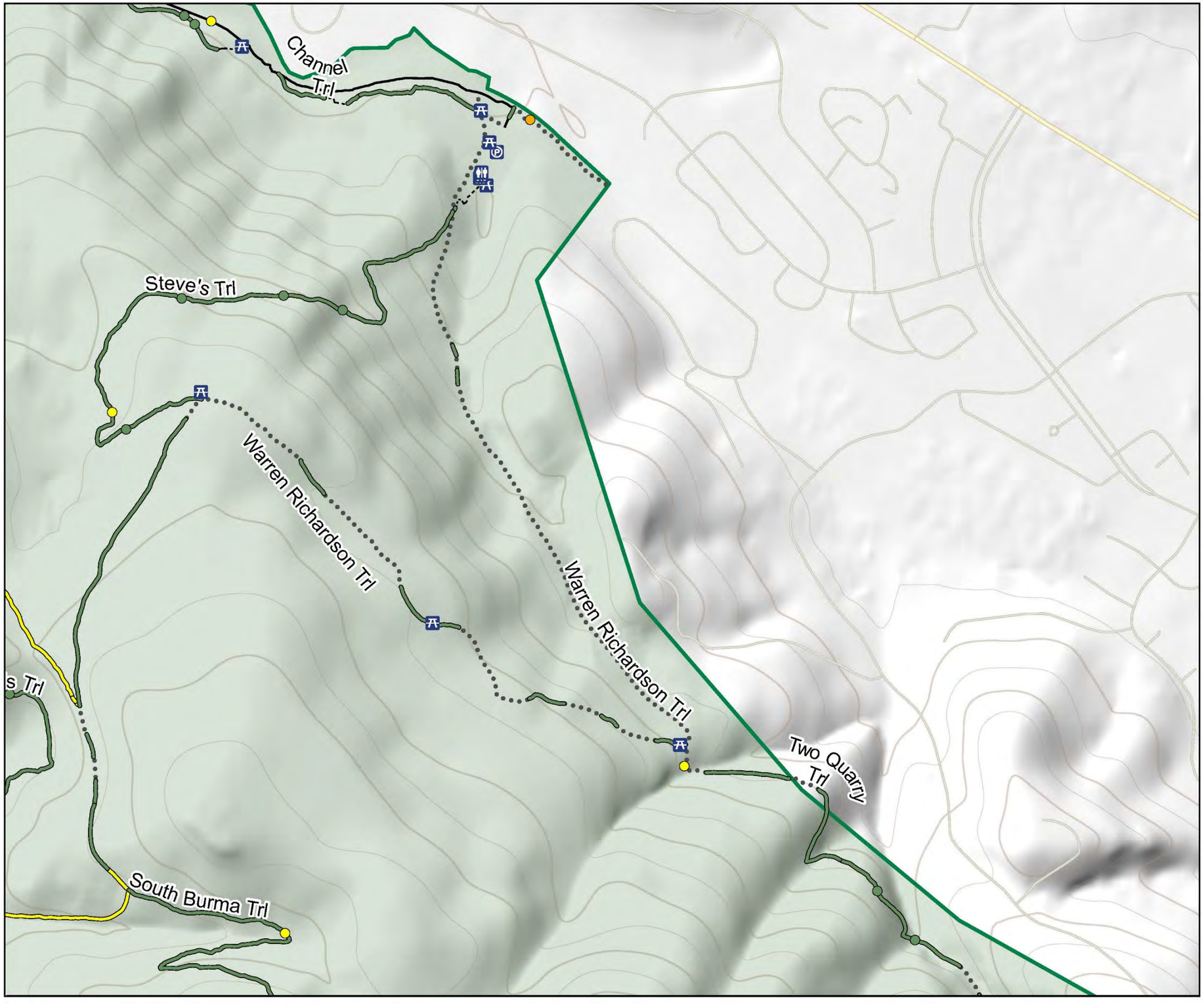
Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
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Scale
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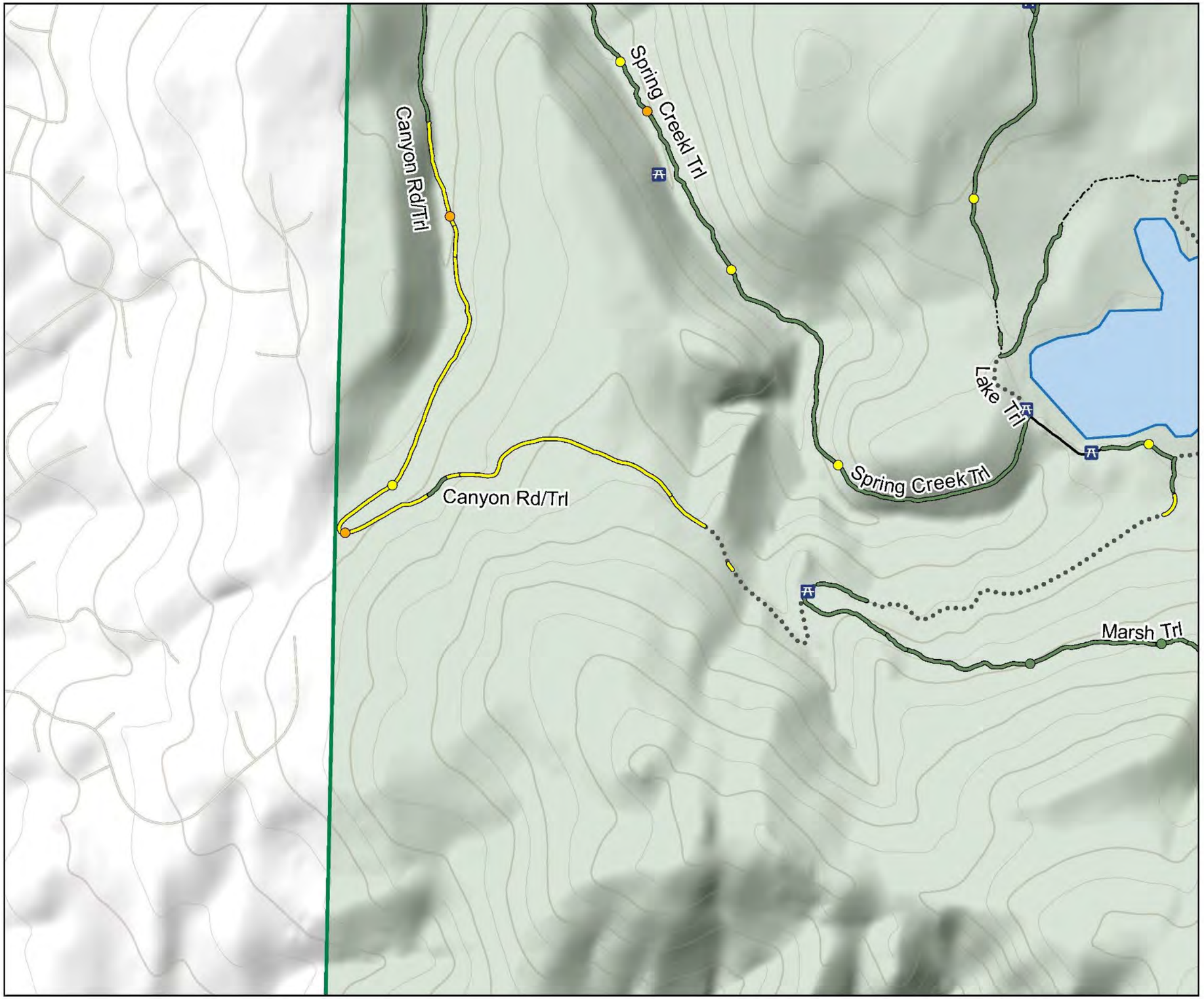

Erosion Severity

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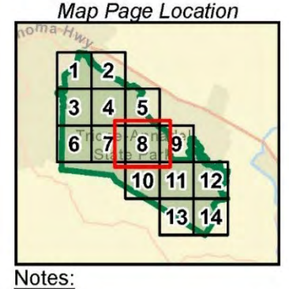
Map Page Location



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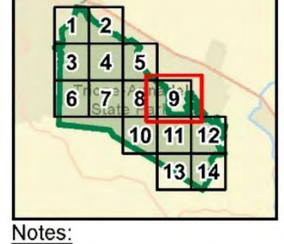

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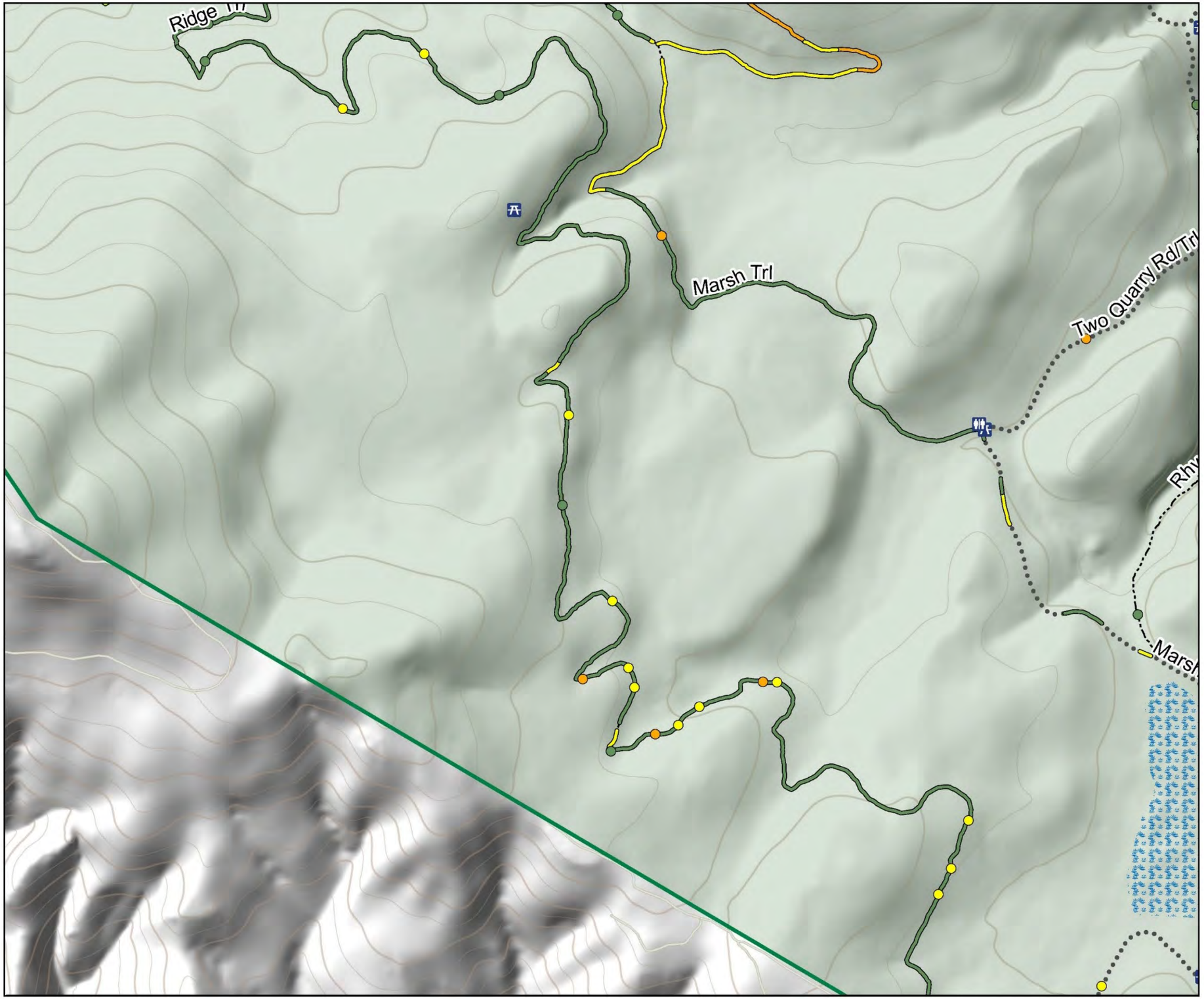

Erosion Severity

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- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

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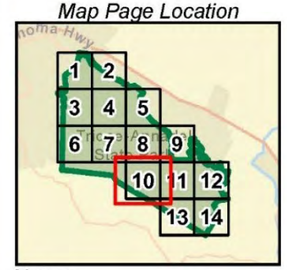
Map Page Location



Scale
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Feet

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Erosion Severity

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- Parking Area

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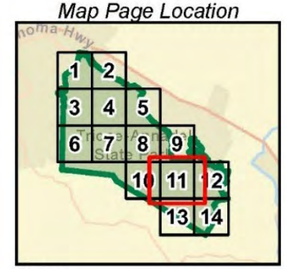

Scale
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Feet

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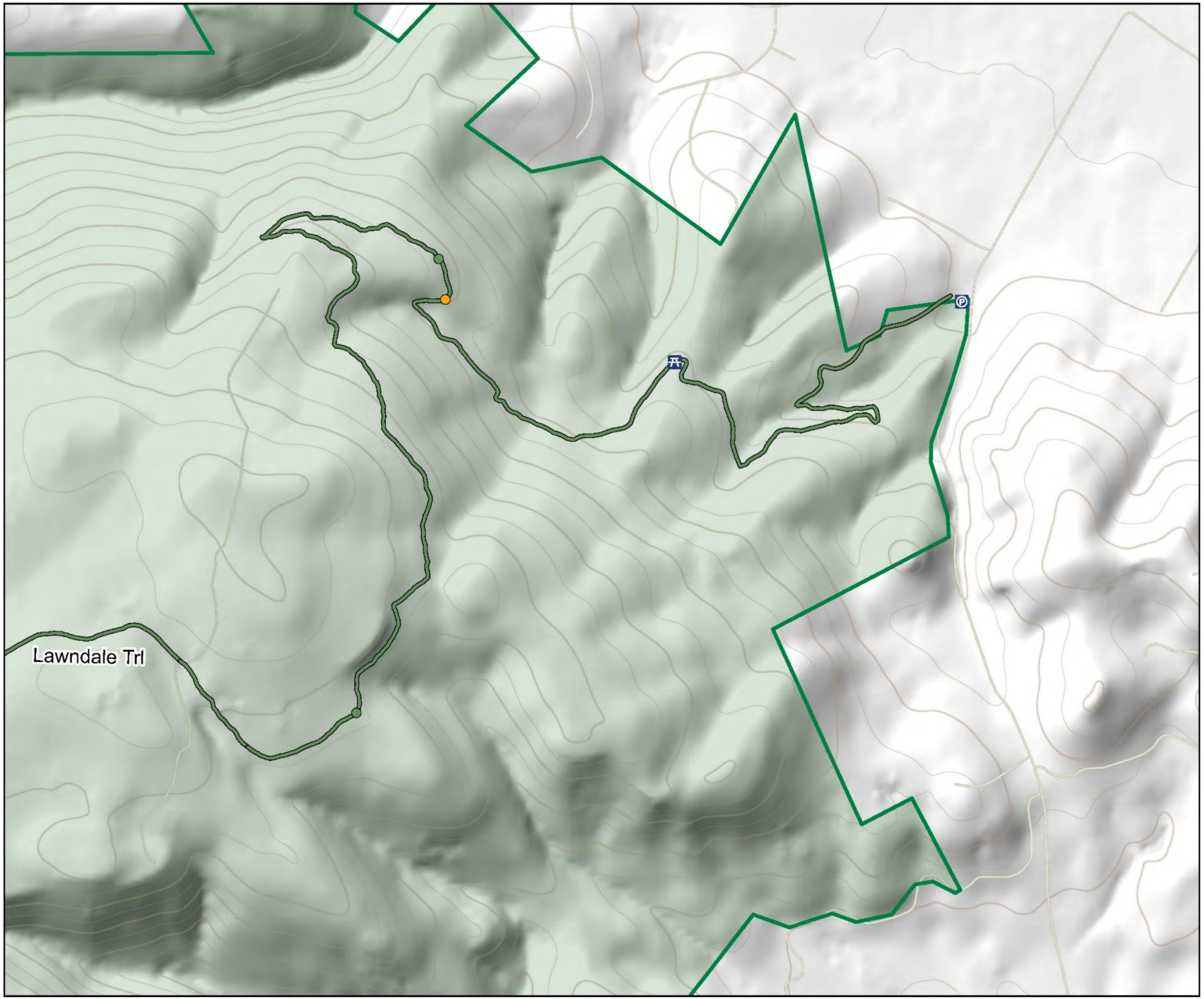

Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

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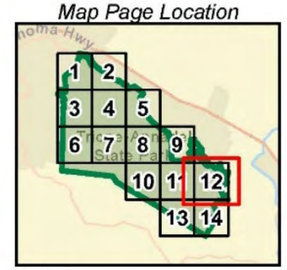
- Slight

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location



Scale
1:7,000

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0 450
Feet

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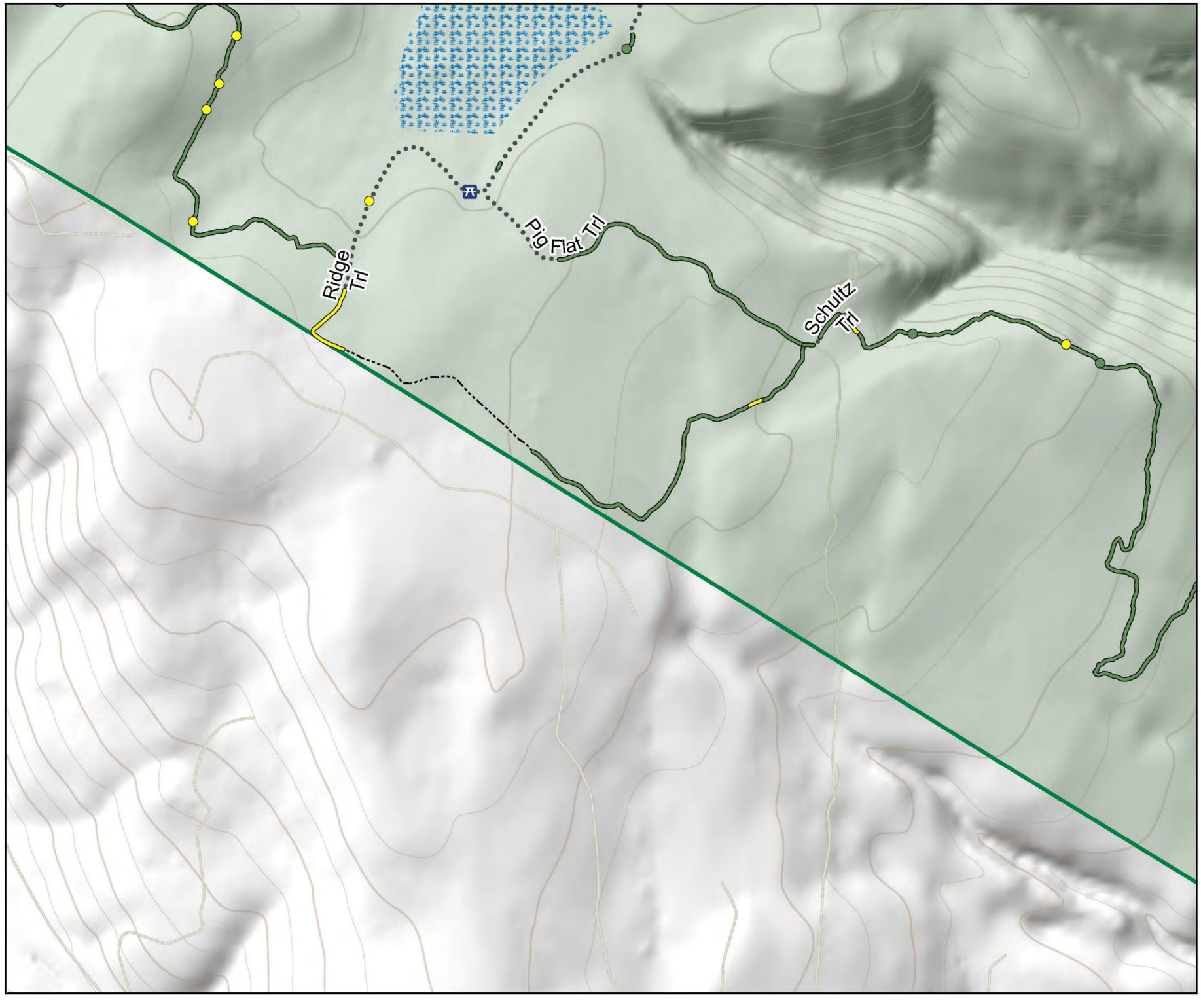

Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:7,000

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0 450
Feet

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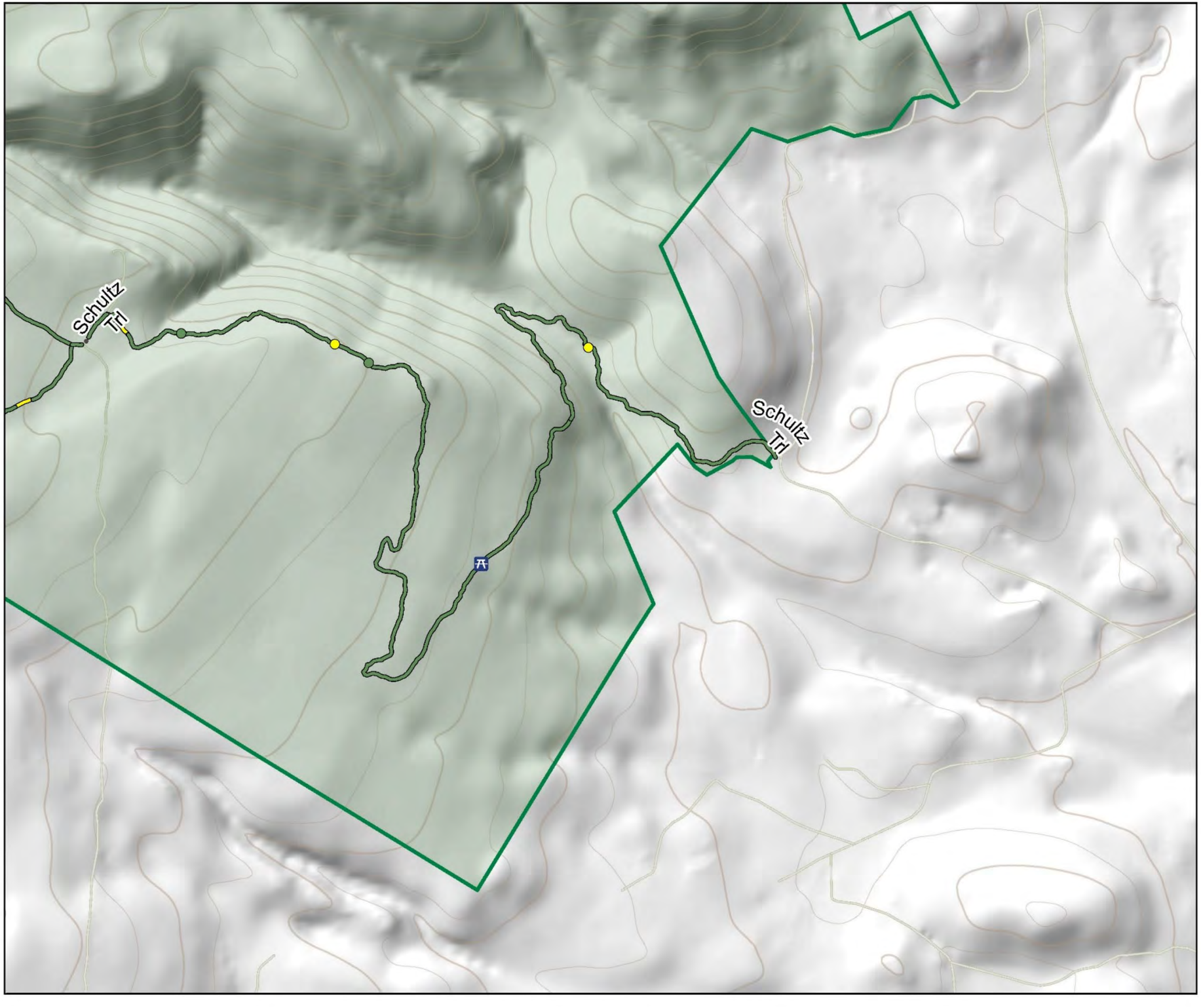

Erosion Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Erosion Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

Erosion Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:7,000

N
W
E
S

0 450
Feet

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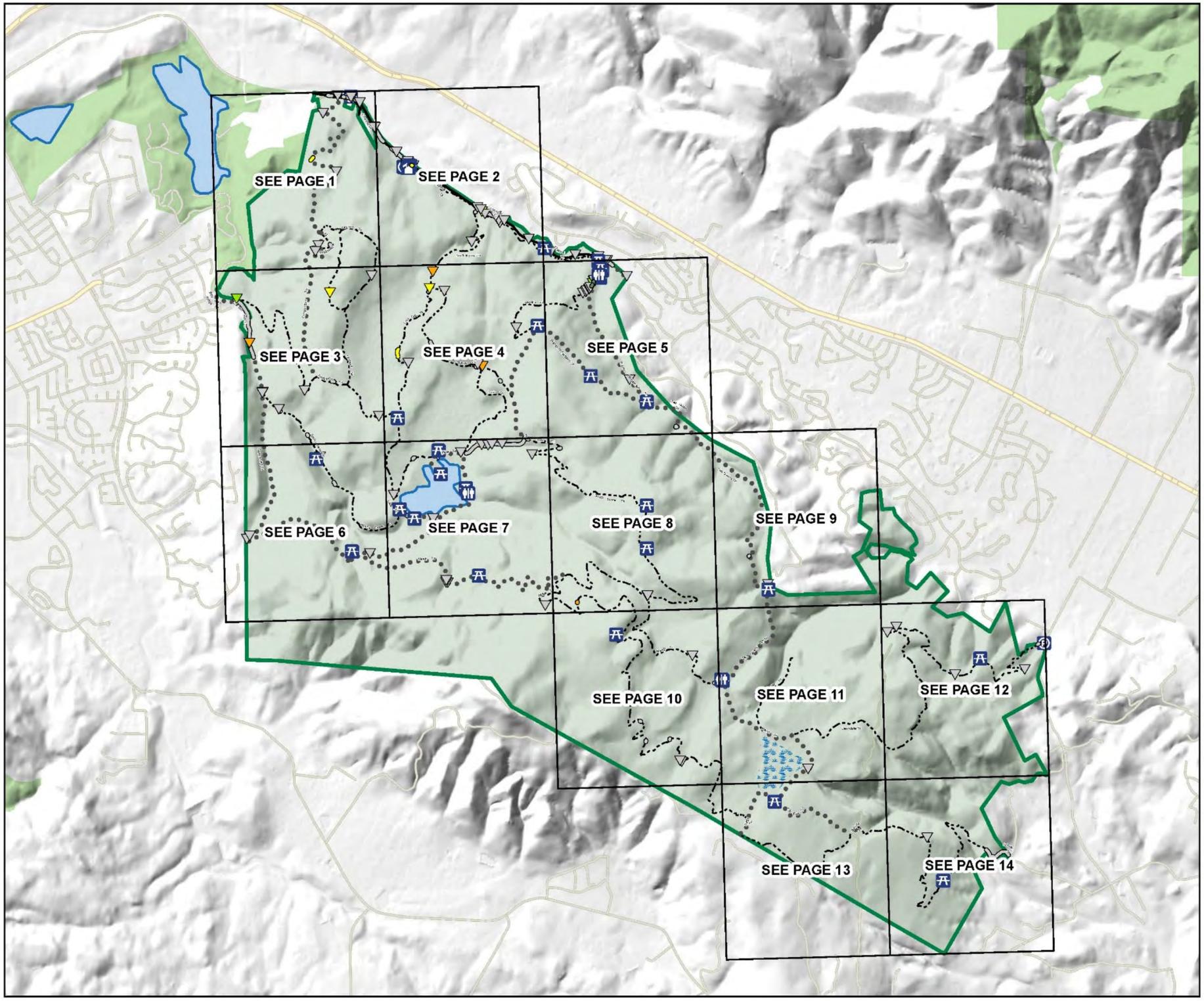

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:40,000

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:8,000

N W E S

0 510 Feet

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

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- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:8,000

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Feet

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

powerline
barrier
barrier
barrier
barrier
utility vault
Channel Dr
barrier
barrier
utility vault
powerline
barrier
utility vault
railing, left
railing, right
utility vault
barrier
road, 16'
barrier
railing, right
barrier
retaining wall, left
causeway, left
retaining wall, right
retaining wall, left
pipeline
riprap
Channel Dr
pipeline
gate
riprap
watercourse
Channel Trl
step
barrier
utility vault
utility vault
retaining wall, right
Orchard Trl
riprap
retaining wall, left
bench
watercourse
utility vault
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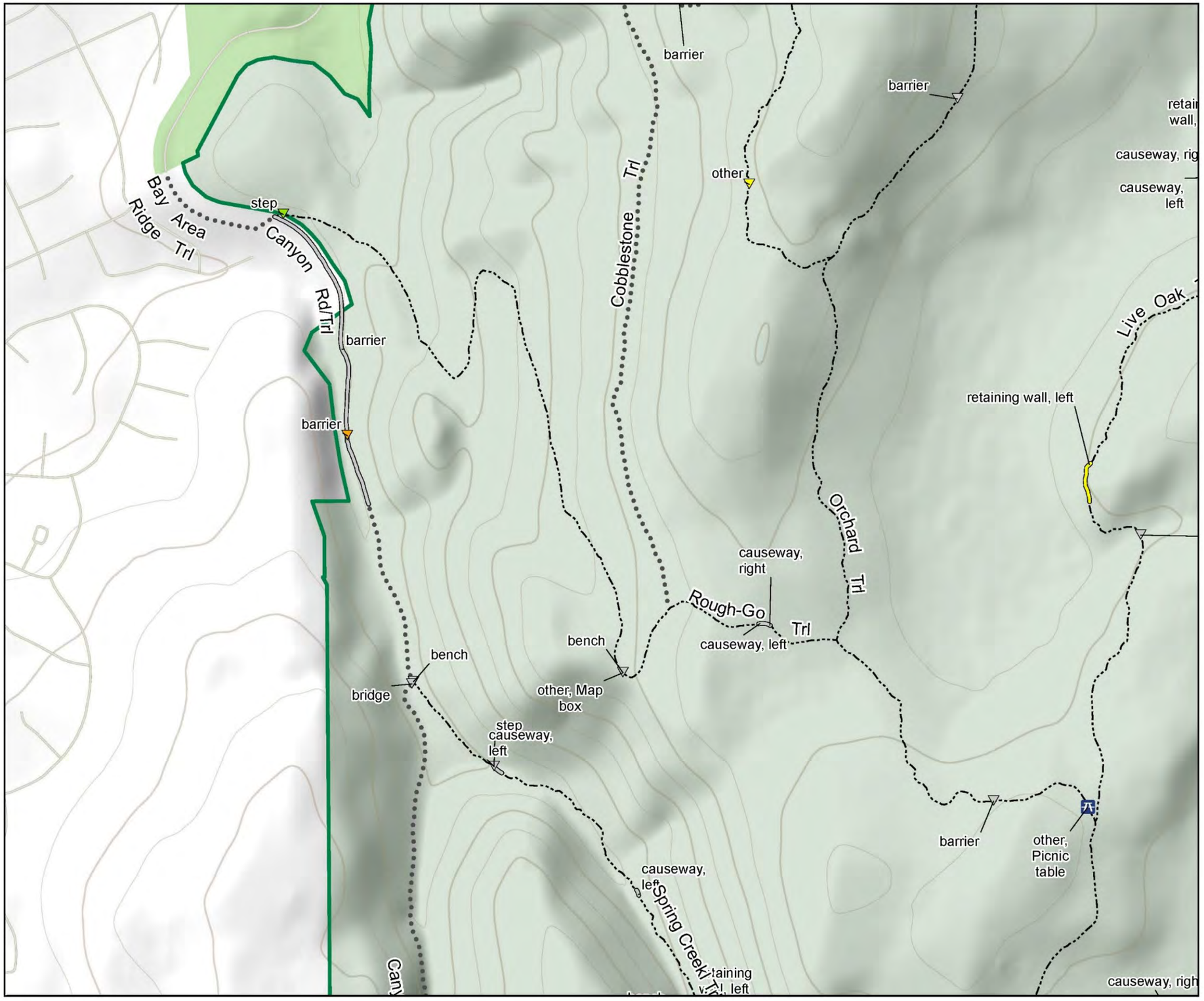
Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity



Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
- High
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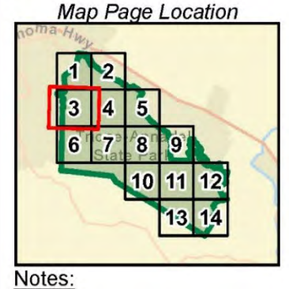

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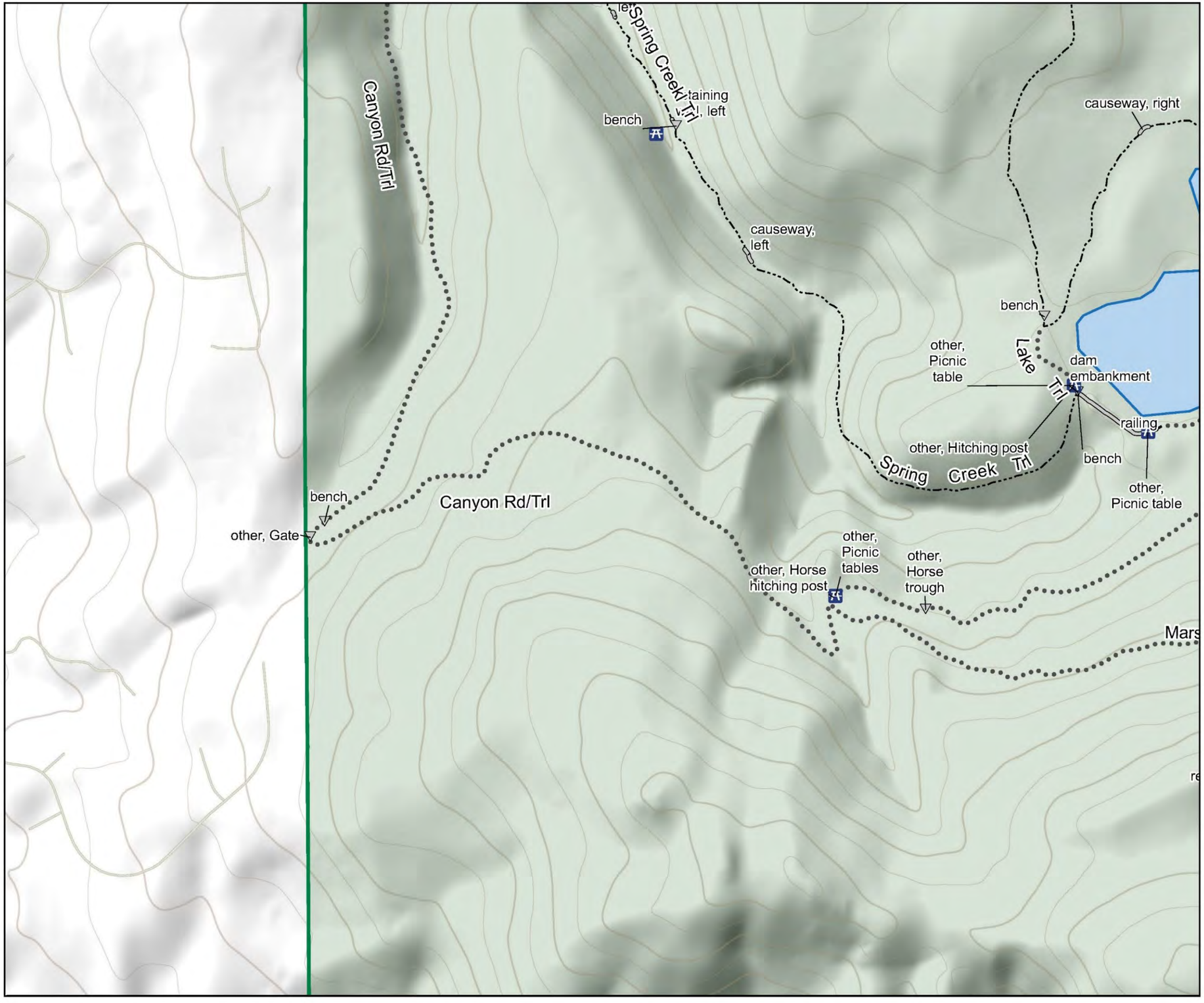

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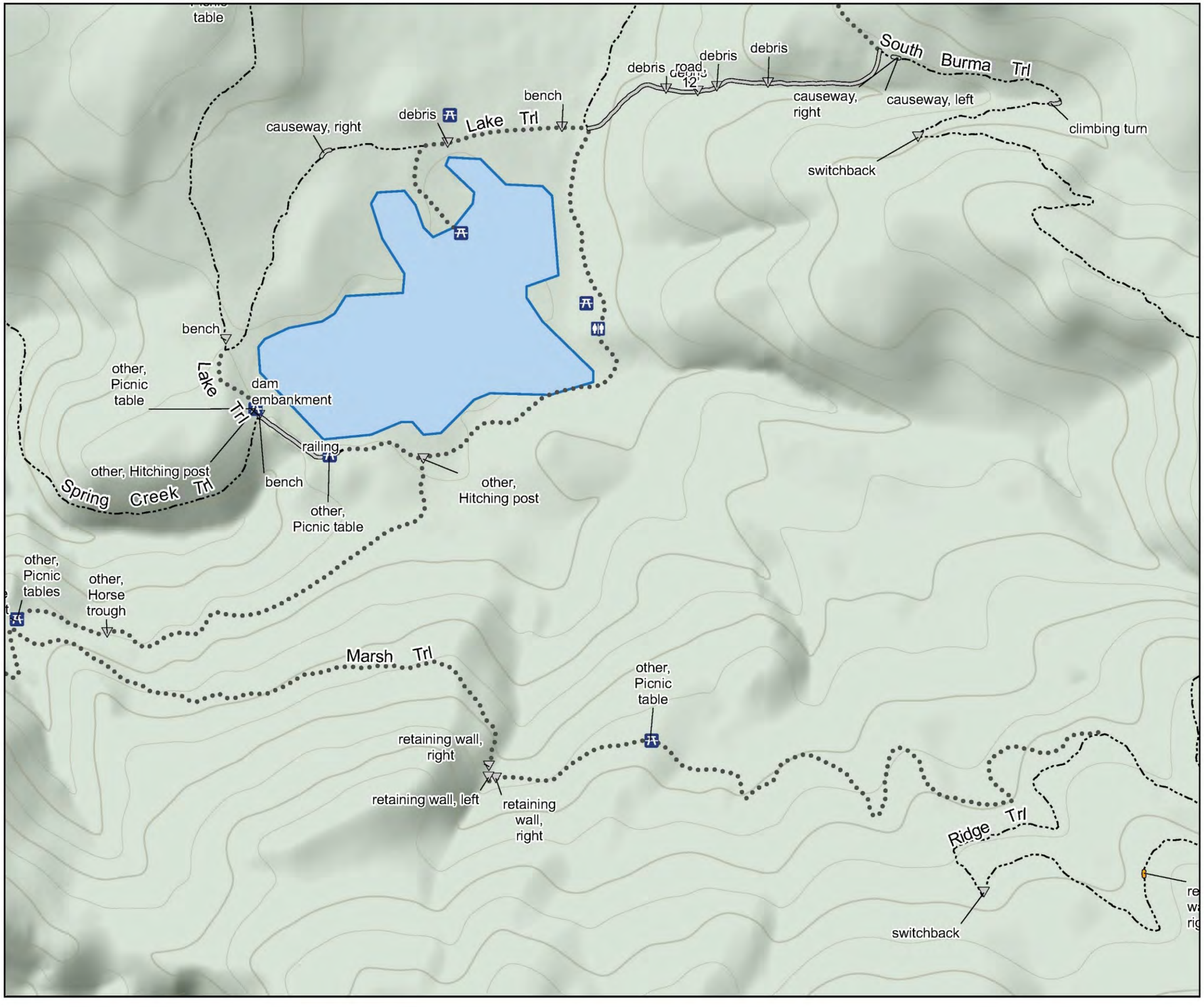

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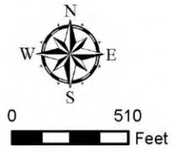
Scale 1:8,000



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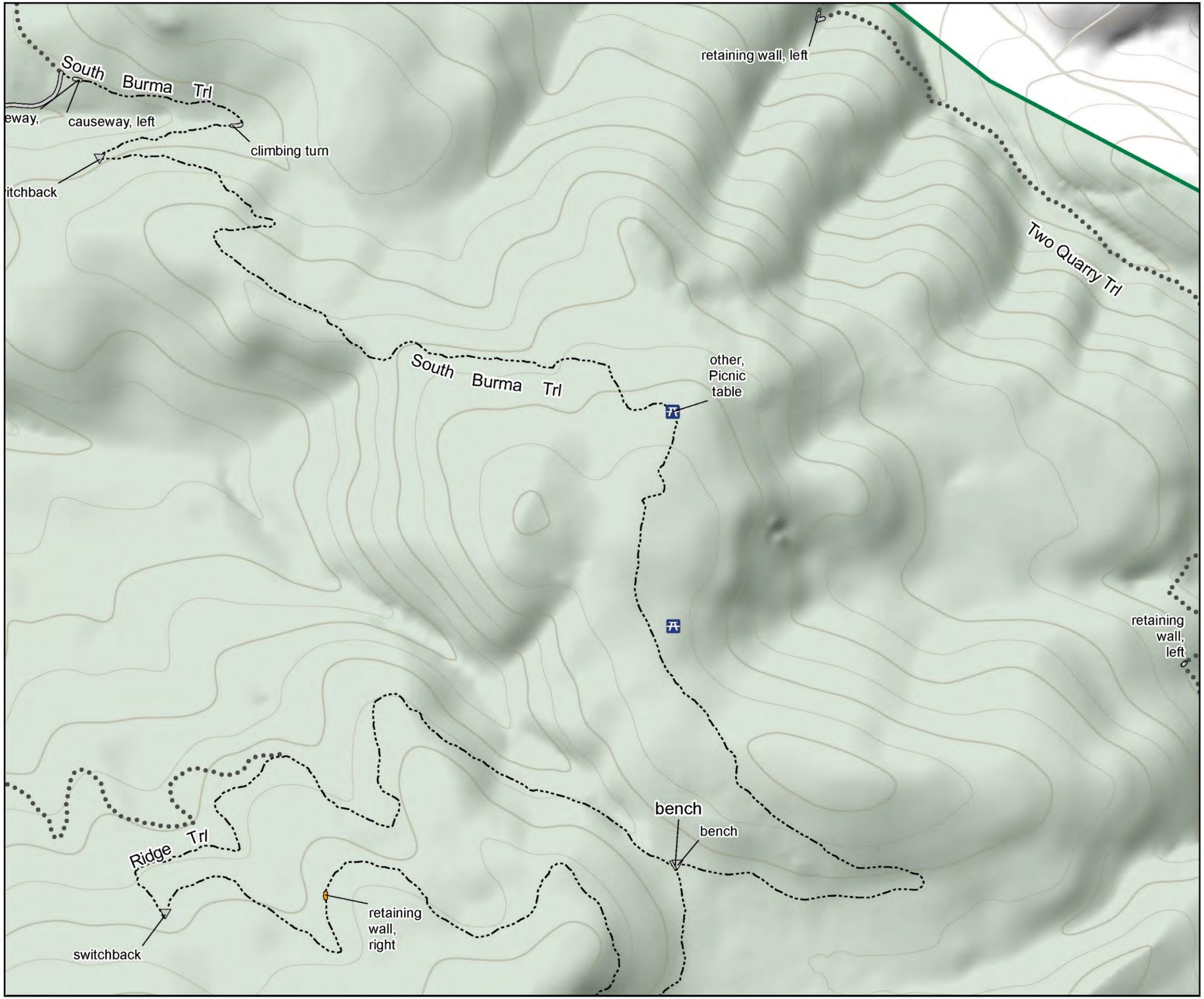

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

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- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:8,000

N W E S

0 510 Feet

Notes:

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Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:8,000

N
W E
S

0 510 Feet

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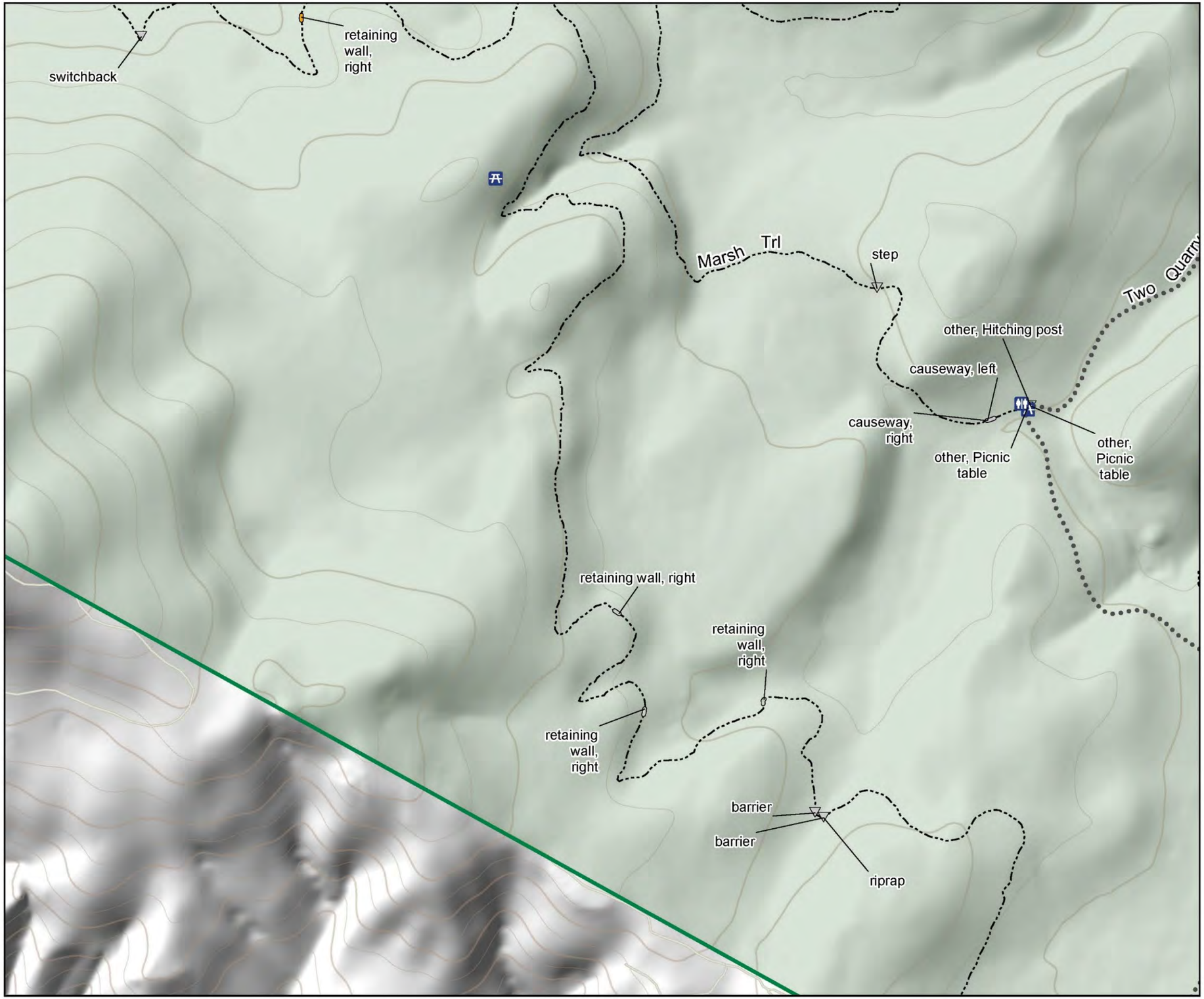
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
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Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

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- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:8,000

N W E S

0 510 Feet

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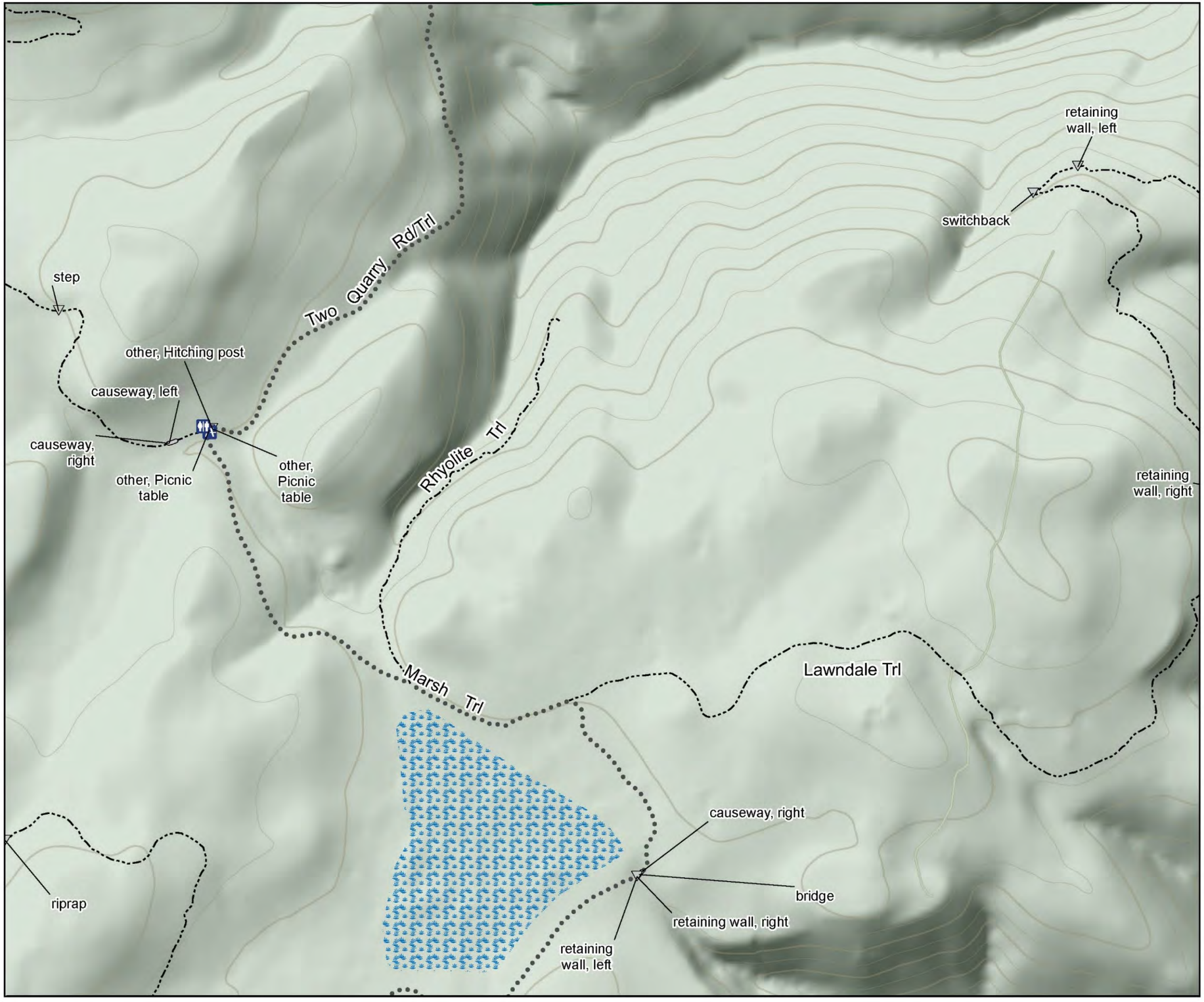

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
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Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

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N W E S

0 510 Feet

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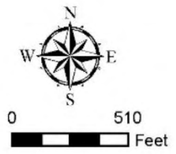
Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:8,000



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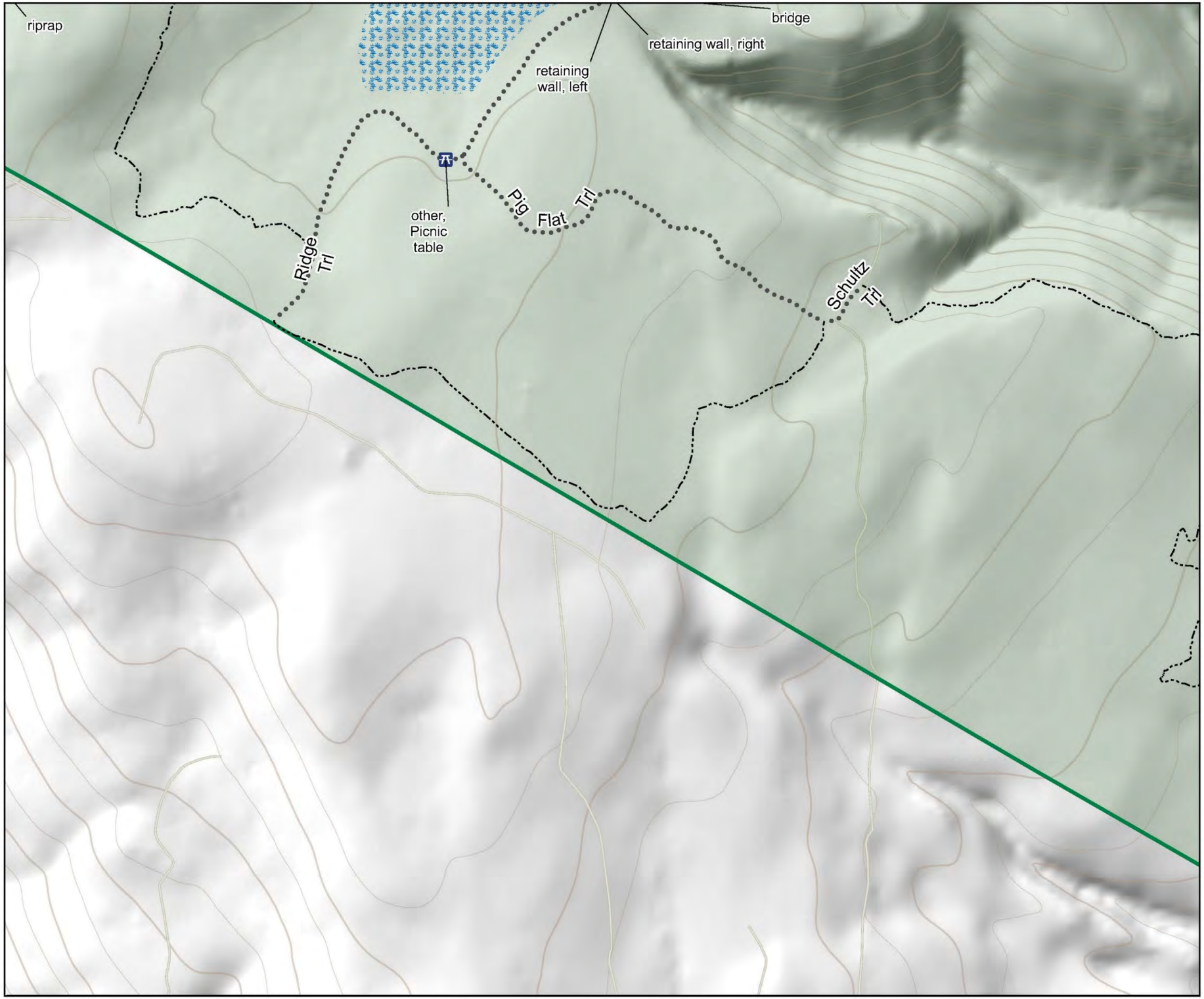

Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
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Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
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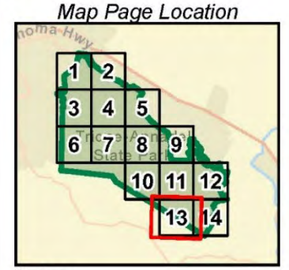
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location



Scale 1:8,000

N W E S

0 510 Feet

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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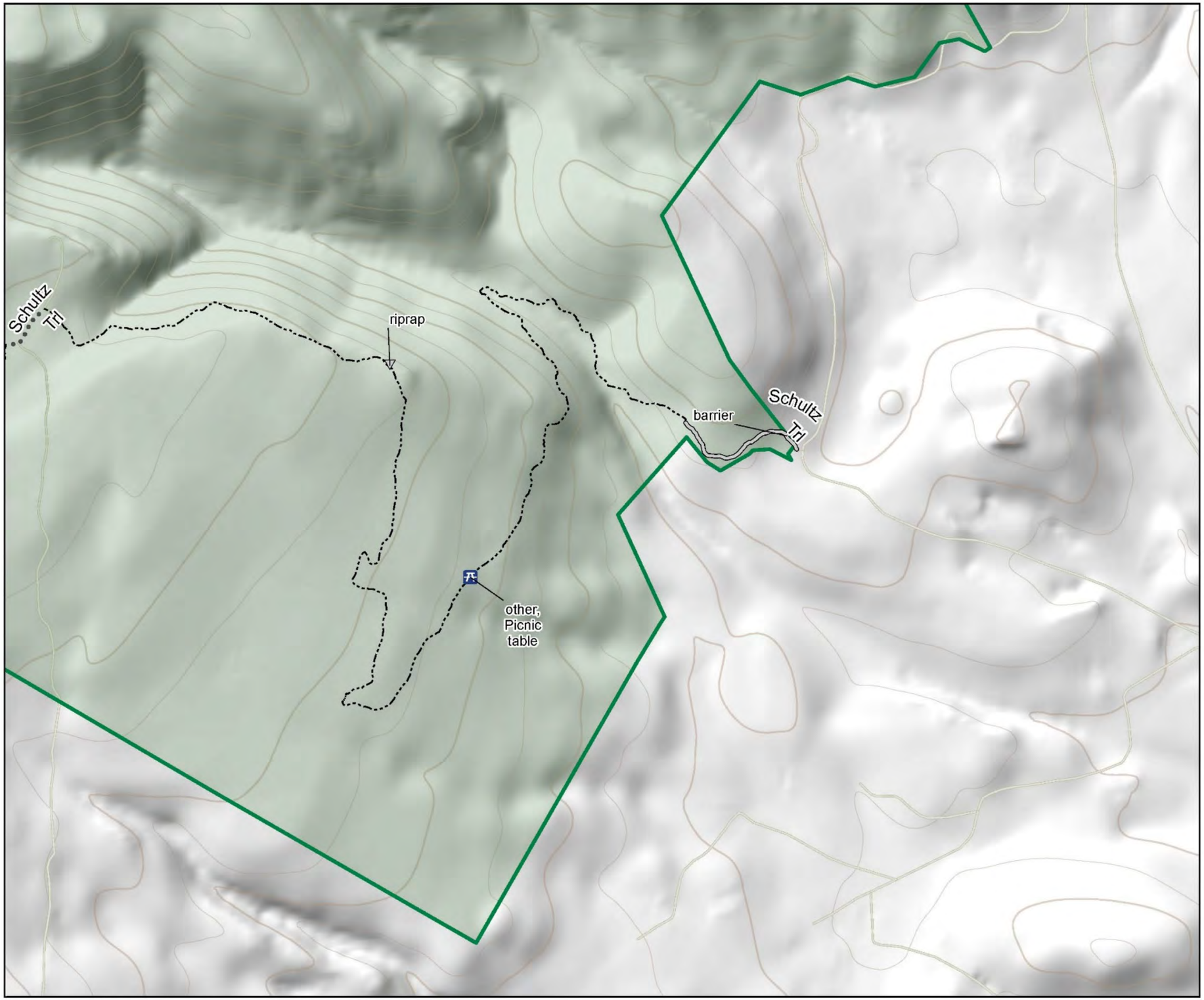
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Road and Trail Structures Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Road & Trail Structure Severity Points

- Critical
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- No Severity

Road & Trail Structure Severity Lines

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- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:8,000

N W E S

0 510 Feet

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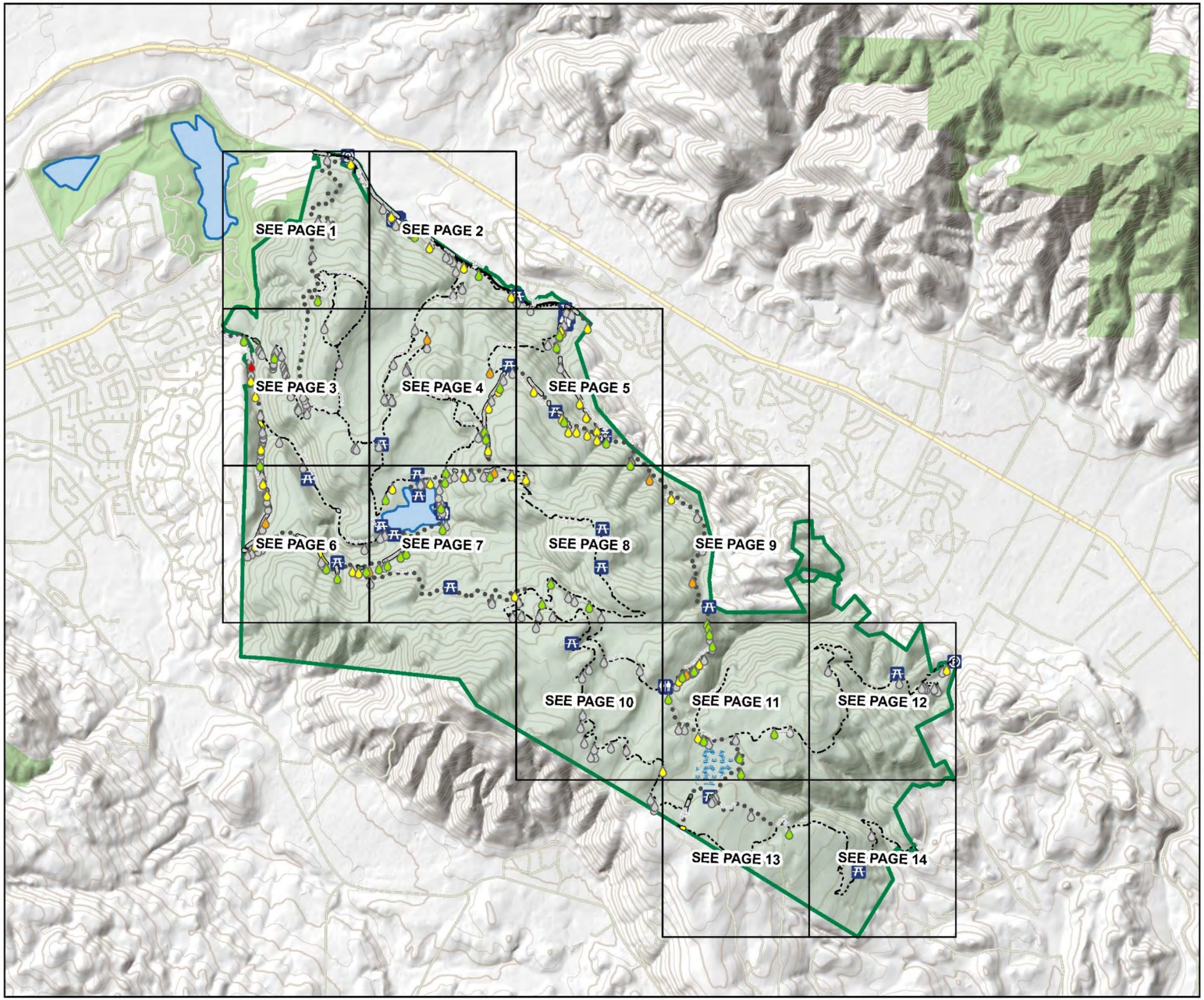
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:35,000

N
W
E
S

0 2,250 Feet

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Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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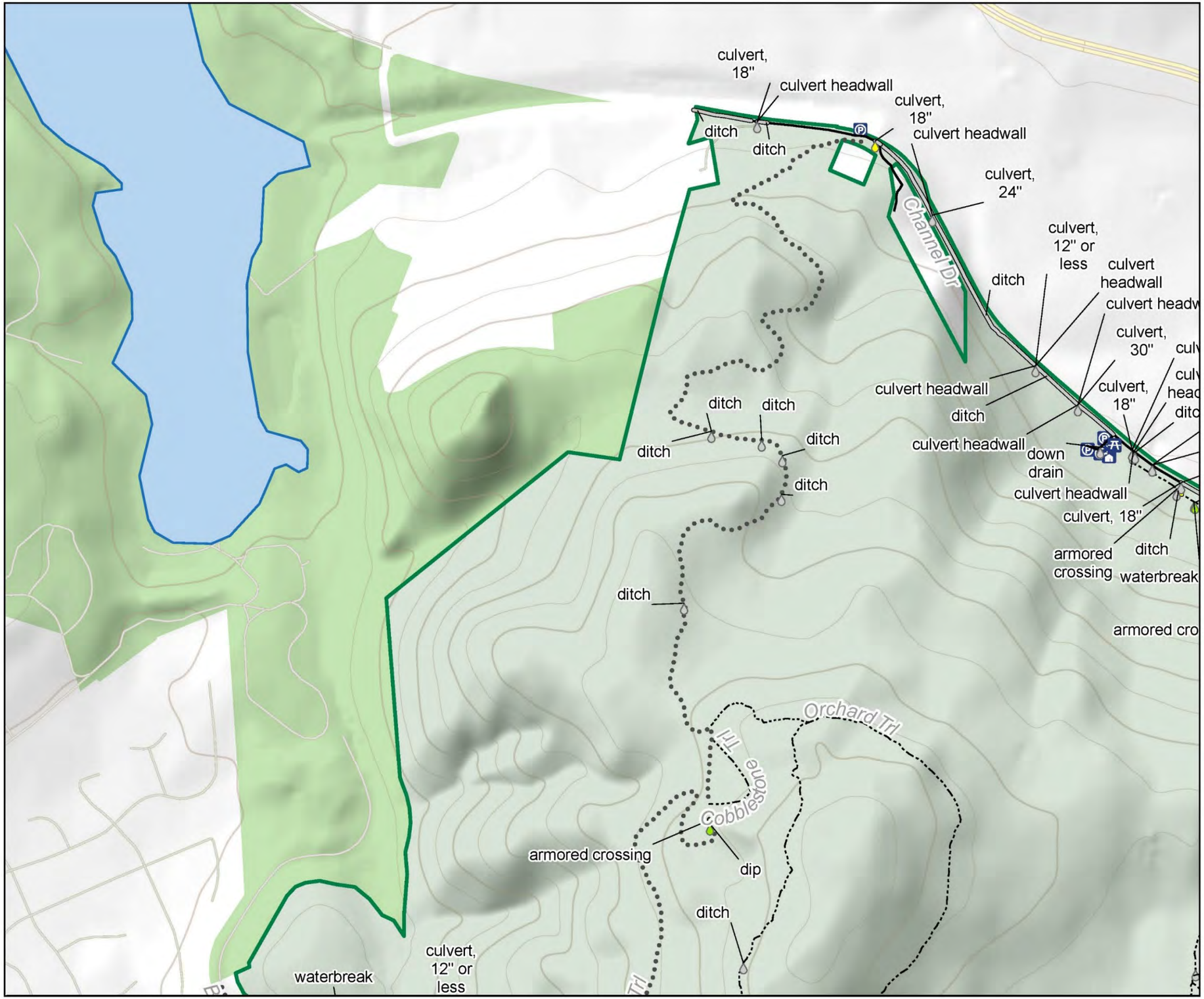
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 1 of 14



Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

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- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
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- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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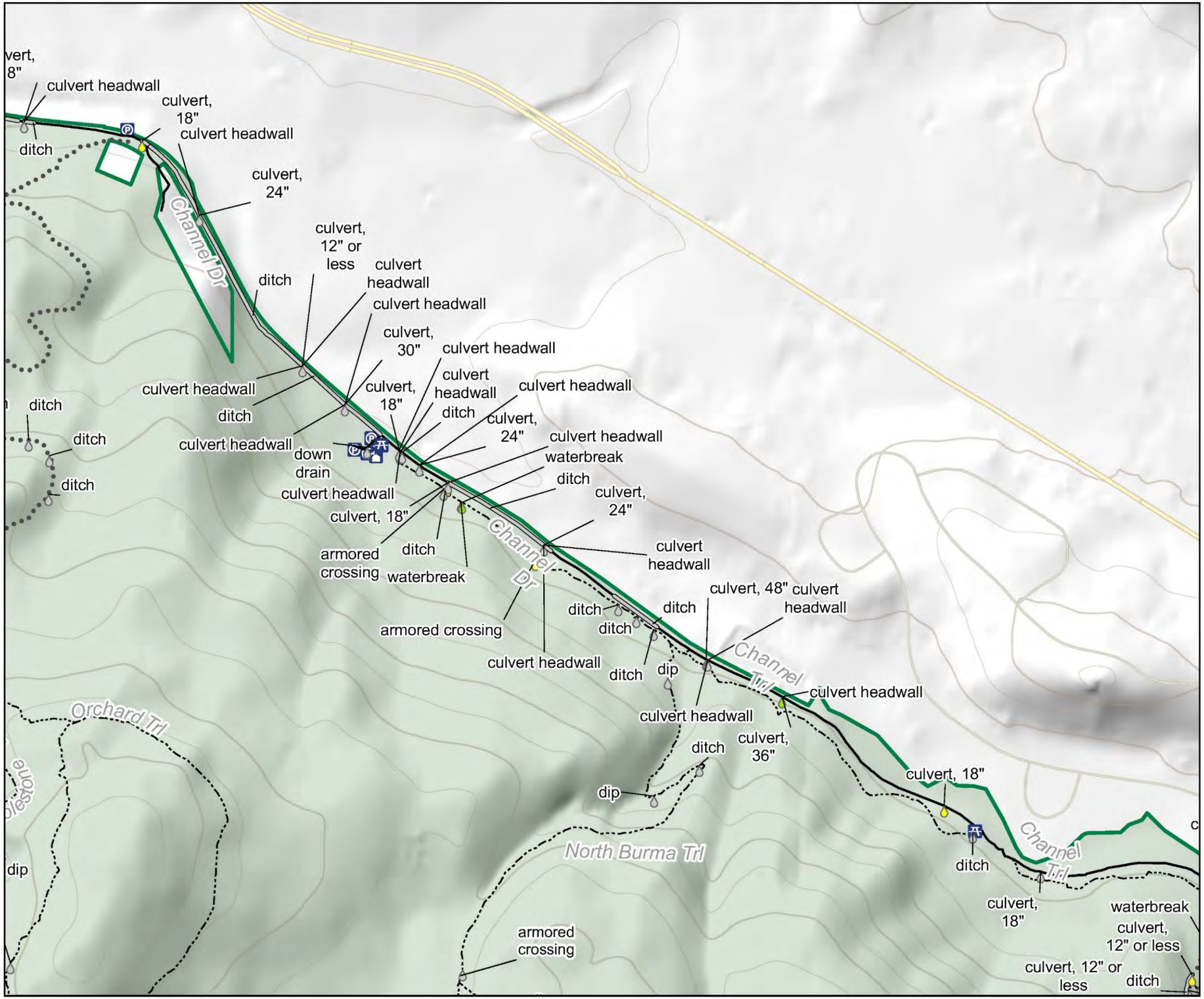

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
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Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

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- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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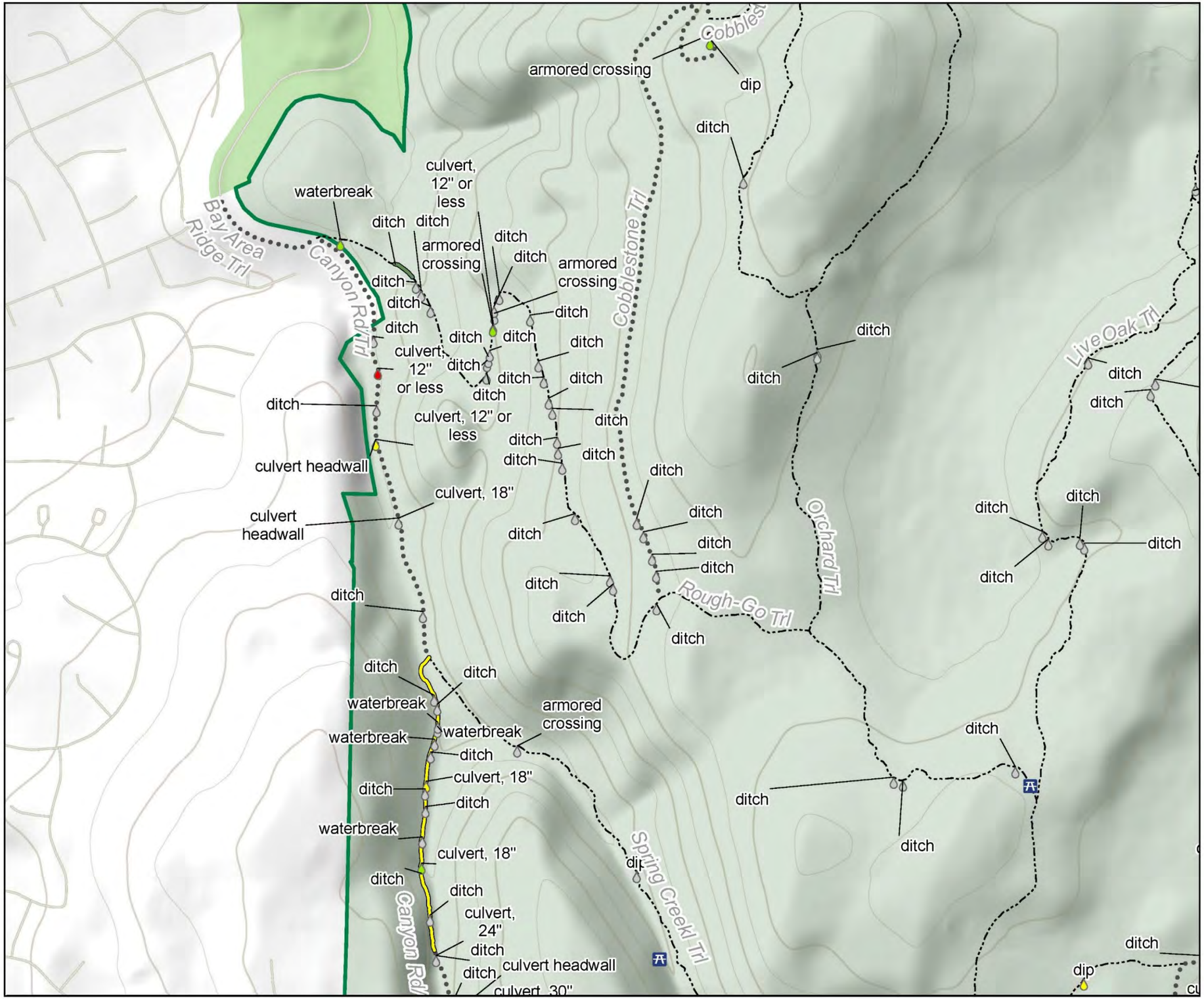
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 3 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
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- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
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- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 4 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
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Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

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- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:7,000

N
W E
S

0 450
Feet

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 5 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
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- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

0 450 Feet

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Trail Inventory completed by California State Parks in fall 2024.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 6 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

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- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

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Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 8 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
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Scale
1:7,000

N
W E
S

0 450 Feet

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Date: 1/20/2026

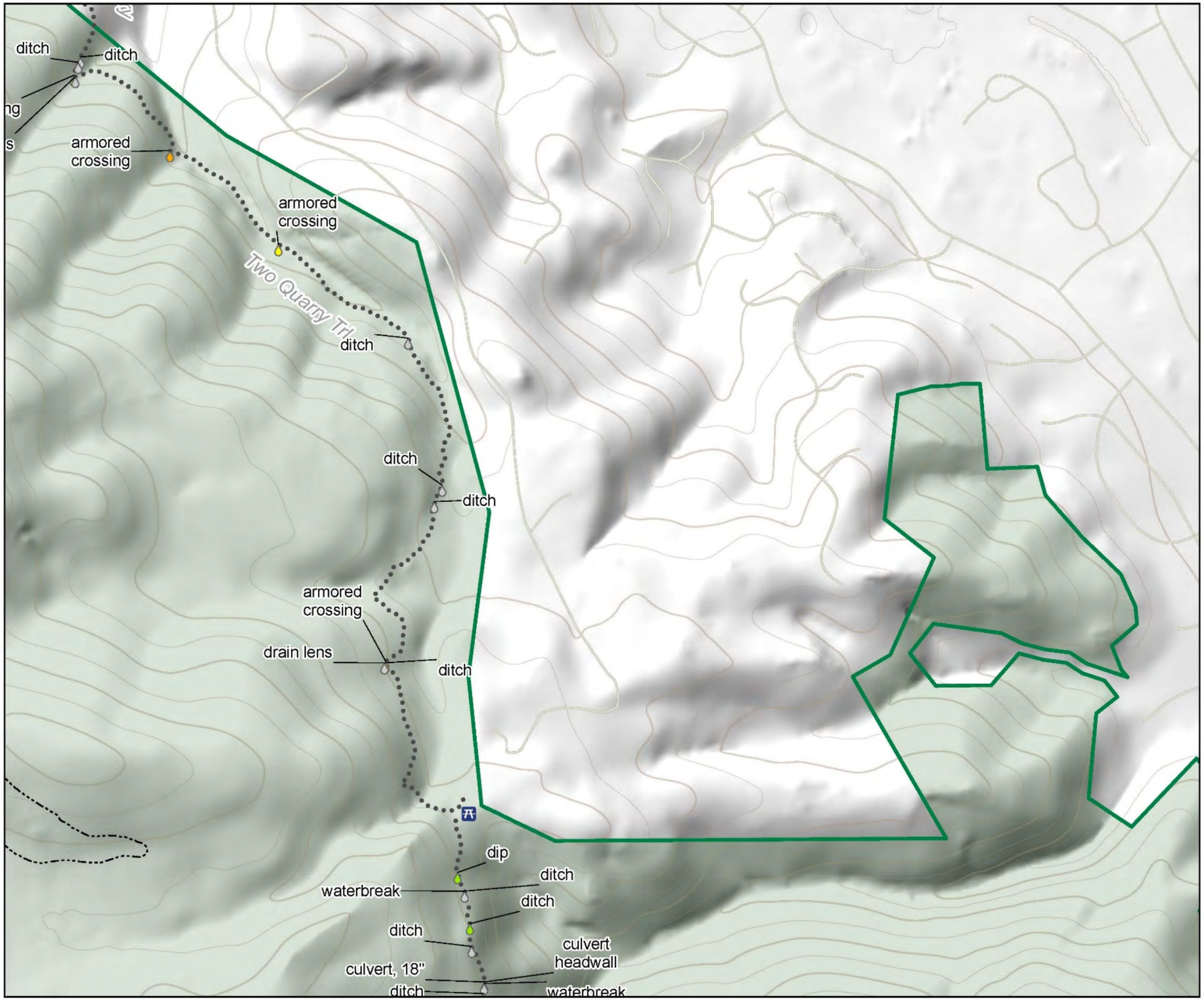
Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

South Burma Trl

Ridge Trl

Two Quarry Trl

ditch
culvert headwall
ditch
ditch
ditch
culvert, 18"
culvert, 18"
ditch
armored crossing
or less
headwall
armored crossing
ditch
ditch
armored crossing
drain lens
armored crossing
armored crossing
ditch
headwall
ditch
ditch
dip
ditch
ditch
dip
ditch
ditch
dip
ditch
ditch
ditch
ditch
dip
armored crossing
drain lens
ditch
waterbreak
ditch
culvert, 18"
ditch



Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
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Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 10 of 14

Legend

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- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

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- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

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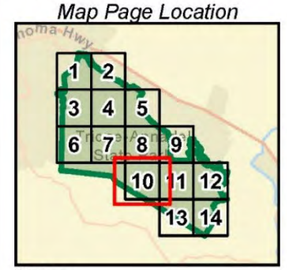
Map Page Location



Scale
1:7,000

N
W
E
S

0 450
Feet

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

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Scale
1:7,000

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S

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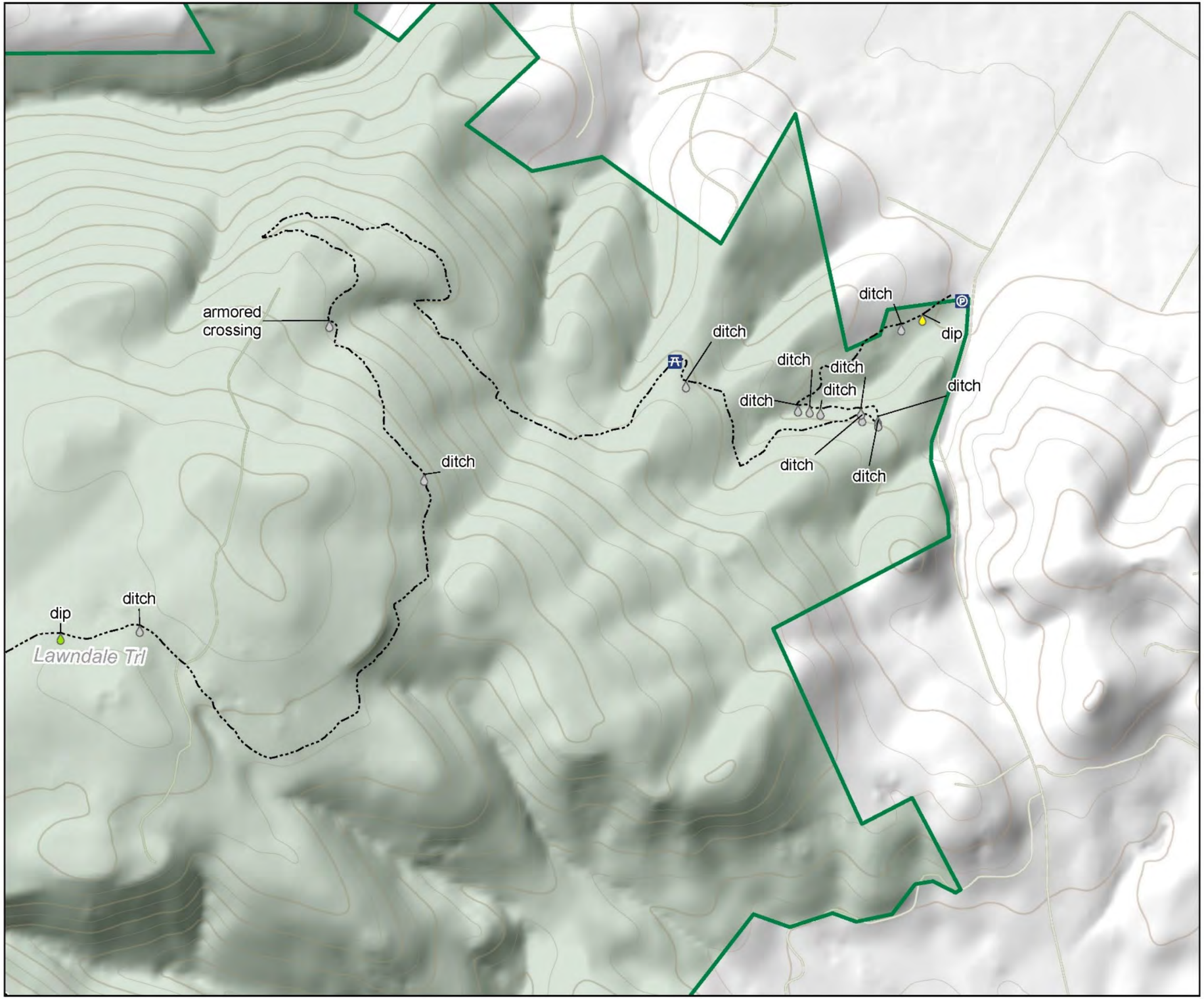

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Page 12 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
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Waterbodies

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- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale 1:7,000

N W E S

0 450 Feet

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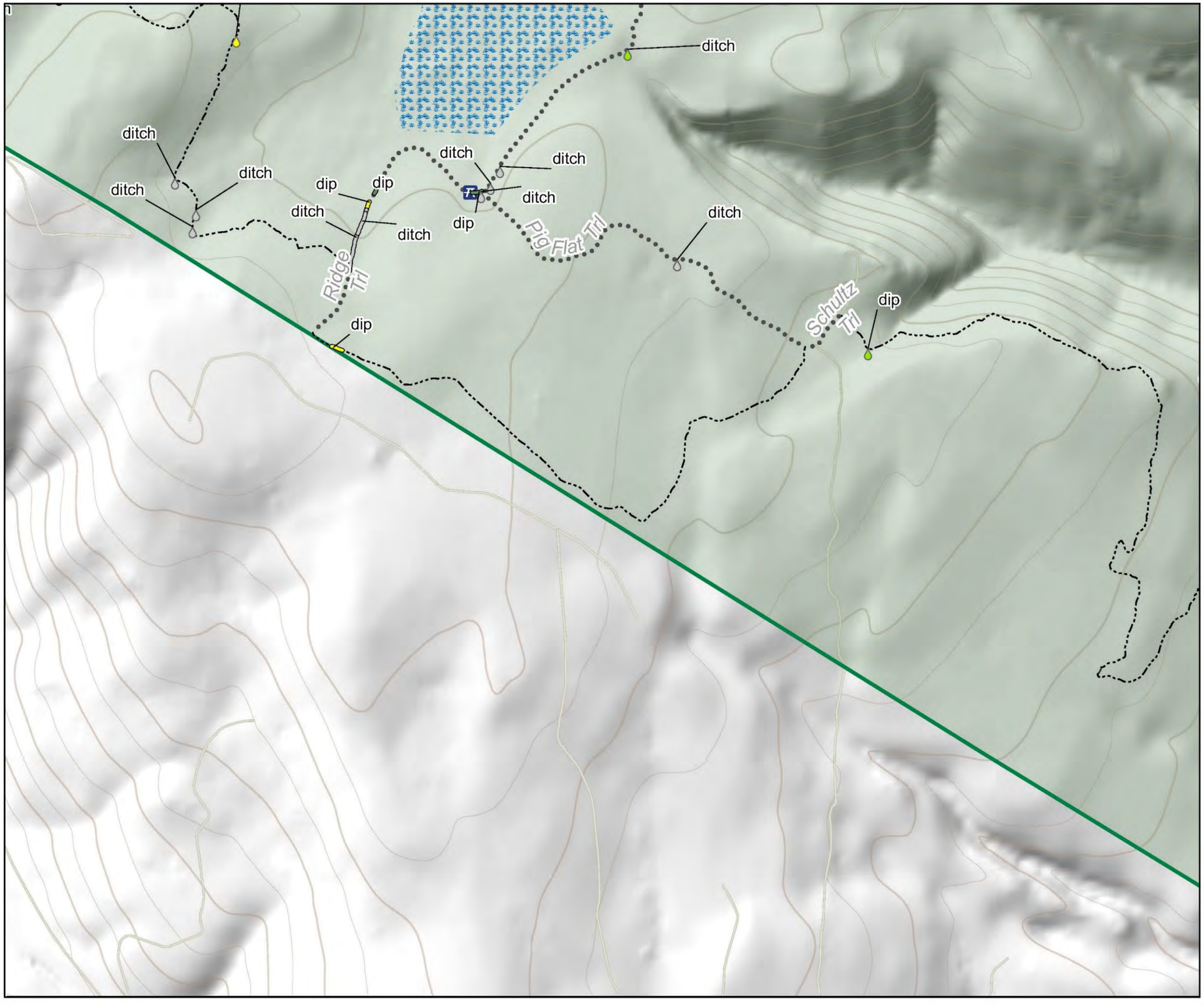

Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

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- Restrooms
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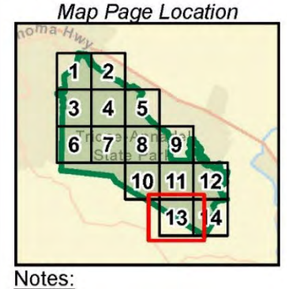
- Parking Area

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location



Scale
1:7,000

N
W
E
S

0 450
Feet

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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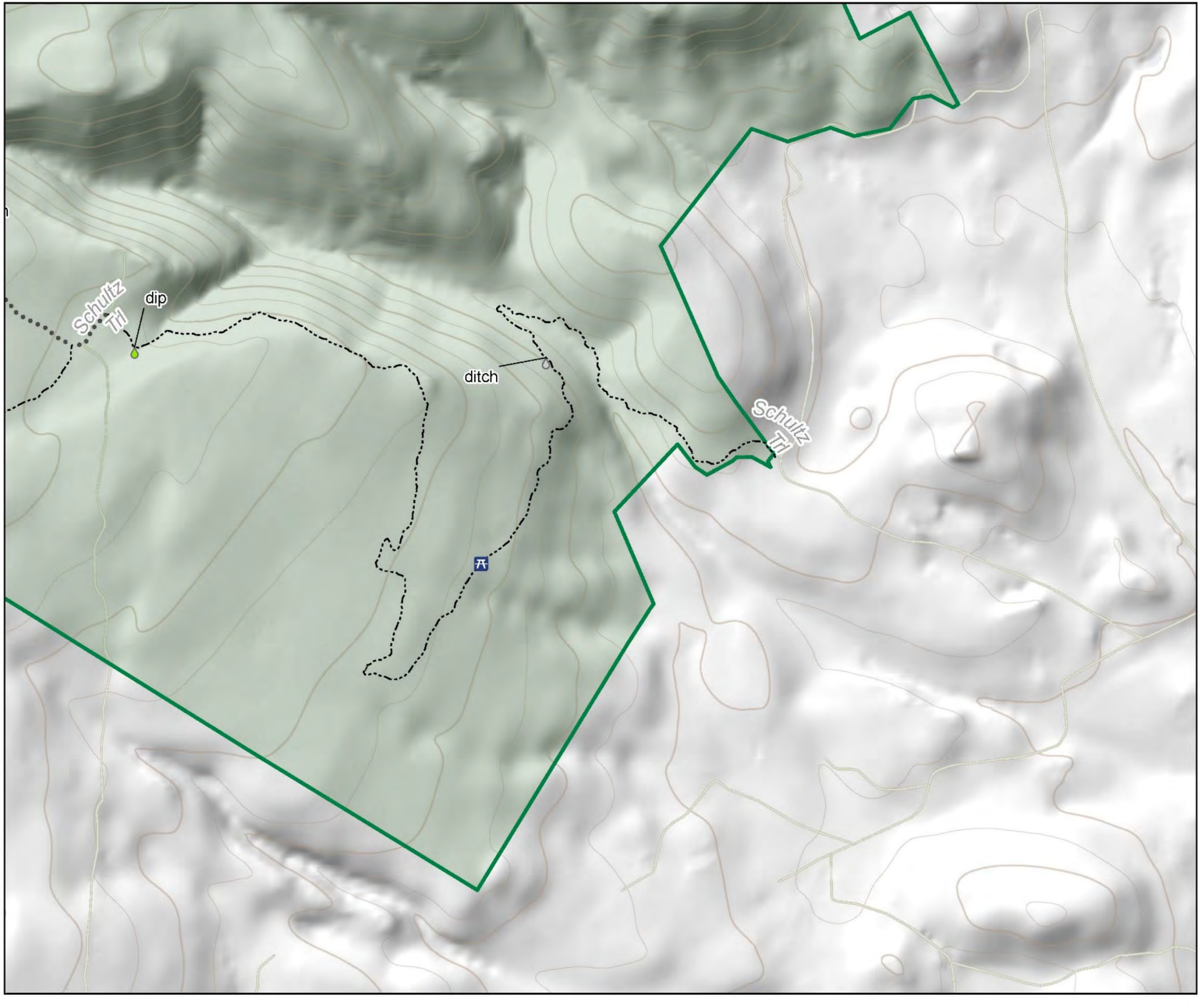
Date: 1/20/2026

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Drainage Structure Problem Severity

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Park Boundary

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Points

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

Drainage Structure Problem Severity Lines

- Critical
- High
- Moderate
- Slight
- No Severity

- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
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SEE PAGE 10
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SEE PAGE 14

Sustainability / General Recommendations

Legend

- Park Boundary

Sustainability Condition Index and General Recommendations (Points)

- Sustainable with Maintenance
- Sustainable with Reconstruction or Re-Engineering
- Unsustainable; Remove, Reroute, or Re-Engineer
- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area

Sustainability Condition Index and General Recommendations (Lines)

- Maintain
- Sustainable with Reconstruction or Re-Engineering
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Waterbodies

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- Marsh

Map Page Location

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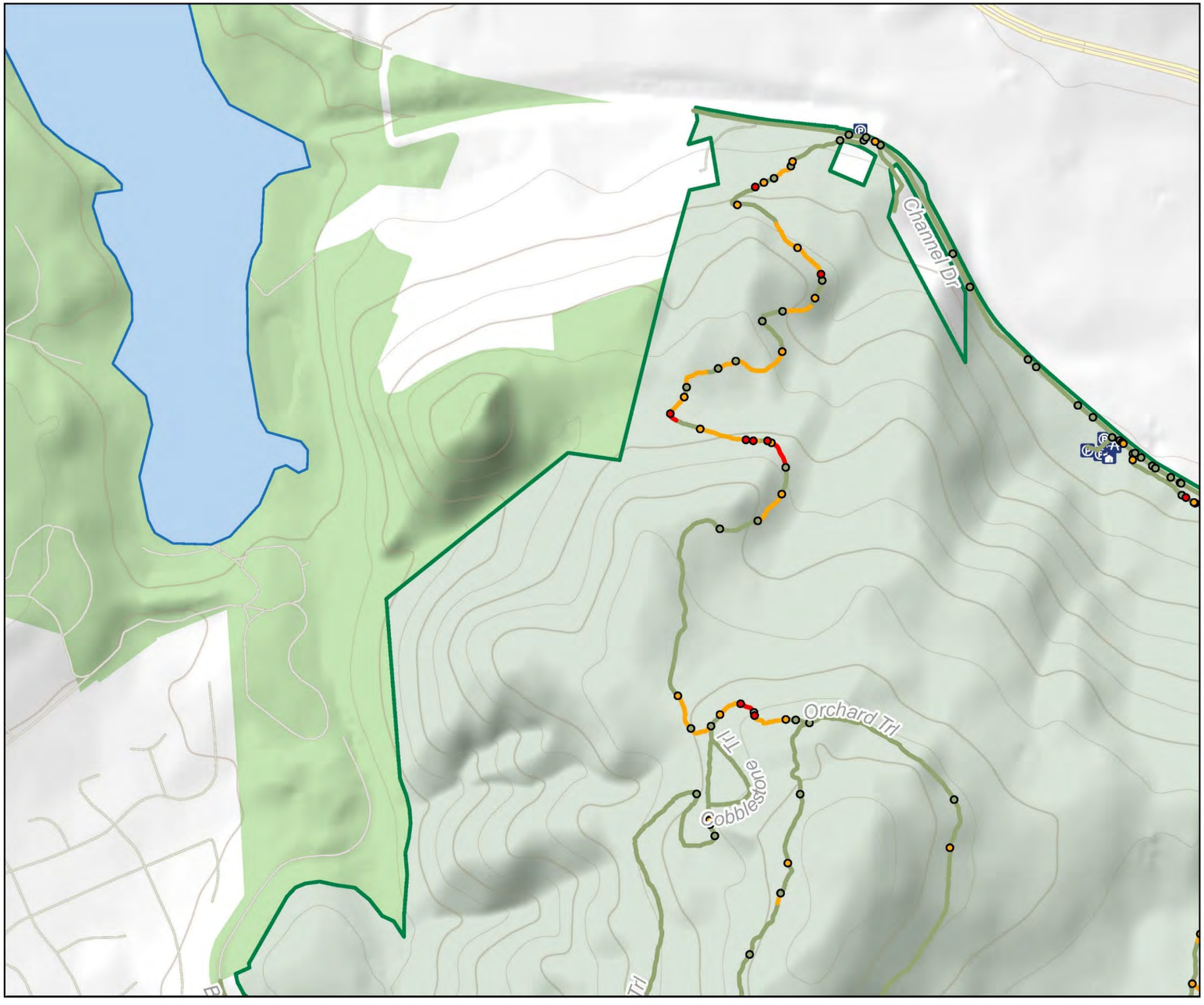
Sustainability / General Recommendations



Legend

- Park Boundary
- **Sustainability Condition Index and General Recommendations (Points)**
  - Sustainable with Maintenance
  - Sustainable with Reconstruction or Re-Engineering
  - Unsustainable; Remove, Reroute, or Re-Engineer
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- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- **Sustainability Condition Index and General Recommendations (Lines)**
  - Maintain
  - Sustainable with Reconstruction or Re-Engineering
  - Unsustainable; Remove, Reroute or Re-Engineer
- Streams
- **Waterbodies**
  - Lake or Pond
  - Marsh

Map Page Location

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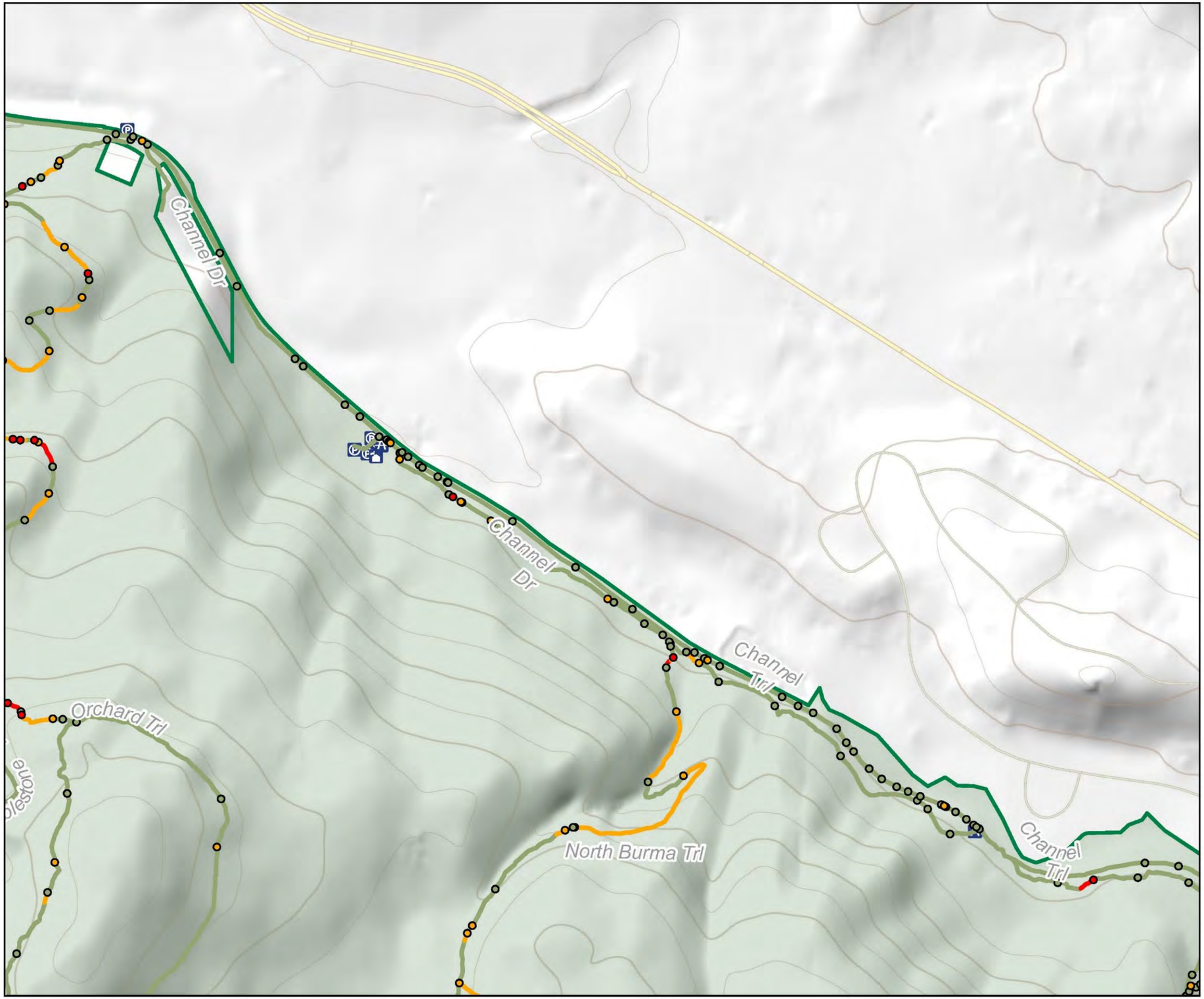

Sustainability / General Recommendations

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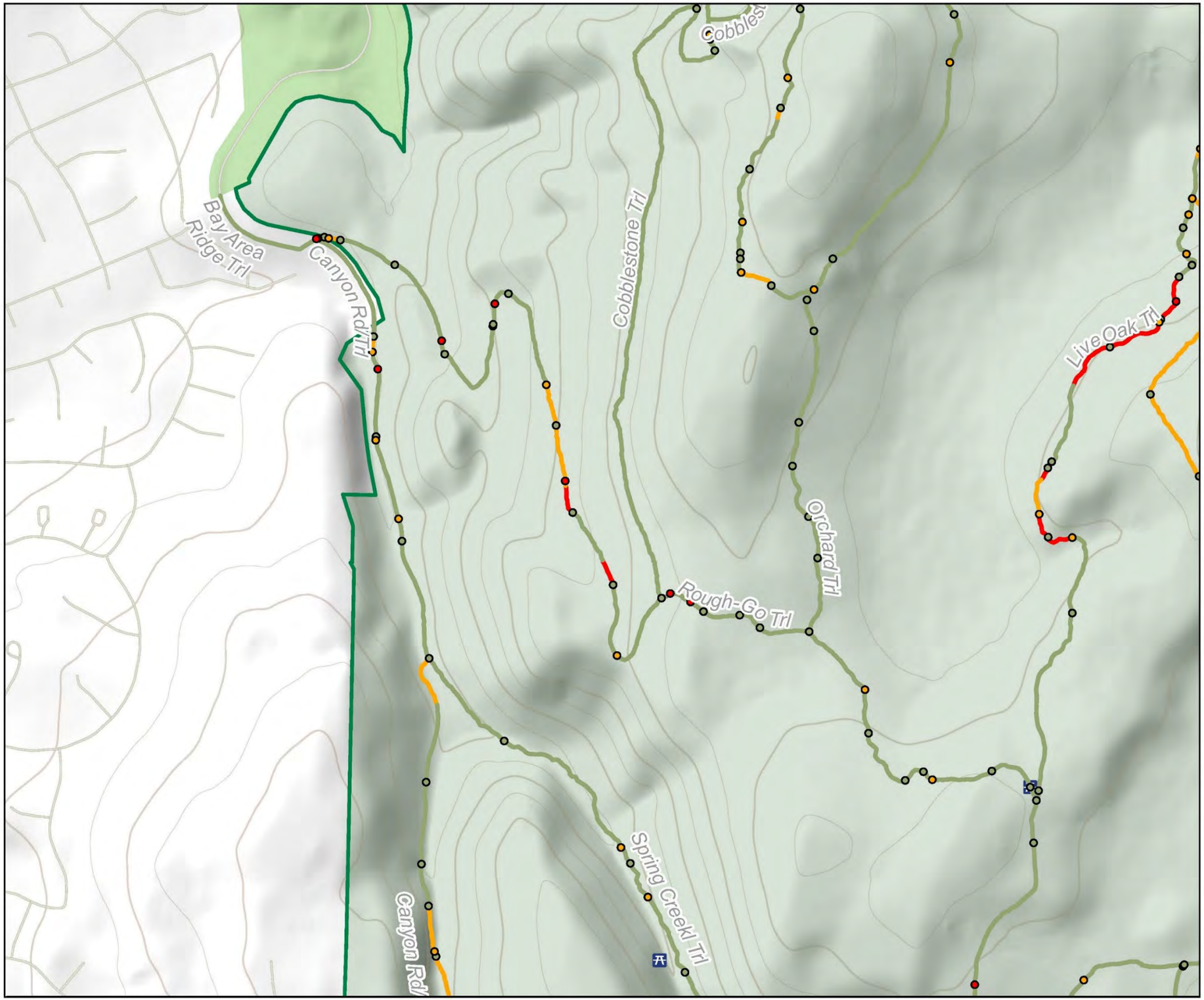

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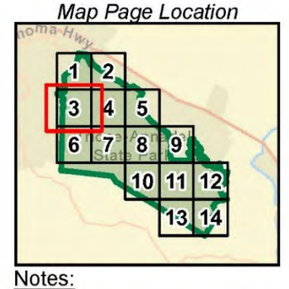

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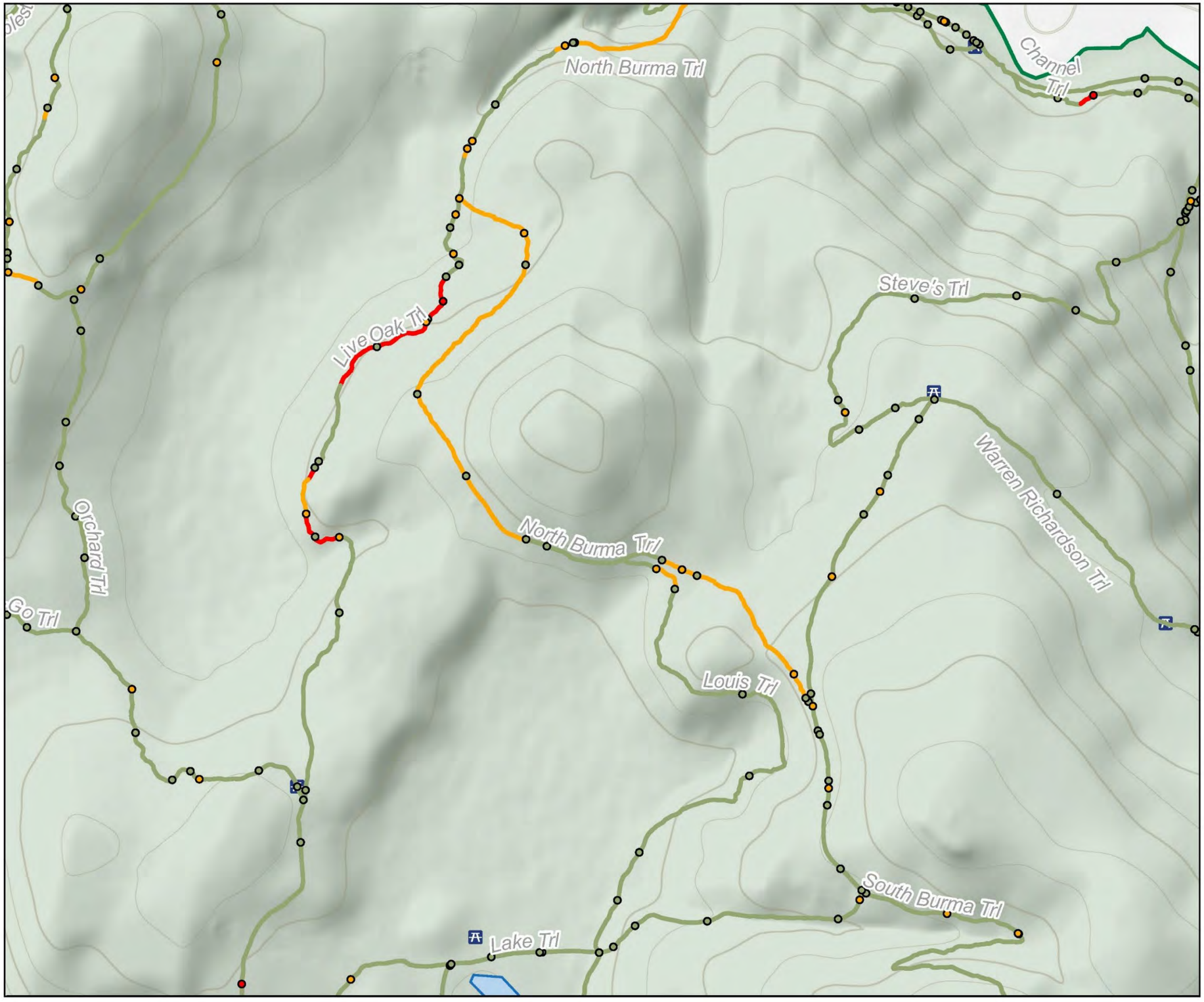

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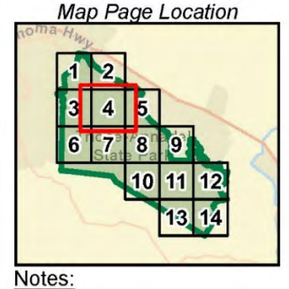

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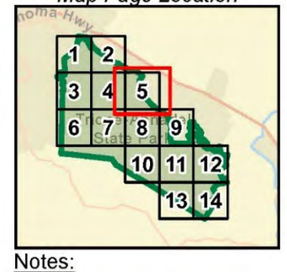

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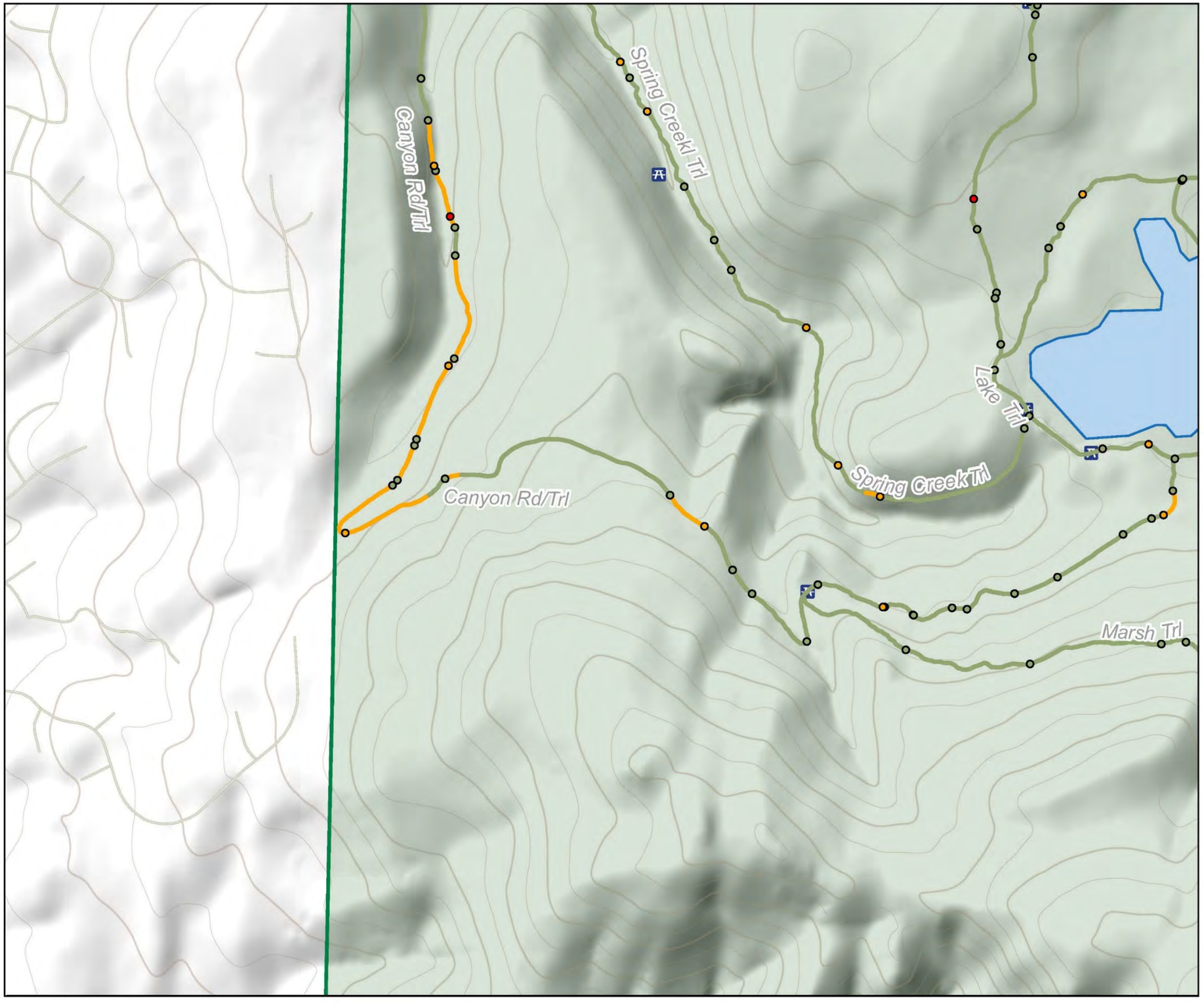

Sustainability / General Recommendations

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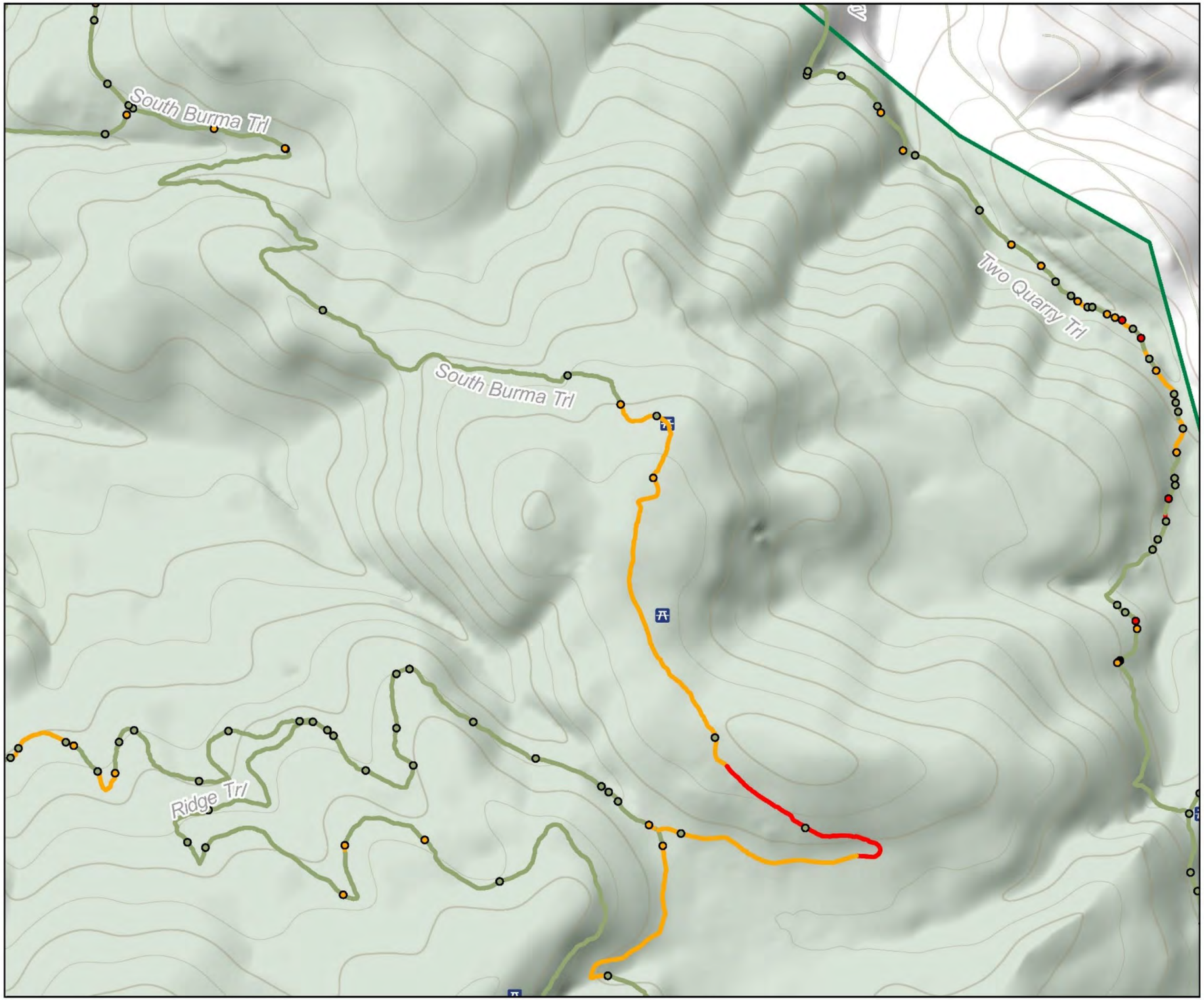

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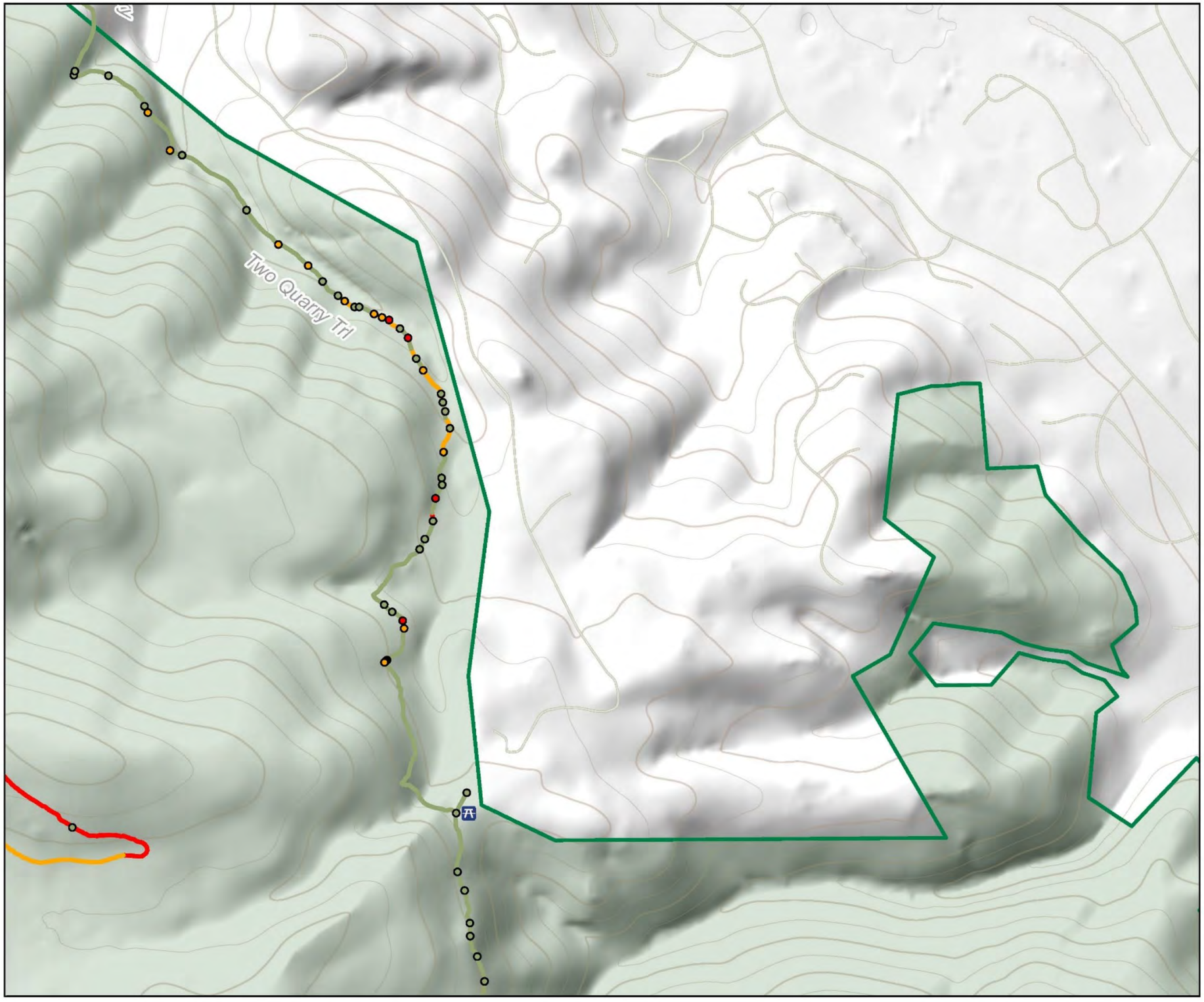

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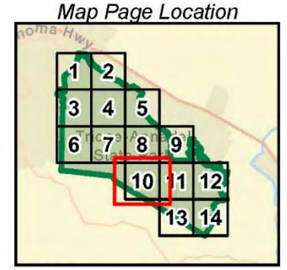

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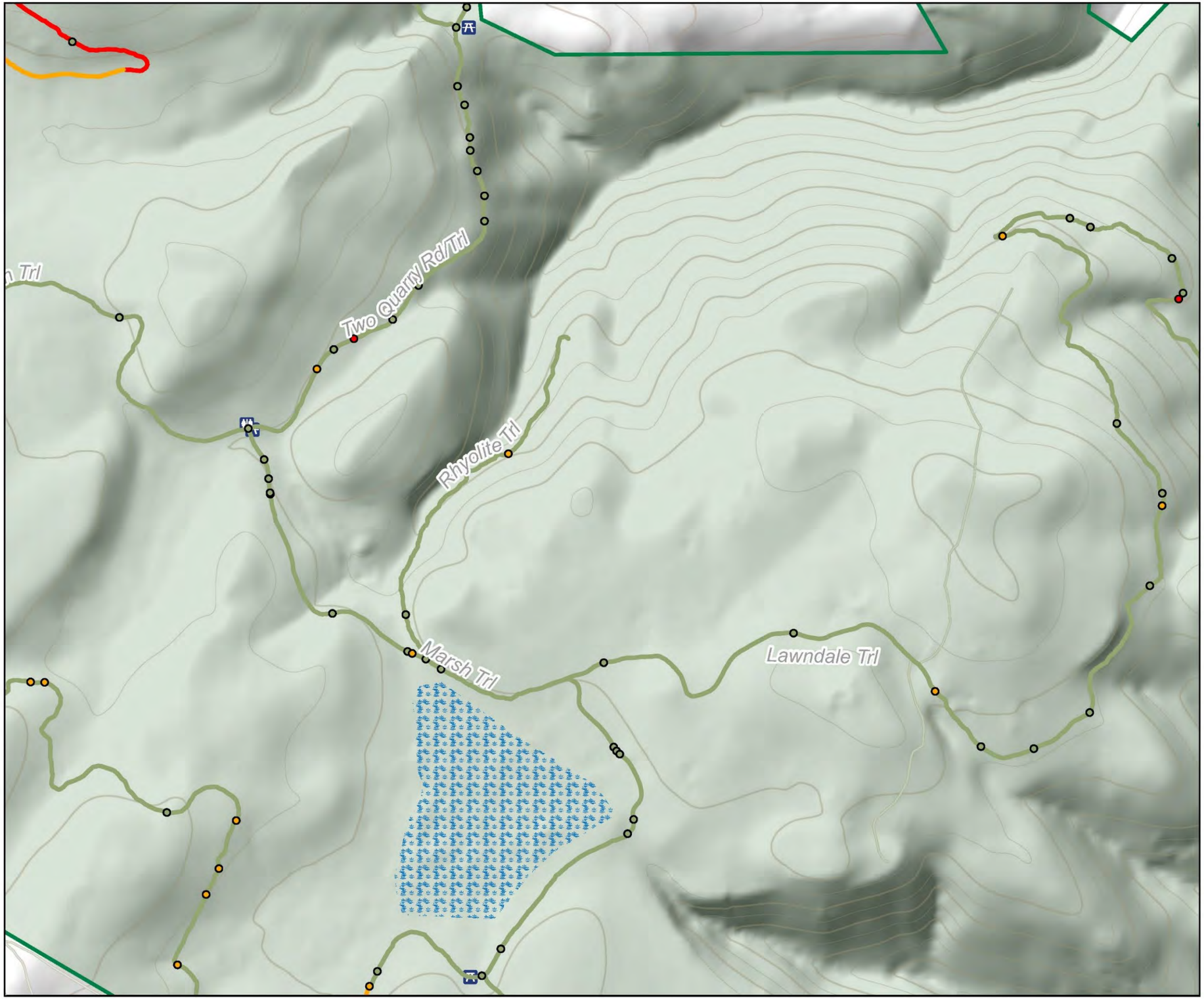

Sustainability / General Recommendations

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Sustainability / General Recommendations

Legend

Park Boundary

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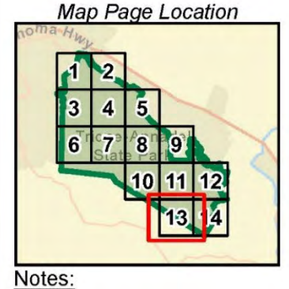

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Appendix 4

Special-Status Species Tables

Table 1 Special-Status Plants and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Park

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Franciscan onion *Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. 20–1,150 ft in elevation. Blooms May–June. Geophyte.	May occur. The park contains dry hillsides in woodland and grassland habitats with volcanic substrates suitable for this species.
Sonoma alopecurus *Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*	FE	—	1B.1	Wetland. Freshwater marshes and swamps, riparian scrub. Wet areas, marshes, and riparian banks, with other wetland species. 20–1,180 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	Known to occur. This species has been documented at Ledson Marsh (CNDDB 2025).
Napa false indigo *Amorpha californica* var. *napensis*	—	—	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in forest or woodland or in chaparral. 100–2,410 ft in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.	May occur. Openings in forest, woodland, and chaparral habitat in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck *Amsinckia lunaris*	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 10–2,610 ft in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	May occur. Woodlands and grasslands in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Slender silver moss *Anomobryum julaceum*	—	—	4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Moss which grows on damp rocks and soil; acidic substrates. Usually seen on roadcuts. 330–3,280 ft in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Moist areas and roadcuts in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Vine Hill manzanita *Arctostaphylos densiflora*	—	SE	1B.1	Chaparral. Acid marine sand. 170–400 ft in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain acid marine sand substrate suitable for this species, and this species is only known from the vicinity of Vine Hill Road near Forestville (Calscape 2025).
Rincon Ridge manzanita *Arctostaphylos stanfordiana* ssp. *decumbens*	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Highly restricted endemic to red rhyolites in Sonoma County. 300–1,230 ft in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.	May occur. The park contains volcanic soils that may support red rhyolitic substrates suitable for this species.
Clara Hunt's milk-vetch *Astragalus claranus*	FE	SE	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Open grassy hillsides, especially on exposed shoulders in thin, volcanic clay soil moist in spring. 250–900 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. The park contains woodland, grassland, and chaparral habitats with volcanic clay substrates suitable for this species.
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 120–4,810 ft in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral, grassland, and woodland habitats in the park provide habitat for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Sonoma sunshine *Blennosperma bakeri*	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Vernal pools and swales. 40–360 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools and swales in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Narrow-anthered brodiaea *Brodiaea leptandra*	—	—	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Volcanic substrates. 100–1,940 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.	Known to occur. This species has been documented along South Burma Trail (CNDDB 2025).
Thurber's reed grass *Calamagrostis crassiglumis*	—	—	2B.1	Wetland. Coastal scrub, marshes and swamps. Usually in marshy swales surrounded by grassland or coastal scrub. 20–170 ft in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Pitkin Marsh paintbrush *Castilleja uliginosa*	—	SE	1A	Wetland. Freshwater marsh. Last known remaining plant died in 1987; was known from overgrown freshwater marsh. 200 ft in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. This species was only known from Pitkin Marsh area and is now thought to be extinct (CNDDB 2025).
Rincon Ridge ceanothus *Ceanothus confusus*	—	—	1B.1	Ultramafic. Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Known from volcanic or serpentine soils, dry shrubby slopes. 250–3,500 ft in elevation. Blooms February–June. Perennial.	May occur. The park contains dry shrubby slopes with volcanic soils suitable for this species.
Calistoga ceanothus *Ceanothus divergens*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral. Rocky, serpentine or volcanic sites. 560–3,120 ft in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in the park along North Burma and Louis Trails (California State Parks 2025).
Vine Hill ceanothus *Ceanothus foliosus* var. *vineatus*	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral. Sandy, acidic soil in chaparral. 150–1,000 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Holly-leaved ceanothus *Ceanothus purpureus*	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, volcanic slopes. 480–2,560 ft in elevation. Blooms February–June. Perennial.	May occur. The park contains rocky slopes with volcanic substrate suitable for this species.
Sonoma ceanothus *Ceanothus sonomensis*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral. Sandy, serpentine or volcanic soils. 460–2,610 ft in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in various locations on the eastern side of the park (CNDDB 2025).

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Pappose tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *parryi*	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic, often alkaline sites. 10–1,380 ft in elevation. Blooms May–November. Annual.	May occur. Vernally mesic habitat in the park provides habitat suitable for this species.
Sonoma spineflower *Chorizanthe valida*	FE	SE	1B.1	Coastal prairie. Sandy soil. 20–170 ft in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Vine Hill clarkia *Clarkia imbricata*	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Acidic, sandy soil. 200–260 ft in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 50–920 ft in elevation. Blooms July–October. Annual.	May occur. Marshes in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Golden larkspur *Delphinium luteum*	FE	SR	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. North-facing rocky slopes. 0–330 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Perennial.	May occur. North-facing rocky slopes in the park provide habitat suitable for this species and this species has been observed in the vicinity of the park (iNaturalist 2025).
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Valley and foothill grassland (mesic sites), vernal pools. Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 10–1,610 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools and swales in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy *Erigeron greenei*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral. Serpentine and volcanic substrates, generally in shrubby vegetation. 300–2,740 ft in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	May occur. The park contains shrubby habitats with volcanic substrates suitable for this species.
Loch Lomond button-celery *Eryngium constancei*	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools, wetland. Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. 1,510–2,810 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual/Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Jepson's coyote-thistle *Eryngium jepsonii*	—	—	1B.2	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay. 10–990 ft in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.	May occur. Vernal pools and swales in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fragrant fritillary *Fritillaria liliacea*	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 10–1,310 ft in elevation. Blooms February–April. Geophyte.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in various grasslands and wetlands throughout the park (California State Parks 2025).
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	—	SE	1B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps (freshwater), vernal pools. Clay soils; usually in vernal pools, sometimes on lake margins. 40–7,790 ft in elevation. Blooms April–August. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools, swales, and other wetlands in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant *Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*	—	—	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. 70–2,140 ft in elevation. Blooms April–November. Annual.	May occur. Grasslands and roadside areas in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Sharsmith's western flax *Hesperolinon sharsmithiae*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral. Serpentine substrates. 890–990 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain serpentine substrate suitable for this species.
Thin-lobed horkelia *Horkelia tenuiloba*	—	—	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils; mesic openings. 170–1,640 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	May occur. The park may contain mesic openings in forests, grasslands, and chaparral that provide habitats suitable for this species.
Burke's goldfields *Lasthenia burkei*	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps, wetland. Most often in vernal pools and swales. 50–1,970 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools, swales, and wetlands in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Baker's goldfields *Lasthenia californica* ssp. *bakeri*	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Openings. 200–1,710 ft in elevation. Blooms April–October. Perennial.	May occur. Meadows, marsh areas, and openings in coastal scrub in the park may provide habitats suitable for this species.
Colusa layia *Layia septentrionalis*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Scattered colonies in fields and grassy slopes in sandy or serpentine soil. 50–3,610 ft in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.	May occur. This species is believed to occur in the park based on a photo of this species from the vicinity of the park; however, the exact location is unknown (CNDDB 2025).
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	—	—	1B.1	Vernal pools, wetlands. In beds of vernal pools. 10–2,890 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools and swales in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Jepson's leptosiphon *Leptosiphon jepsonii*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Open to partially shaded grassy slopes. On volcanics or the periphery of serpentine substrates. 180–2,810 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in the park near Channel Drive (CNDDB 2025)
Pitkin Marsh lily *Lilium pardalinum* ssp. *pitkinense*	FE	SE	1B.1	Wetland. Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Saturated, sandy soils with grasses and shrubs. 150–220 ft in elevation. Blooms June–July. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. This species is only known from marshes near Sebastopol; therefore, the park is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Sebastopol meadowfoam *Limnanthes vinculans*	FE	SE	1B.1	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Swales, wet meadows and marshy areas in valley oak savanna; on poorly drained soils of clays and sandy loam. 50–380 ft in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools, swales, and other wetland areas in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Cobb Mountain lupine *Lupinus sericatus*	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Often in stands of knobcone pine-oak woodland, on open wooded slopes in gravelly soils; sometimes on serpentine. 900–5,010 ft in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.	May occur. Open wooded slopes in the park may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Marsh microseris *Microseris paludosa*	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 20–990 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.	May occur. Woodland, coastal scrub, and grasslands in the park may provide habitats suitable for this species.
Baker's navarretia *Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *bakeri*	—	—	1B.1	Wetland. Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernal pools and swales; adobe or alkaline soils. 20–5,710 ft in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in various wetland and marsh areas throughout the park (CNDDB 2025)
Many-flowered navarretia *Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *plieantha*	FE	SE	1B.2	Vernal pools, wetland. Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. 100–3,000 ft in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in the park by the CNPS Milo Baker Chapter; however, the exact location is unknown (Calflora 2025).

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Sonoma beardtongue *Penstemon newberryi* var. *sonomensis*	—	—	1B.3	Chaparral. Crevices in rock outcrops and talus slopes. 590–4,610 ft in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral habitat in the park may contain rocky outcrops suitable for this species.
Calistoga popcornflower *Plagiobothrys strictus*	FE	ST	1B.1	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline sites near thermal springs and on margins of vernal pools in heavy, dark, adobe-like clay. 300–410 ft in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	May occur. Wet meadows, vernal pools, and grasslands in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
North Coast semaphore grass *Pleuropogon hooverianus*	—	ST	1B.1	Wetland. Broadleafed upland forest, meadows and seeps, north coast coniferous forest. Wet grassy, usually shady areas, sometimes freshwater marsh; associated with forest environments. 150–3,810 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Geophyte.	May occur. Redwood and Doug fir forests in the park may provide habitats suitable for this species.
Napa blue grass *Poa napensis*	FE	SE	1B.1	Moist alkaline meadows fed by runoff from nearby hot springs. 330–400 ft in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain hot spring habitats suitable for this species.
Cunningham Marsh cinquefoil *Potentilla uliginosa*	—	—	1A	Wetland. Freshwater marshes and swamps. Found in permanent, oligotrophic wetlands. 100–130 ft in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the elevational range of this species.
California alkali grass *Puccinellia simplex*	—	—	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernally mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. 10–3,000 ft in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	May occur. Vernal pools, swales, and other wetlands t in the park provide habitats suitable for this species
White beaked-rush *Rhynchospora alba*	—	—	2B.2	Freshwater marshes and sphagnum bogs. 200–6,700 ft in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.	May occur. Marshes in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
California beaked-rush *Rhynchospora californica*	—	—	1B.1	Wetland Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Freshwater seeps and open marshy areas. 150–3,320 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.	May occur. Marshes and wet meadows in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Brownish beaked-rush *Rhynchospora capitellata*	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 150–5,610 ft in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	May occur. Marshes and wet meadows in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Round-headed beaked-rush *Rhynchospora globularis*	—	—	2B.1	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Freshwater marsh. 150–200 ft in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Napa checkerbloom *Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *napensis*	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral. Rhyolitic substrates. 1,360–2,000 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.	May occur. The park contains volcanic soils that may support rhyolitic substrates suitable for this species.
Marsh checkerbloom *Sidalcea oregana* ssp. *hydrophila*	—	—	1B.2	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, riparian forest. Wet soil of streambanks, meadows. 3,610–7,550 ft in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The park is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom *Sidalcea oregana* ssp. *valida*	FE	SE	1B.1	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Edges of freshwater marshes. 380–410 ft in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.	May occur. Marshes in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Long-styled sand-spurrey *Spergularia macrotheca* var. *longistyla*	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Alkaline marshes, mud flats, and hot springs. 0–840 ft in elevation. Blooms February–May. Perennial.	May occur. Marshes and wet meadows in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Green jewelflower *Streptanthus hesperidis*	—	—	1B.2	Strict serpentine endemic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in chaparral or woodland; serpentine, rocky sites. 790–2,510 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain serpentine substrates suitable for this species.
Napa bluecurls *Trichostema ruygtii*	—	—	1B.2	Wetland. Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest. Often in open, sunny areas. Also has been found in vernal pools. 100–2,230 ft in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual.	Known to occur. There are documented occurrences of this species near Buick Meadow, Ledson Marsh, and White Oak Drive (Calflora 2025)
Two-fork clover *Trifolium amoenum*	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, and swales. 20–1,020 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Grasslands and swales in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz clover *Trifolium buckwestiorum*	—	—	1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland. Moist grassland. Gravelly margins. 350–2,000 ft in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.	May occur. Grasslands and woodlands in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	—	—	1B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 0–990 ft in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	May occur. Marshes, vernal pools, and wet grasslands in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Coastal triquetrella *Triquetrella californica*	—	—	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On gravel or thin soil over outcrops. 40–330 ft in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. Coastal scrub, grasslands, and roads in the park may provide gravelly substrates suitable for this species.
Oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	—	—	2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 710–4,600 ft in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.	May occur. Chaparral, woodlands, and forests in the park may provide habitats suitable for this species.

Notes: CESA = California Endangered Species Act; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act; subsp. = subspecies; var. = variety.

[1] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:
FE Endangered (legally protected)
FT Threatened (legally protected)

State:
SE Endangered (legally protected)
ST Threatened (legally protected)
SR State-listed as rare (legally protected by NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks:
1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)
2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

Threat Ranks:
0.1 Seriously threatened in California (more than 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Sources: Calflora 2025; California State Parks 2025; Calscape 2025; CNDDB 2025; CNPS 2025; iNaturalist 2025.

Table 2 Special-Status Wildlife and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Park

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California giant salamander *Dicamptodon ensatus*	—	SCC	Meadow and seep, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian forest. Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	May occur. Streams and moist areas in redwood and Douglas fir forests in the park may provide habitats suitable for this species. This species was historically observed adjacent to the park along Santa Rosa Creek (CNDDB 2025).
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	SSC	Artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters. Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Known to occur. This species has been documented at Ledson Marsh and southeast of Lake Ilsanjo (CNDDB 2025). The eastern side of the park is also within designated critical habitat of this species (USFWS 2010).
California tiger salamander - Sonoma County DPS *Ambystoma californiense* pop. 3	FE	ST	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	May occur. The park contains grassland and woodland habitats suitable for refuge, and vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands suitable for breeding.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (North Coast DPS) *Rana boylii* pop. 1		SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	May occur. Streams in the park may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	FP	SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Known to occur. This species has been documented at Ledson Marsh (CNDDB 2025). Lake Ilsanjo may also provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Red-bellied newt *Taricha rivularis*		SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest, redwood, riparian forest, and riparian woodland. Lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments. Will migrate over 1 km to breed, typically in permanent streams with moderate to rapid flow and clean rocky substrate.	Not expected to occur. The park and adjacent areas do not contain permanent streams with moderate to rapid flow suitable for breeding.
Birds				
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FD	SD	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water. Typically nests on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds, and large human-made structures, occasionally in cavities in redwoods or may also utilize empty nests of other raptors or large bird species. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	May occur. The park contains lake and wetland habitats suitable for foraging. While the park does not contain the preferred nesting habitat of cliffs and large structures, redwood trees and old nests of other bird species may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD	SE FP	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Known to occur. Bald eagles have been observed in the park, particularly in the vicinity of Lake Ilsanjo (eBird 2025). Tall redwoods and Douglas fir trees in the park may provide nesting habitat for this species.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*		ST	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain vertical bank or cliff habitat suitable for this species.
Black swift *Cypseloides niger*		SSC	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain cliff, sea-bluff, or deep canyon habitat suitable for this species.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*		SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	May occur. While the park is outside of the known range of this species, it is directly adjacent to the wintering range for this species. This species may utilize grasslands in the park for overwintering.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*		FP	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in the park in a couple locations (eBird 2025). The park contains grassland and woodland habitats suitable for foraging and large trees potentially suitable for nesting.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*		SSC	Valley and foothill grassland. Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Known to occur. This species was observed on the edge of the park in 2024 near Oakmont (eBird 2025). Native grasslands in the park provide habitat suitable for this species.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*		SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	May occur. Open and shrubby habitat in the park may provide nesting and foraging habitat suitable for this species.
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*		SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	May occur. The park contains coast live oak woodlands along streams that may provide habitat suitable for nesting, and open grasslands may provide foraging habitat.
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*		SSC	Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Known to occur. This species has been observed in the park at various locations (eBird 2025). The park contains multiple areas of marsh habitat suitable for this species, particularly Ledson Marsh and Lake Ilsanjo.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*		SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest, redwood, upper montane coniferous forest. Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	Known to occur. This species has been observed in the park at various locations (eBird 2025). The park contains Douglas fir and redwood forests near meadows suitable for nesting.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Purple martin *Progne subis*		SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	May occur. The park contains Douglas fir forest potentially suitable for this species.
San Pablo song sparrow *Melospiza melodia samuelis*		SSC	Salt marsh. Resident of salt marshes along the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo bays. Inhabits tidal sloughs in the pickleweed (Salicornia spp.) marshes; nests in Grindelia bordering slough channels.	Not expected to occur. This species is primarily known from the salt marshes of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, and the park does not contain salt marsh habitat suitable for this species.
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*		SSC	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	May occur. The park contains marsh habitat suitable for this species, particularly at Ledson Marsh.
Northern spotted owl *Strix occidentalis caurina*	FT	ST SSC	North coast coniferous forest, old growth, redwood. Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests with patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees with cavities or broken tops, woody debris and space under canopy.	Known to occur. This species has been observed in the eastern portion of the park (CDFW 2025). The Douglas fir and redwood forests in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*		ST	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	May occur. Forests and woodlands in the park provide habitats suitable for nesting and adjacent grasslands provide foraging habitat.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*		ST SSC	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	May occur. Lake Ilsanko and Ledson Marsh provide habitats suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not expected to occur. The park does not contain large river habitat suitable for this species.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*		FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Known to occur. This species has been documented at various locations throughout the park (eBird 2025). Open oak woodlands, marshes, and grasslands throughout the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*		SSC	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	Known to occur. This species has been documented in a couple places throughout the park (eBird 2025). There is sparse riparian habitat throughout the park that may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*		SSC	Freshwater marsh, meadow and seep. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Fresh-water marshlands.	May occur. Marshes in the park may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*		SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Known to occur. This species has been documented at various locations throughout the park (eBird 2025). There is sparse riparian habitat throughout the park that may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Fish				
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU *Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop. 4	FE	SE	Requires beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	Not expected to occur. The park only contains seasonal and ephemeral drainages that are not connected to streams known to support this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Northern coastal roach *Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis*		SSC	Habitat generalists. Found generally in a wide variety of habitats in the Navarro River and Russian River basins where there is cover (e.g. fallen trees) and where alien predators are absent. Most abundant in tributaries with clear, well oxygenated water with dominant substrates of cobble and boulder, and shallow depths (average 10-50 cm) with pools up to 1 m deep.	Not expected to occur. The streams on the western side of the park that are part of the Russian River basin, including tributaries to Santa Rosa Creek and Spring Creek, contain invasive predator species such as largemouth bass that likely preclude the presence of this species.
Russian River tule perch *Hysterocarpus traskii pomo*		SSC	Low elevation streams of the Russian River system. Requires clear, flowing water with abundant cover. They also require deep (greater than 1 m) pool habitat.	Not expected to occur. The park only contains seasonal and ephemeral drainages that would not support deep pools suitable for this species.
Southern coastal roach *Hesperoleucus venustus subditus*		SSC	Found in the drainages of Tomales Bay and northern San Francisco Bay in the north, and drainages of Monterey Bay in the south.	May occur. While the habitat quality of the creeks in the park is unknown, this species has been known from Yulupa Creek, and there are tributaries to Yulupa Creek in the park.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 8	FT		Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. From Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins.	May occur. While the habitat quality of the creeks in the park is unknown, this species is known from Yulupa Creek and Sonoma Creek, and tributaries to these creeks are present in the park.
Invertebrates				
California freshwater shrimp *Syncaris pacifica*	FE	SE	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Endemic to Marin, Napa, and Sonoma counties. Found in low elevation, low gradient streams where riparian cover is moderate to heavy. Shallow pools away from main streamflow. Winter: undercut banks with exposed roots. Summer: leafy branches touching water.	May occur. Streams in the park may provide habitat for this species. Particularly, streams on the eastern side of the park connected to Yulupa Creek, which is known to support this species.
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*		SC	Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground.	May occur. Grasslands, open woodlands, and coastal scrub in the park may provide habitats suitable for nesting and foraging for this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*		SC	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Not expected to occur. The park is within the historical range of this species but is not within the current accepted range of this species (CDFW 2023).
Mammals				
American badger *Taxidea taxus*		SSC	American badgers are most commonly found in treeless areas including tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, grass-dominated meadows and fields within forested habitats, and shrub-steppe communities. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	May occur. Grasslands, shrublands, and open forests in the park provide habitats suitable for this species.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*		SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Tree roosting has also been documented in large conifer snags, inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and bole cavities in oaks. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	May occur. Open areas with rocks as well as oak woodlands, Douglas fir, and redwood forests in the park may provide roosting habitat for this species.
Ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*		FP	Riparian habitats, forest habitats, and shrub habitats in lower to middle elevations.	May occur. Shrubby areas in Douglas fir, redwood, and other forest habitats in the park may provide habitat for this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*		SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Requires large cavities for roosting, which may include abandoned buildings and mines, caves, and basal cavities of trees. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. Large trees in the park may provide basal cavities suitable for roosting by this species.

Species	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Western red bat *Lasiurus frantzii*		SSC	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland Roosts primarily in trees, 2–40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. Trees in the park may provide habitat for roosting.

Notes: CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; DPS = distinct population segment; ESU = evolutionarily significant unit

[1] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:
FE Endangered (legally protected)
FT Threatened (legally protected)
FP Federally proposed for listing (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
FD Federally delisted

State:
SE Endangered (legally protected)
ST Threatened (legally protected)
SC State candidate for listing (legally protected)
SD State delisted

FP Fully protected (legally protected)
SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)

Sources: CDFW 2023; CNDDB 2025; eBird 2025 ; USFWS 2010.

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USFWS. *See* US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Appendix 5

Change-in-Use Evaluation Form and Summary

RHYOLITE TRAIL CHANGE-IN-USE EVALUATION SUMMARY

The Rhyolite Trail follows an old roadbed that originally served as mining access to the area. Trail mapping from the 1990s identifies this route as a fire road or unpaved road and does not indicate that it was intended to be limited to hiking only. While the trail is currently designated as hike-only, records do not clearly document when or why that restriction was applied.

Today, the Rhyolite Trail functions as a dead-end within the official trail system, with two informal non-system routes continuing beyond its terminus. As part of the Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan (RTMP), one of these connecting non-system routes is proposed for adoption into the official system as a multi-use trail. If implemented, this would create future opportunities for looped trail routes designed to accommodate multiple user groups.

From a design and sustainability standpoint, the Rhyolite Trail has characteristics that are generally compatible with multi-use travel. The roadbed width provides ample passing space for hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists along most of the route. With routine brushing, sight lines would be adequate for users to see and anticipate oncoming traffic. One short segment with limited sight distance could be addressed through targeted warning signage to alert users of a blind curve.

There are, however, existing drainage and maintenance challenges that would need to be addressed regardless of user type, but even more critical if horses and bikes are added. Years of limited maintenance have resulted in berm development along the outside edge of the road, leading to poor outslope drainage and localized entrenchment. A short section of the trail crosses flat, poorly drained terrain, and several steeper segments would continue to concentrate water even with corrected outsloping. These issues are typical of legacy roadbeds and can be resolved through standard reconstruction techniques, including the roadway outsloping, installation of rolling grade dips on steeper sections, and turnpike or causeway structures in low-lying areas. With these improvements, the trail could function as a sustainable, durable route for long-term use.

Any proposed change in trail use would be subject to project-specific environmental review. Based on current information, no significant natural or cultural resource impacts are anticipated as a result of adding bicycle and equestrian use, particularly given the trail's road origin and previously disturbed condition.

For these reasons, the recommendation is to approve a change in use for Rhyolite Trail to allow bicyclists and equestrians, in conjunction with the RTMP's proposed adoption of the connecting non-system route as a multi-use trail. Implemented together with targeted reconstruction and design improvements, this approach would improve sustainability, connectivity, and shared access while maintaining a safe and enjoyable experience for all trail users.

Park (Including classification):	Trione Annadel State Parks	**Evaluation Team Members**	Mike Nelson
Park Sub-classification	N/A		Noah Stewart
Trail Name:	Rhyolite Trail		Alexis Jones
Location in Unit:	Lawndale Zone		Rosa Schneider
Current Use Designation(s):	Hike only		
Proposed Use Type Change:	Multi-use (Hike/Bike Horse)		
Use Change Initiated By:	Bay Area District CA State Parks		
Evaluation Date:	January 8, 2026		

This worksheet is designed to help park managers make an objective, defensible, and consistent determination regarding a proposed change-in-use (CIU) for a trail in the state park system. The first section is designed to make an initial determination regarding the compatibility of the proposed CIU with the park's classification and management. Refer to the rules and regulations for the park's classification as well as approved planning documents when making this preliminary decision. If the CIU is found to be incompatible, note the rule, regulation, or planning document under which the determination to deny was made.

Preliminary Considerations		**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	**Comments**
0.1	Is the proposed CIU compatible with the park unit classification or sub-classification per the CA Public Resources Code and/or Code of Regulations?	X			
0.2	Is the proposed CIU on a trail that passes through more than one unit or sub-unit?		X		
0.3	Is there an approved general plan?		X		
0.4	Is there an approved road and trail management plan?		X		CIU being evaluated through a current RTMP process.
0.5	Is there an approved area management plan?		X		
0.6	If there is an approved and relevant planning document, is the proposed CIU consistent with planning recommendations?			X	
0.7	Has a previous CIU request been made and evaluated for this trail?		X		
0.8	Is the proposed CIU located on a non-system (volunteer trail)? *This form can only be used to consider a CIU for system roads and trails.*		X		
0.9	Is the proposed CIU on a facility designated as a trail or road? *This form cannot be used to consider a CIU for non-designated facilities such as a beach or desert wash.*	X			
0.10	Based on the preliminary considerations, should the CIU be further evaluated? *If yes, continue to the next page. If no, please explain.*	X			

If found to be compatible, the following pages aid park managers in considering the broader impacts of the proposed CIU, including necessary management or design options. Clearly identify the primary concerns and considerations for each item that significantly contributes to approval or denial of the CIU proposal.

Summary of Findings and Considerations

Complete this section last

Transfer the results from the following pages to this summary page. If using the electronic version, the results will transfer automatically.		Yes	No	NA	Comments
Part 2	Will the CIU be compatible with existing visitor uses, facilities, and services?	X			
Part 3	Will implementation of the CIU enhance circulation?	X			When combined with RTMP recommendations it would enhance multi-use circulation.
Part 4	Would implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended) maintain trail safety?	X			
Part 5	Will the trail be sustainable following implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended)?	X			
Part 6	Would implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended) create significant negative impacts to the natural or cultural resources?		X		
Part 7	Will implementation of the CIU with management and design options create a significant on-going maintenance or operational workload?		X		

Recommendation Based on Evaluation Considerations

Substantiate in Comment Box

Recommend that the park's general plan or road and trail management plan be developed or amended to evaluate the CIU		X		This proposed CIU is part of a current RTMP effort.
Recommend that the CIU be approved with no design or management modifications.		X		
Recommend that the CIU be approved with design options such a major or minor re-route or minor re-construction.	X			Reconstruction and reengineering of roadway as well as small scale installation of causeways required for proper drainage. CIU to coincide with RTMP proposal to accept connecting non-system route into the road and trail system as a multi-use trail.
Recommend that the CIU be approved with management options such as alternating days of use, one way travel, and/or seasonal closures		X		Installation of signs to promote multi-use trail etiquette and identify one location with poor sightlines.
Recommend that the CIU be put on hold		X		

Final Comments/Determinations

"The Rhyolite Trail follows a old roadbed that originally served as mining access to the area. Trail mapping from the 1990s identifies this route as a fire road or unpaved road and does not indicate that it was intended to be limited to hiking only. While the trail is currently designated as hike-only, records do not clearly document when or why that restriction was applied.

Today, the Rhyolite Trail functions as a dead-end within the official trail system, with two informal, non-system routes continuing beyond its terminus. As part of the Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan (RTMP), one of these connecting non-system routes is proposed for adoption into the official system as a multi-use trail. If implemented, this would create future opportunities for loop routes designed to accommodate multiple user groups. From a design and sustainability standpoint, the Rhyolite Trail has characteristics that are generally compatible with multi-use travel. The roadbed width provides ample passing space for hikers, equestrians, and cyclists along most of the route. With routine brushing, sight lines would be adequate for users to see and anticipate oncoming traffic. One short segment with limited sight distance could be addressed through targeted warning signage to alert users of a blind curve.

There are, however, existing drainage and maintenance challenges that would need to be addressed regardless of user type, but even more critical if horses and bikes are added. Years of limited maintenance have resulted in berm development along the outside edge of the road, leading to poor outslope drainage and localized entrenchment. A short section of the trail crosses flat, poorly drained terrain, and several steeper segments would continue to concentrate water even with corrected outsloping. These issues are typical of legacy roadbeds and can be resolved through standard reconstruction techniques, including the roadway outsloping, installation of rolling grade dips on steeper sections, and turnpike or causeway structures in low-lying areas. With these improvements, the trail could function as a sustainable, durable route for long-term use. Any proposed change in trail use would be subject to project-specific environmental review. Based on current information, no significant natural or cultural resource impacts are anticipated as a result of adding bicycle and equestrian use, particularly given the trail's road origin and previously disturbed condition.

For these reasons, the recommendation is to approve a change in use for the Rhyolite Trail to allow bikes and horses, in conjunction with the RTMP's proposed adoption of the connecting non-system route as a multi-use trail. Implemented together with targeted reconstruction and design improvements, this approach would improve sustainability, connectivity, and shared access while maintaining a safe and enjoyable experience for all trail users."

Multiple CIU requests may require development or amendment of a unit wide road and trail transportation management plan.

Qualified staff, including a DPR-trained Trail Coordinator will complete this survey and checklist to:

(1) Determine the sustainability, safety, and feasibility of a proposed CIU for a single trail.

(2) Determine the appropriateness of the CIU in relation to cumulative impacts to the existing uses (users, routing, hiking opportunities, etc.)

(3) Validate the existing conditions described on the attached trail log. The trail log should address typical log elements and positive and negative attributes related to the evaluation criteria.

Evaluation Considerations		Yes	No	NA	Comments
Part 1 Existing Conditions					*Describe positive and negative impacts of the proposed CUI and any other details related to proposal evaluation.*
1.1	Is the trail a controlled access road?	X			Route is a former road used in former mining operation
1.2	ADA Accessible Route of Travel		X		
1.3	Connection to a trail head or other accessible facility?		X		
1.4	What is the trail's current classification?	III			*Enter the trail class (I, II, III, or IV)*
Trail or road surface type:		Check All Applicable			**Comments**
1.5	Asphalt				
1.6	Concrete				
1.7	Gravel				
1.8	Native Material	X			
Trail or road surface type:					
1.9	Public				
1.10	Administration				
1.11	Fire Break				
1.12	Motorized Recreation				
1.13	Non-Motorized Recreation	X			
1.14	Road used as trail route	X			Route is a trail on roadbed.
Trail or road surface type:		**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	
1.15	Pedestrian	X			
1.16	Mountain Bike				
1.17	Equestrian				
1.18	Other - specify in comment box				

Part 2 Compatibility with Existing Visitor Uses, Facilities, and Services		Yes	No	NA	
Existing Conditions					
2.1	Is the trail high-use or in a high use area?		X		Bicycle tire tracks showing minor use.
2.2	Is there evidence of unauthorized use?	X			
2.3	Does the proposed use currently exist in the park?	X			
2.4	Are there other routes in the unit or on nearby public land that adequately accommodate the type of use proposed?	X			
2.5	Is there documented survey or statistical information that identifies a need/desire for the CIU?	X			There have been comments submitted during the RTMP scoping period questioning why this trail is not multi-use.
2.6	Would the CIU create conflicts with existing facilities connected or adjacent to the trail (trail heads, stables, campgrounds etc.)?		X		
2.7	Would significant user conflict be anticipated with implementation of the CIU?		X		
Part 2	**Based on above considerations, will the CIU be compatible with existing visitor uses and services?**	X			
#3 Effects to Circulation Patterns		**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	
Does the CIU:					
3.1	Provide a loop, semi-loop, or other connection for the CIU user group?	X			With implementation of RTMP recommendations this trail would provide for multi-use trail loops.
3.2	Legalize or legitimize unauthorized trail use currently occurring in the unit?	X			
3.3	Provide a connection to adjacent land agency that allows similar use?		X		
3.4	Improve circulation or relieve congestion on other high-use trails?		X		
3.5	Create the potential need for use changes on adjacent or connecting trails or facilities?		X		
3.6	Require a seasonal closure to mitigate resource impacts?		X		
3.7	If yes, will seasonal closures disrupt circulation patterns?			X	
Part 3	**Based on above criteria, will implementation of the CIU enhance circulation for the new use type?**	X			

#4 Effects to Trail Safety		Yes	No	NA	
Existing Conditions					
4.0	Are there documented safety concerns resulting from interactions between different user groups at the requested CIU location(s)?		X		
4.1	With standard cyclical trail brushing (as determined by vegetation type), is there adequate-sight distance to address safety concerns resulting from the CIU?	X			There is just one location where brushing would not improve sight lines at a blind curve.
4.2	With standard cyclical slough and berm removal, is there adequate tread width for safe passage of trail users with the CIU?	X			
4.3	With equestrian users is there adequate space for non-equestrian users to retreat to the downhill side of trail for safe passage?	X			
4.4	If tread widths are narrow, are the fill slopes gentle, firm, and stable for users to retreat to the downhill side of trail for safe passage?			X	
4.5	Does the trail have sinuosity that slows trail users?		X		
4.6	Would the CIU increase the need for enforcement of park rules and regulations?		X		
Design Options to Improve Safety					
Check those design options that could be implemented to improve trail safety with the CIU					
4.7	Increase sinuosity through re-routing or re-construction		X		
4.8	Increase sight distances through re-routing or removal of visual obstructions	X			Brushing of trail corridor.
4.9	Widening of the trail tread to provide adequate passing space		X		There is already sufficient width for passing space.
4.10	Install speed control devices such as pinch points or tread texturing		X		

Management Options to Improve Safety					
Check those management options that could be implemented to improve trail safety with the CIU					
4.11	Alternating days of use		X		
4.12	One-way directional usage		X		
4.13	Installation of new signage	X			Install multi-use trail etiquette signs and one sign warning of a blind curve.
4.14	Other (Describe)				
Part 4	**Based on the above considerations, would implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended) maintain trail safety?**	X			
#5 Effects on Trail Sustainability		**Yes**	**No**	**NA**	
Existing Conditions					
5.1	Is the trail draining to natural topographic drainage features, such as creeks and swales or natural sheet flow, and not being captured and concentrated to the man-made drainage structures?	X			
5.2	Is the trail tread firm and stable?	X			
5.3	Are there abrupt changes in trail running grade?	X			There is one grade change that was considered to be abrupt.
5.4	Is the fill slope stable?	X			
5.5	Is the back slope/cut bank stable?	X			There are a few minor landslide locations.
5.6	Does the trail tread remain firm and stable in wet conditions?	X			There is one location of flat terrain that collects water.
Supporting data from trail log					
5.7	Number of water breaks (water bars, dips, etc.) required for proper drainage	None			
5.8	Linear footage of berms	1730			
5.9	Linear footage of ditches	None			
5.10	Linear footage rills and ruts	None			Included as entrenchment
5.11	Linear footage log entrenched trail	213			

	Describe the locations of soil types and matrixes encountered on trail	% of Trail			
5.12	Rocky				
5.13	Rocky/Partial Soil Profile				Soils are primarily firm and stable consisting of clay and small rock.
5.14	Full Soil Profile				
5.15	Partial Soil Profile/Sandy				
5.16	Sandy				
5.17	Based on these considerations is the trail currently sustainable?		X		Trail requires
5.18	Will the trail be sustainable following implementation of the CIU without management or design options (as recommended)?		X		Would require improved drainage for sustainability such as outsloping, rolling grade dips, and a small section of causeway.
	Design Options to Improve Sustainability				
	Check those management options that could be implemented to improve trail safety with the CIU				
5.20	Armoring of wet drainage crossings to reduce erosion and impacts to waterways?		X		
5.21	Additional drainage structures (e.g. grade reversals, water bars, rolling grade dips, etc.) to manage increased mechanical wear?	X			Trail drainage would benefit from the installation of 4-6 rolling grade dips along steeper segments where outsloping would be insufficient.
5.22	Additional bridges and puncheons/boardwalks to facilitate dry crossings necessary to reduce erosion and impacts to waterways?		X		
5.23	Reconstruction or replacement of bridges and puncheons to comply with equestrian construction standards?		X		
5.24	Fill slope or cut bank retaining walls?		X		
5.25	Additional or upgraded turnpikes or causeways?	X			One flat location of the trail would benefit from elevating the trail surface with a turnpike or causeway.

Minor reconstruction of trail tread would:					
5.26	Correct lack of outslope	X			
5.27	Stabilize abrupt grade changes	X			
5.28	Stabilize cut bank		X		
5.29	Stabilize fill slope		X		
5.30	Correct rilling and rutting	X			
5.31	Provide for firm and stable surfaces		X		
Minor realignment/re-route of trail within the immediate proximity of the existing trail would:					
5.32	Stabilize cut bank		X		
5.33	Stabilize fill slope		X		
5.34	Eliminate abrupt grade changes		X		
5.35	Correct unsustainable grades		X		
5.36	Correct lack of sinuosity		X		
5.37	Would a major reroute be required to establish/maintain sustainability?		X		
Management Options to Improve Sustainability					
If not sustainable, can any of the following measures be implemented to make the trail more sustainable for the CIU?					
5.38	Wet weather closures establish or maintain sustainability?	X			Wet weather closures would improved sustainability for all park roads and trails.
5.39	Other management options be implemented to improve trail sustainability? If so, please describe.		X		
Part 5	**Based on the above considerations, will the trail be sustainable following implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended)?**	X			

#6 Effects or Impacts to the Natural or Cultural Resources		Yes	No	NA	
Would the CIU and/or needed modifications have the potential to significantly impact:					
6.1	Erosion of existing trail tread and sedimentation of adjacent streams?		X		
6.2	Significant geologic features?		X		
6.3	Sensitive wildlife habitat?		X		
6.4	Sensitive plant habitat?		X		
6.5	A wetland, riparian or stream zone?		X		
6.6	A sensitive cultural feature?		X		
6.7	A sensitive paleontological feature?		X		
6.8	Is the trail a historic feature?	X			This trail uses an old Quarry Road but is not considered culturally significant.
6.9	Would required trail modifications trigger outside agency permits?		X		
Part 6	**Based on the above considerations, would implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended) create significant negative impacts to the natural or cultural resources?**		X		

#7 Effects or Impacts to Maintenance and Operations		Yes	No	NA	
Would the CIU and/or needed modifications:					
7.1	Change the classification of the trail?	X			Trail would likely be reclassified as a I or II.
7.2	Require additional maintenance?		X		Not anticipated if design improvements are implemented.
7.3	Require additional management practices to maintain user compliance?		X		
7.4	Require additional staff time to address compliance requirements of the management or design options?		X		
7.5	Could the proposed modifications be completed by non-department work forces?	X			Would require the use of heavy equipment for design improvements.
7.6	Could the proposed modifications be maintained by non-department work forces with minimal cost to the State?	X			
7.7	Can necessary management strategies be enforced?	X			
7.8	If not, is there a volunteer group or partner agency that can assist with enforcement?			X	
Part 7	**Based on the above considerations, will implementation of the CIU with management and design options (as recommended) create a significant on-going maintenance or operational workload?**		X		

Appendix 6

Non-system Route Evaluation Determinations

During the summer and fall of 2025, State Parks staff identified, mapped, and evaluated non-system routes—informal roads or trails that are not part of the official park trail system. These routes were reviewed through a combination of map-based analysis and on-the-ground field investigations.

Office reviews looked at how each route fits into the overall trail network, including whether it improves connectivity, duplicates nearby roads or trails, shows signs of regular use, or affects known sensitive natural resources. Field evaluations focused on what was observed on site, such as whether a route crosses streams or drainages, supports a quality trail experience, can be maintained sustainably, presents safety concerns, follows a stable alignment, or is redundant to other non-system routes.

Each non-system route was then assigned one of three possible outcomes:

1. Potential future inclusion in the official road or trail system with no changes,
2. Potential future inclusion with modifications to improve sustainability or safety, or
3. Future removal and rehabilitation, restoring the area to a natural condition.

To ensure careful and consistent evaluation, non-system routes were divided into smaller segments wherever they intersected with official roads, trails, or other non-system routes. Each segment was given a unique name and number and evaluated independently using the above criteria.

These evaluation determinations do not mean that routes will be immediately added to or removed from the trail system. Instead, they provide guidance on which routes may help meet the long-term goals of the TASP RTMP. Routes identified for potential future inclusion may support improved access, connectivity, or user experience, either on their own or alongside new trail development. Routes identified for future removal presented ongoing impacts to natural resources and do not align with the RTMP resource conservation goals.

All changes will be carried out gradually, following the phasing and priorities outlined in Chapter 6, “Implementation” of the RTMP, with the dual goal of supporting responsible recreation while protecting park resources.

Any non-system routes that do not appear on park maps, or that are created or developed after November 30, 2025, will be removed and restored to a natural condition to prevent further environmental impacts.

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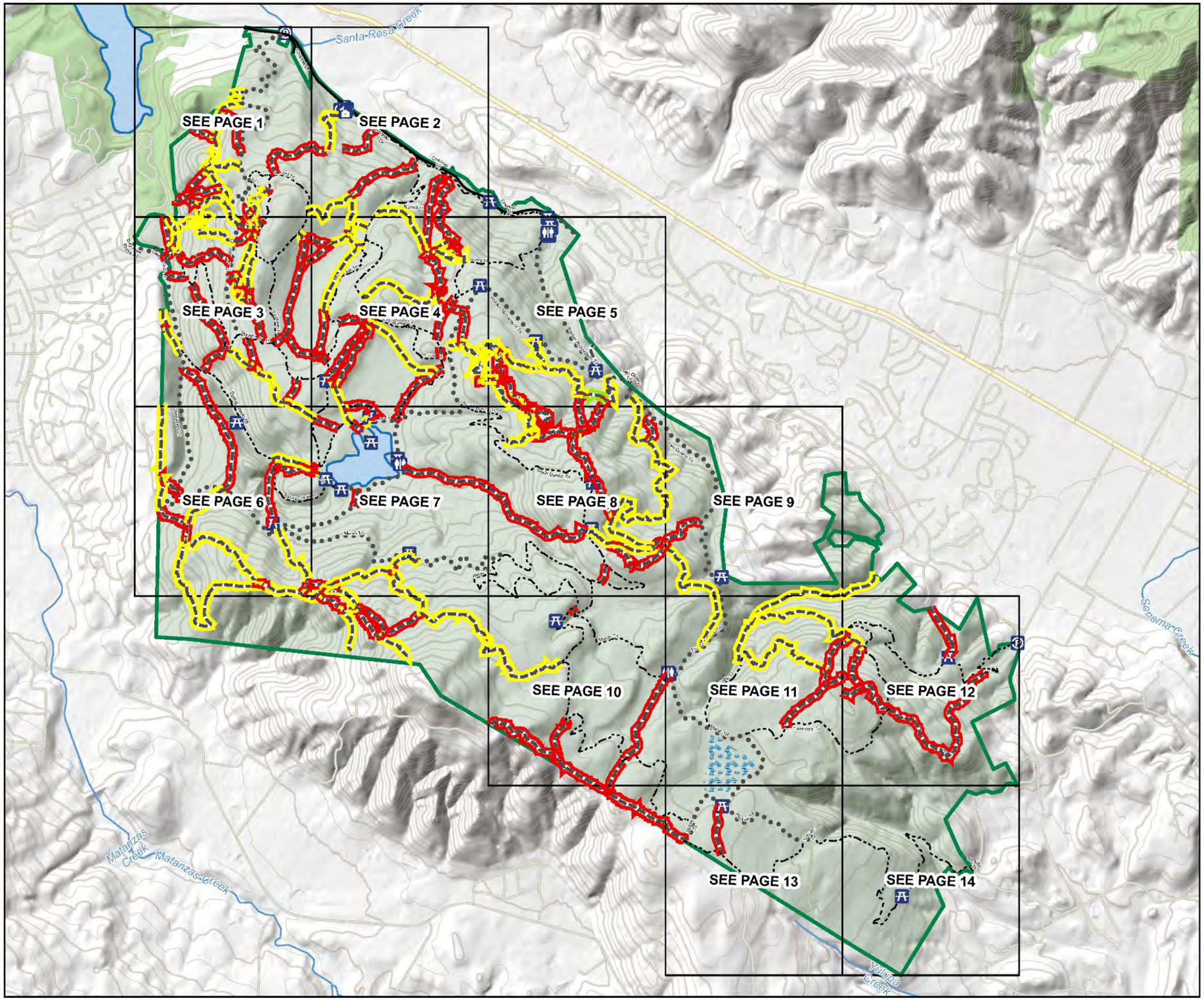

Non-system Route Determinations Map

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Map Page Location

Scale 1:29,000

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Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 12/31/2025

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

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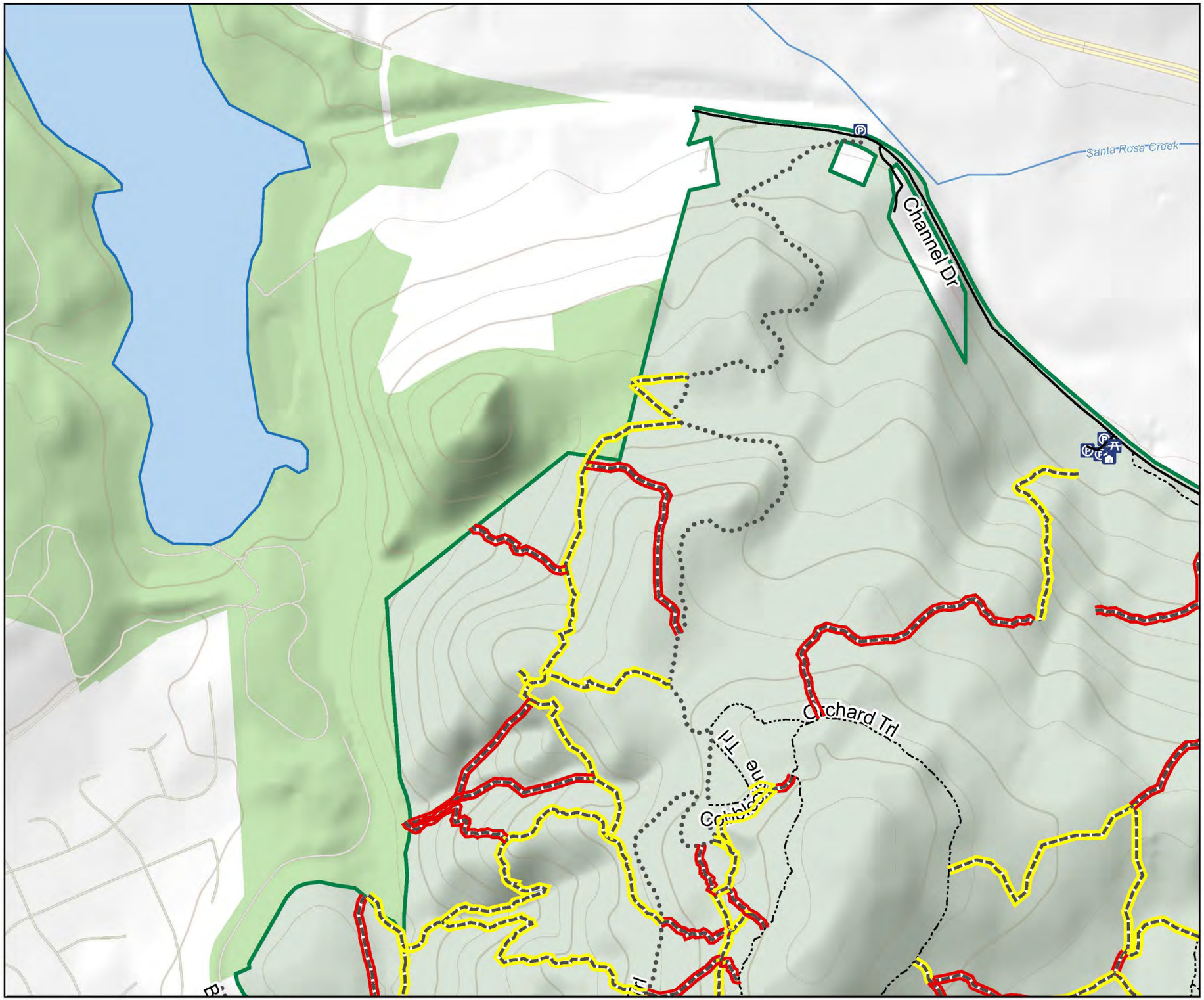

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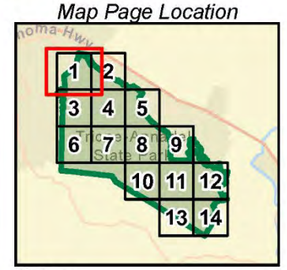

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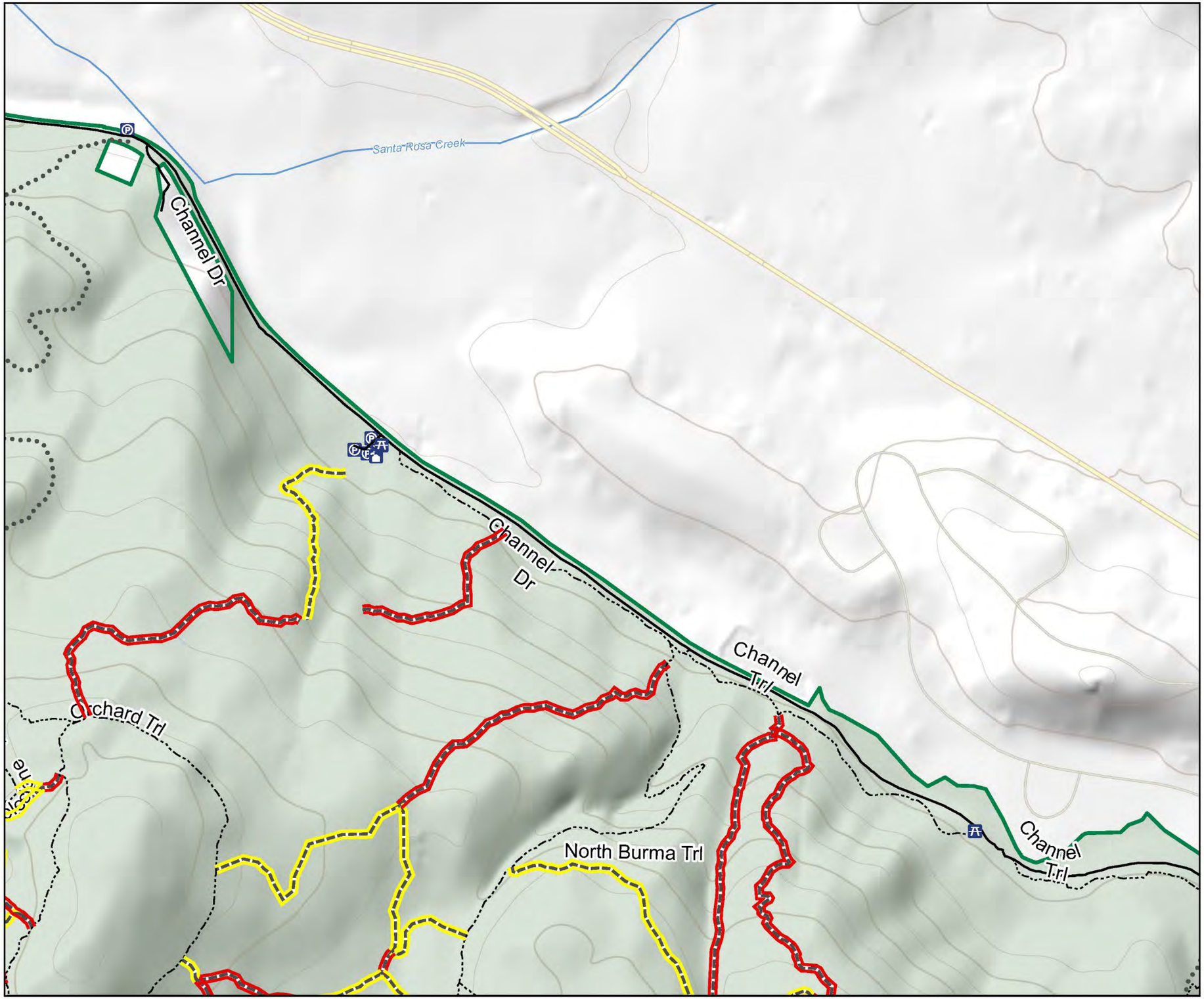

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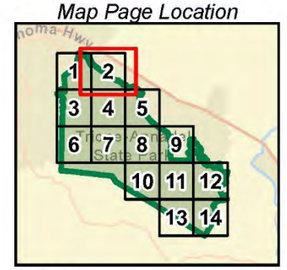

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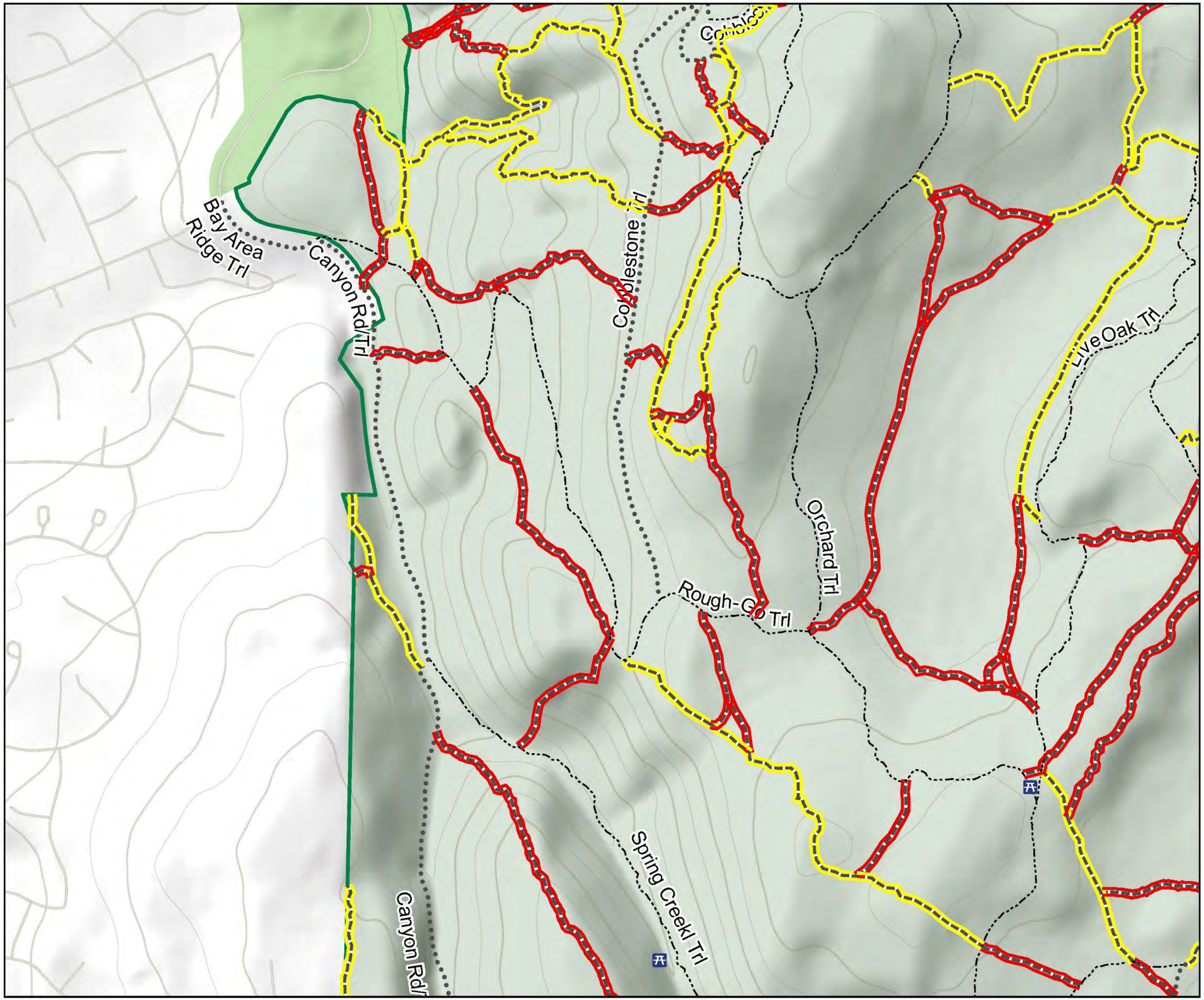

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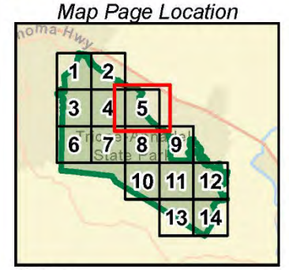

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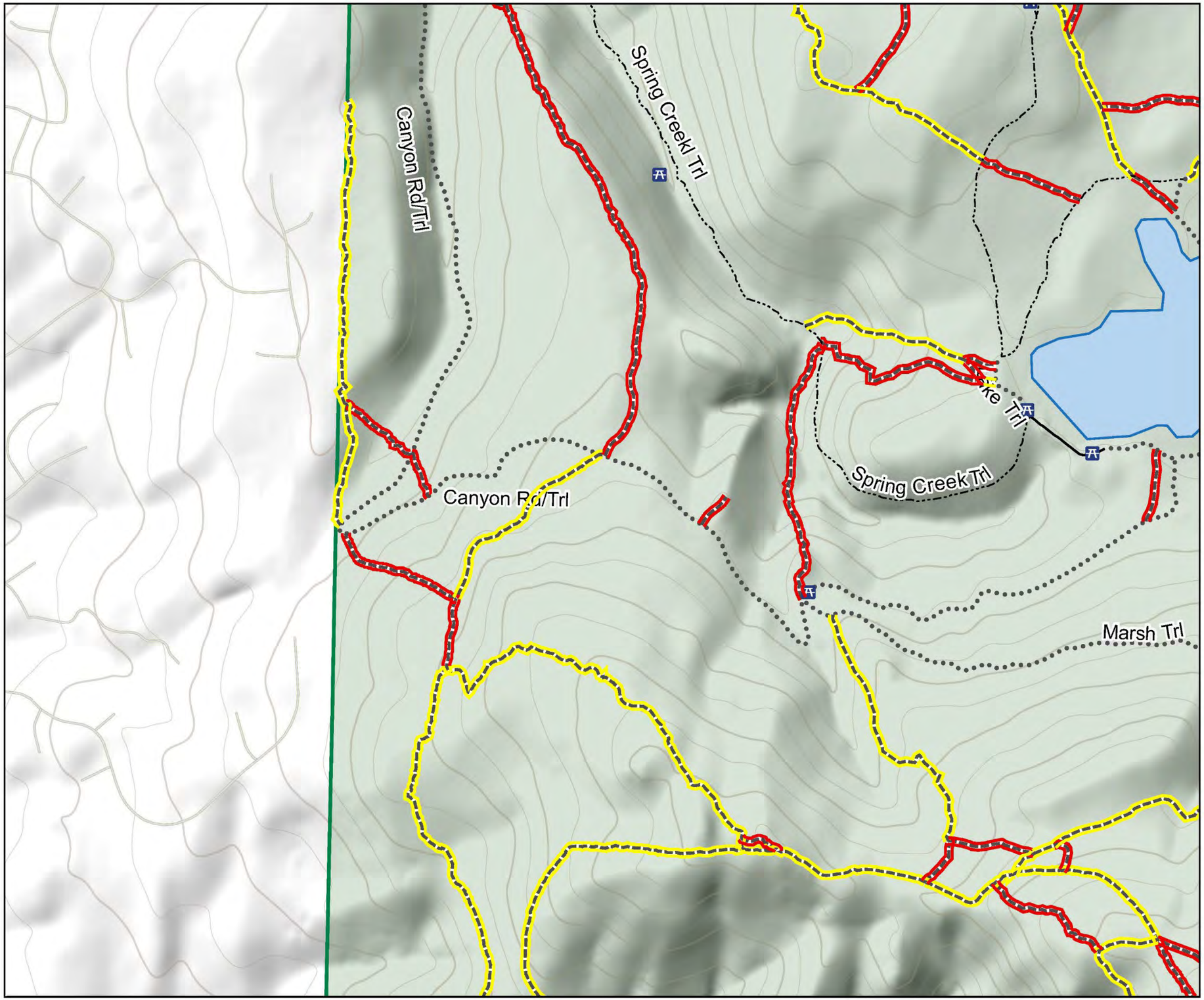

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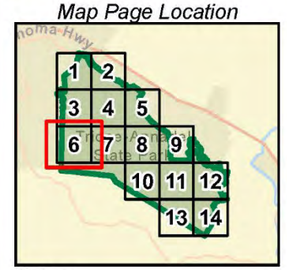

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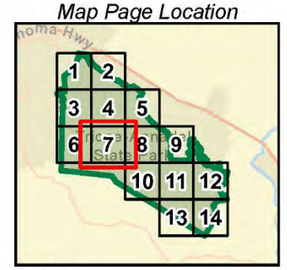

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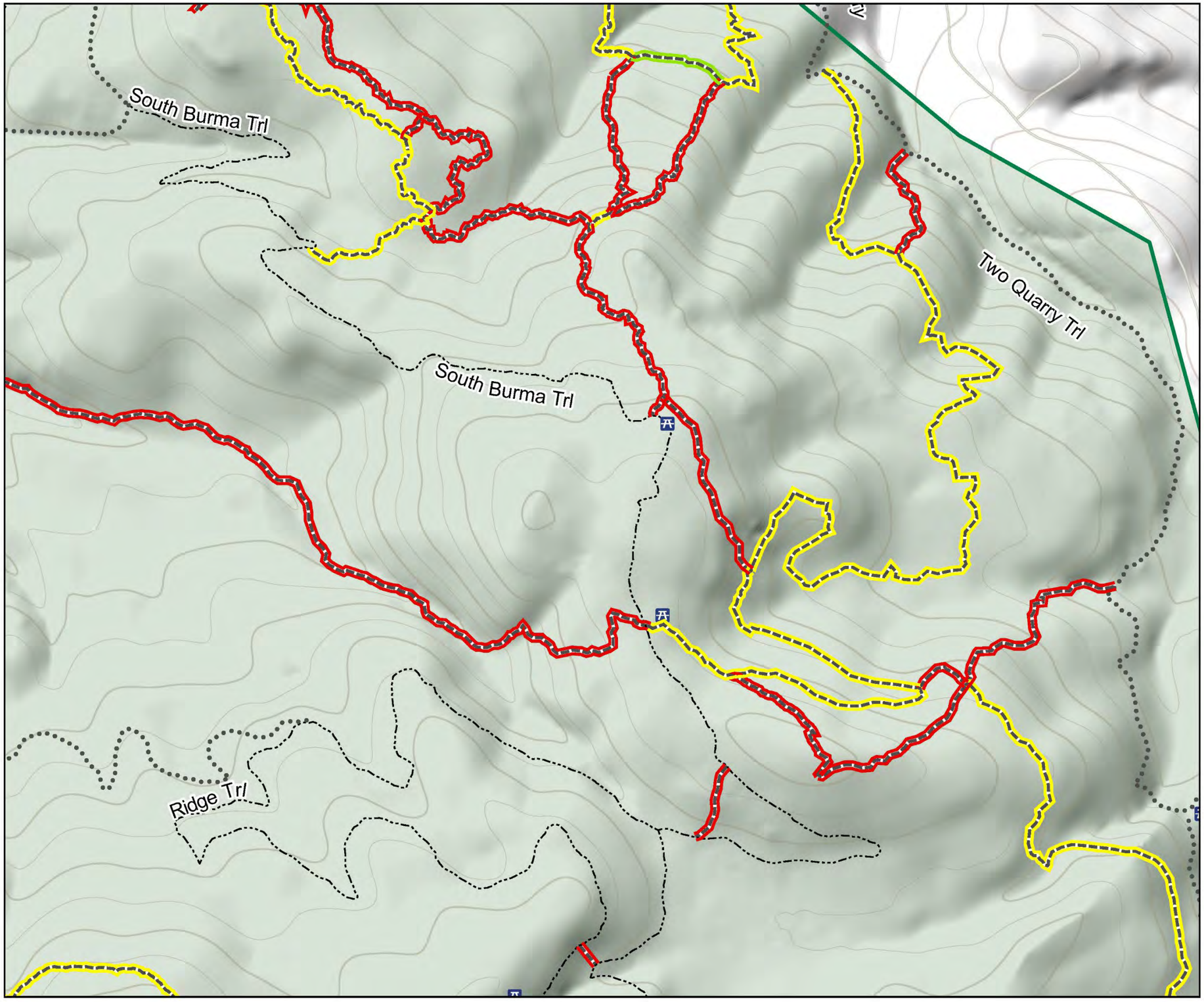

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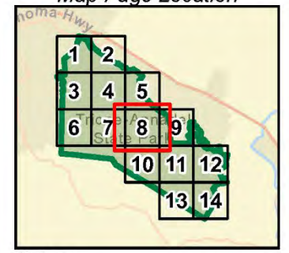

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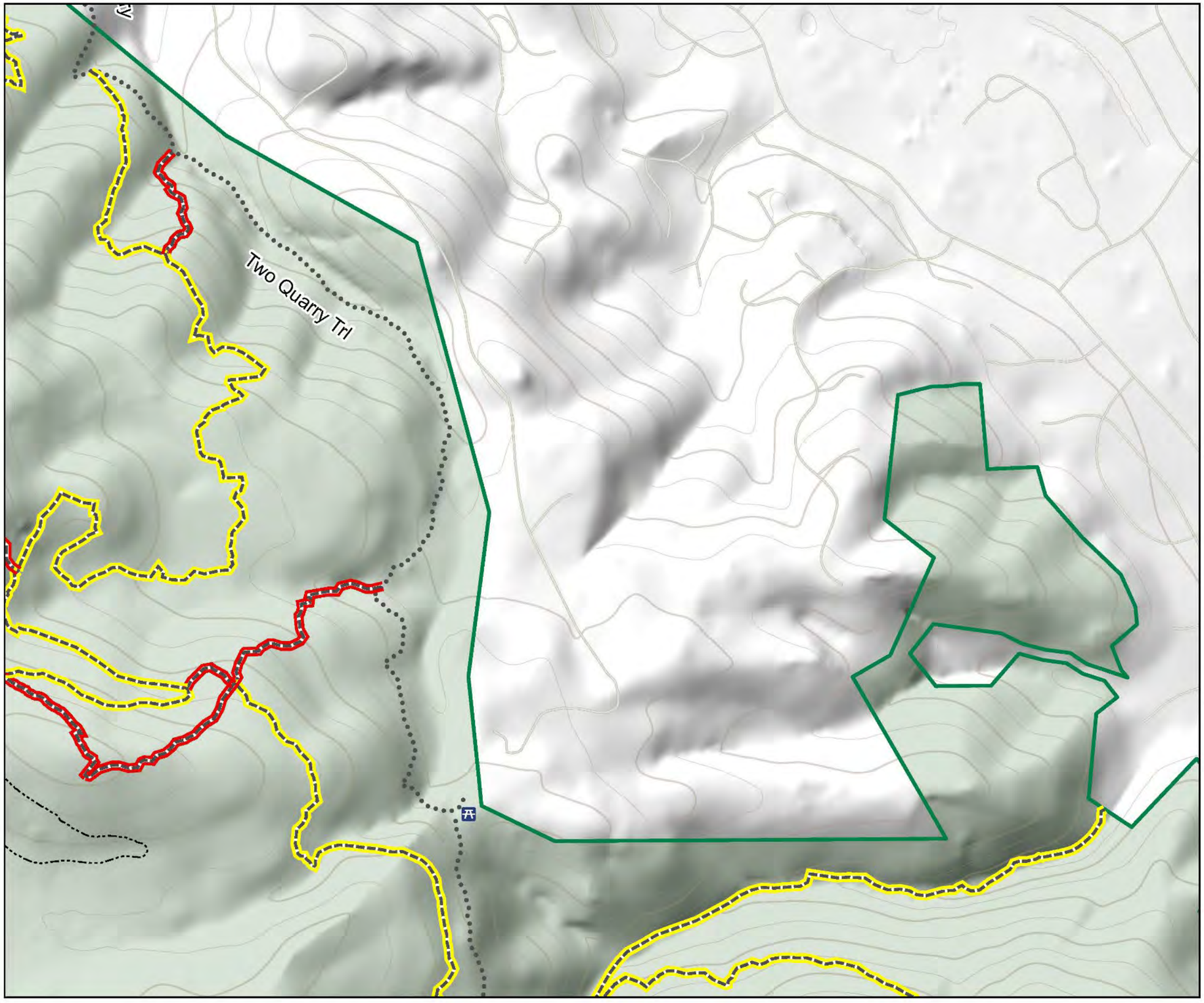

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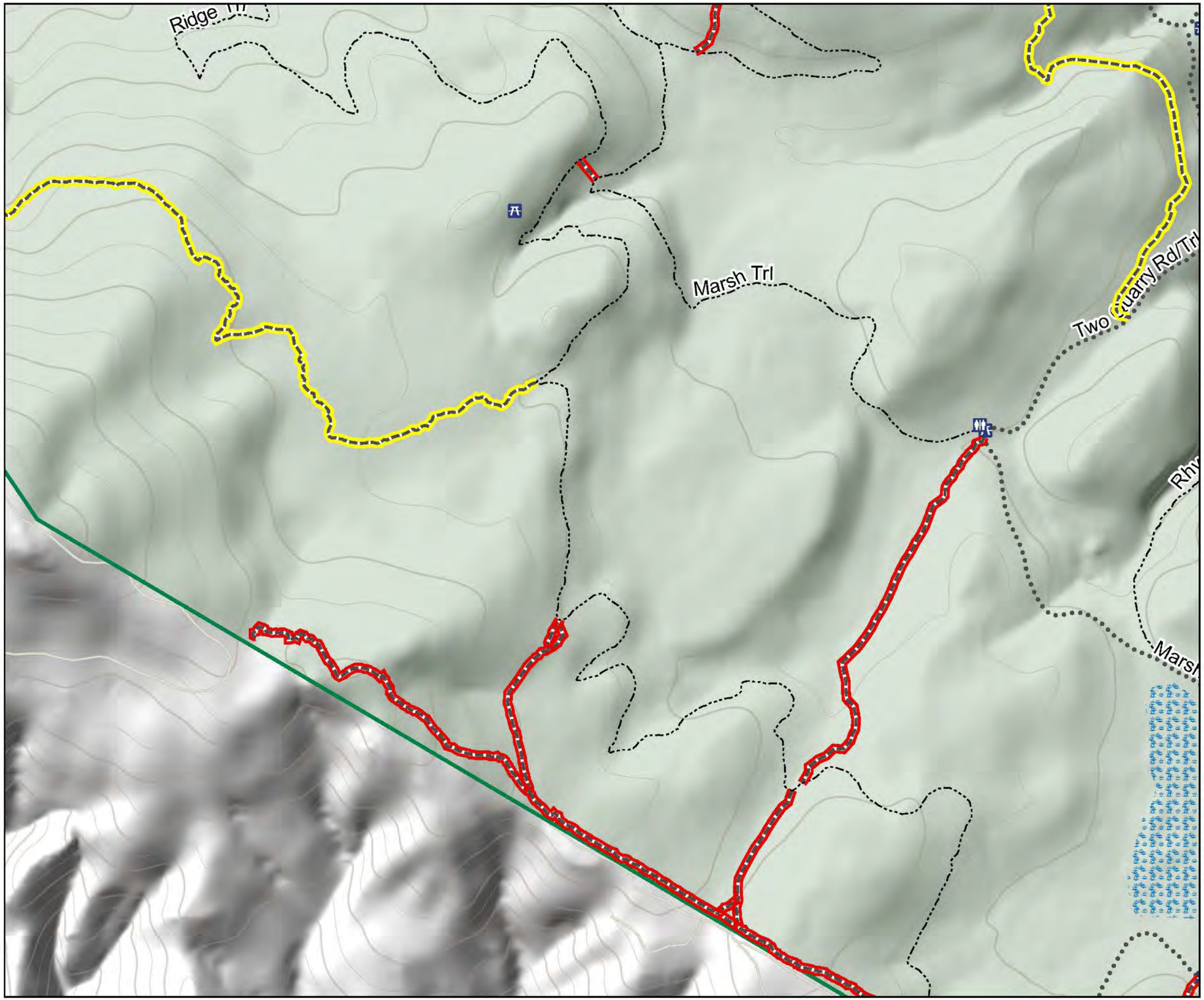

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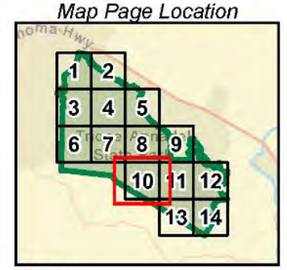

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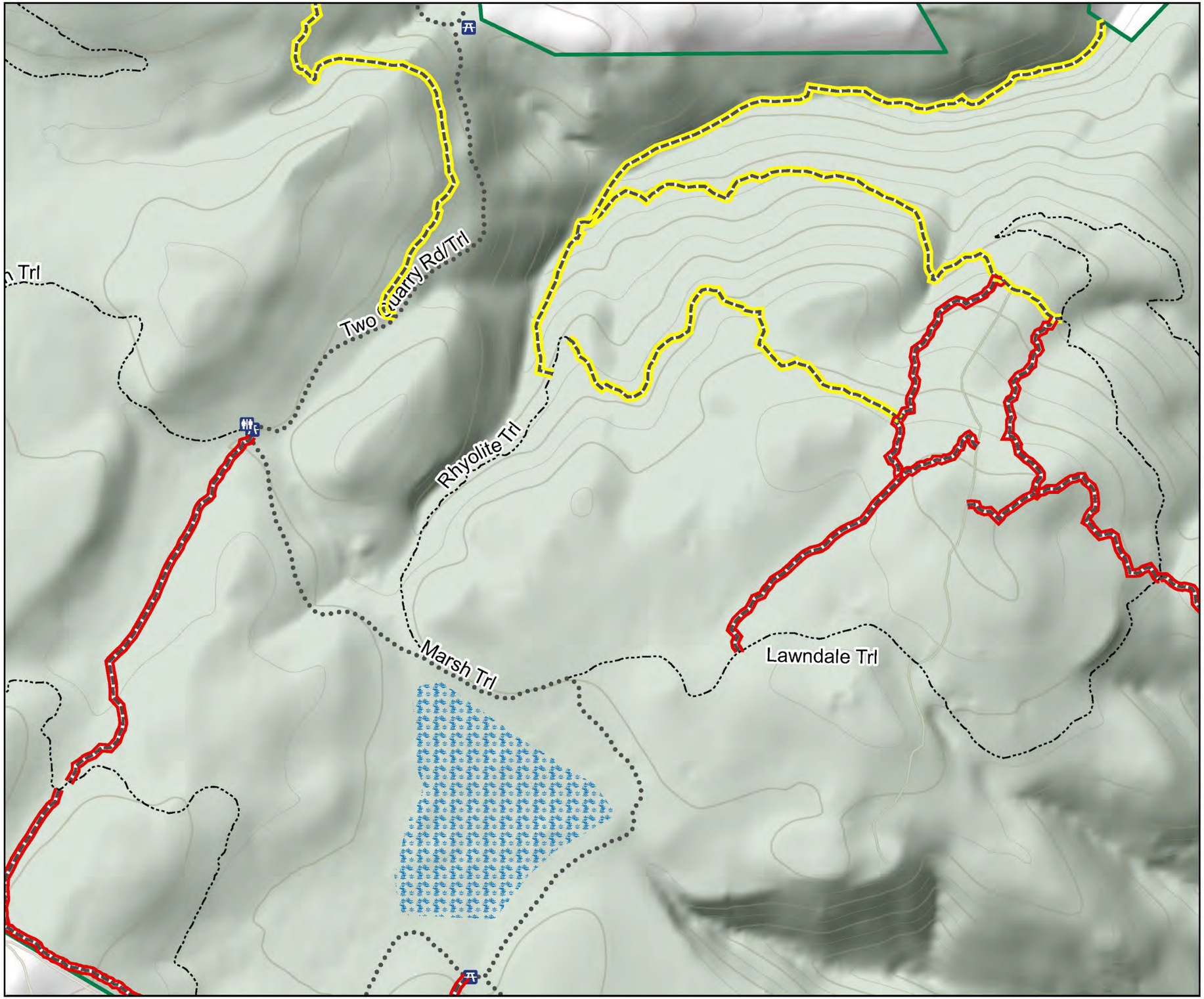

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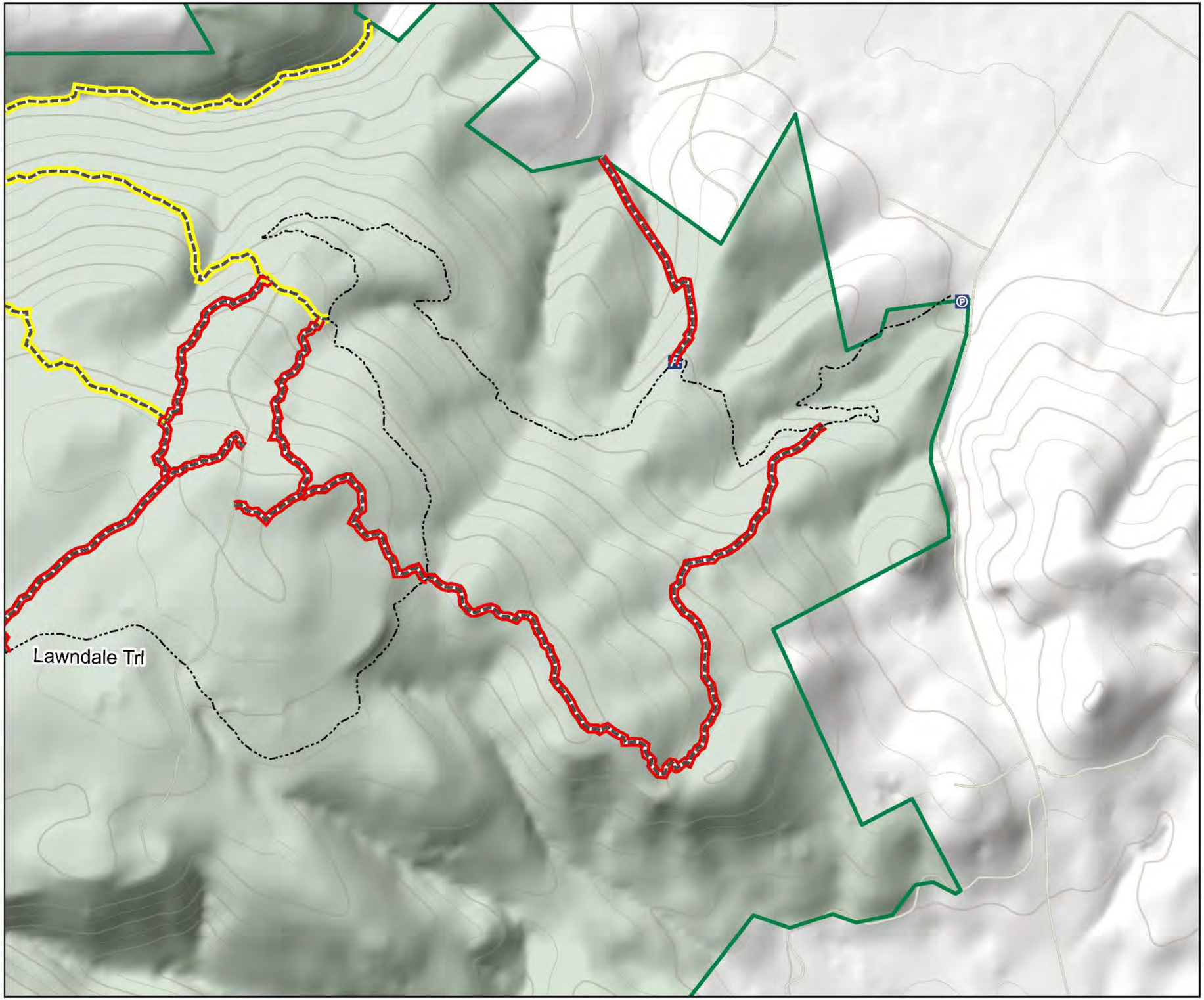

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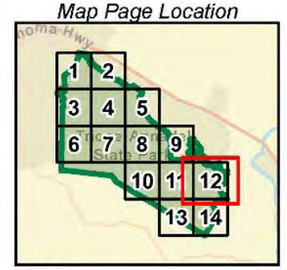


Scale
1:7,000

N
W
E
S

0 450
Feet

Notes:

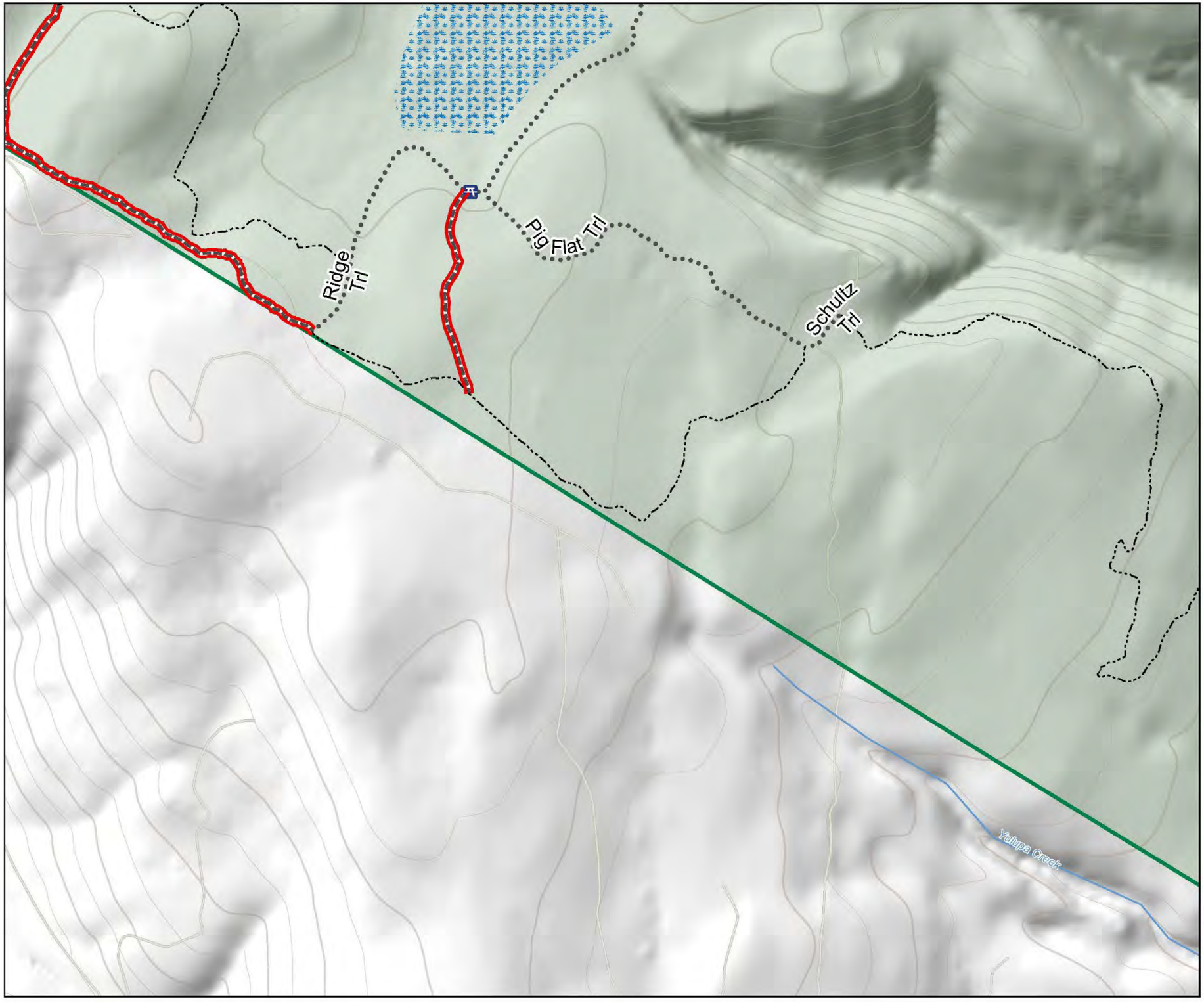
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

Date: 12/31/2025

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan



Non-system Route Determinations Map

Page 13 of 14

Legend

- Unpaved Park Trails
- Paved State Park Road
- Unpaved State Park Road
- Non-system Route
- Park Boundary

Non-system Route Determinations

- Future removal and rehabilitation to a natural condition.
- Future inclusion as a system road or trail with modifications.
- Future inclusion as a system road or trail with no modifications.

Implementation of Non-system Route inclusion or removal to be conducted as necessary to meet Road and Trail Management goals, objectives and recommendations.

Non-system Routes not shown on maps and /or developed or constructed after 11/30/25 to be removed and rehabilitated to a natural condition.

- Museum/Visitor center
- Restrooms
- Picnic Area
- Parking Area
- Streams

Waterbodies

- Lake or Pond
- Marsh

Map Page Location

Scale
1:7,000

N
W
E
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0 450 Feet

Notes:

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

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Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Non-system Route Determinations Map

Page 14 of 14

Legend

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N
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S

0 450
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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS BAY AREA DISTRICT & STATEWIDE PLANNING & RECREATION SERVICES

Sources: California Dept. of Parks & Recreation; ESRI

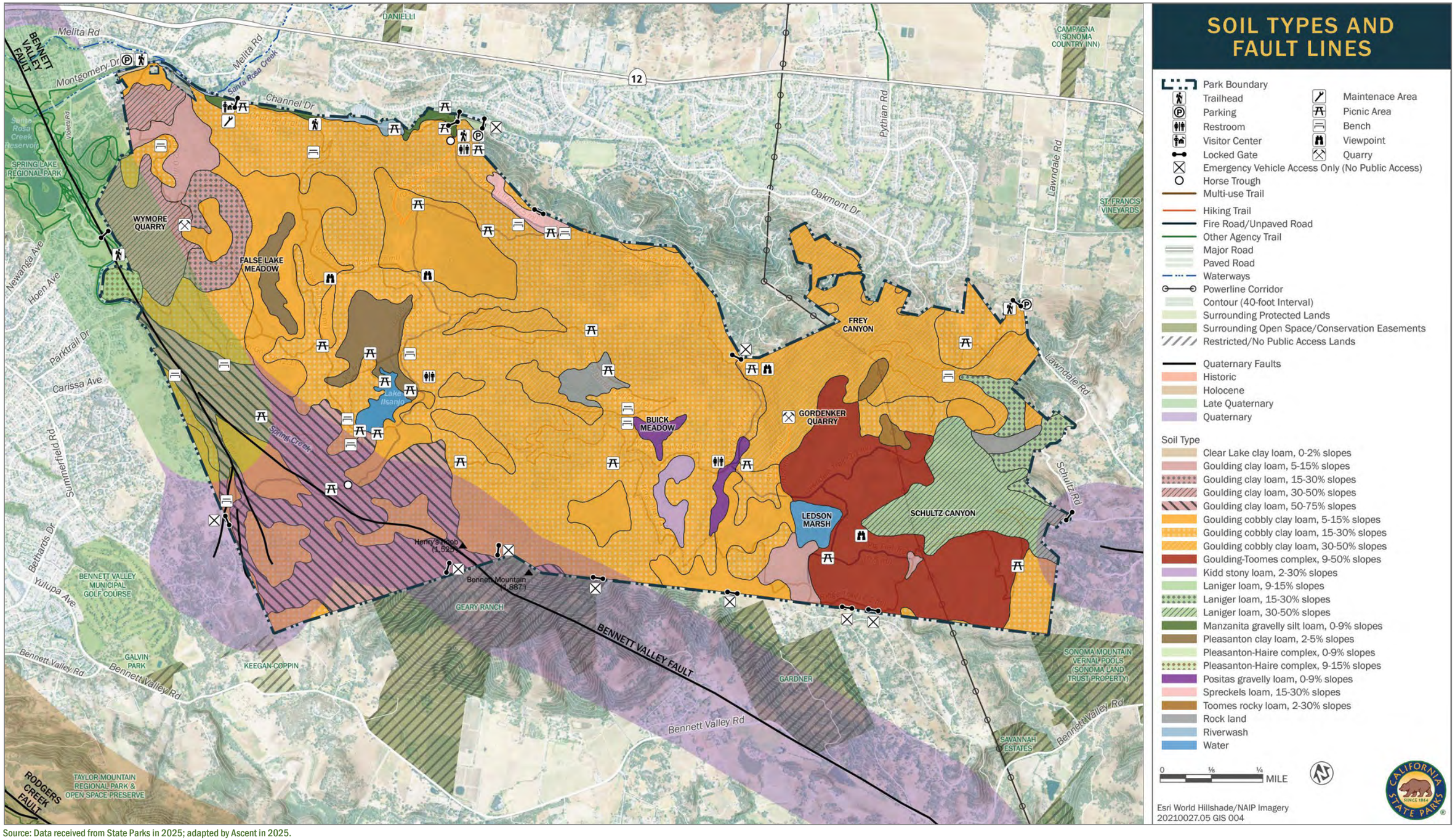
Date: 12/31/2025

Trione-Annadel State Park Road and Trail Management Plan

Appendix 7

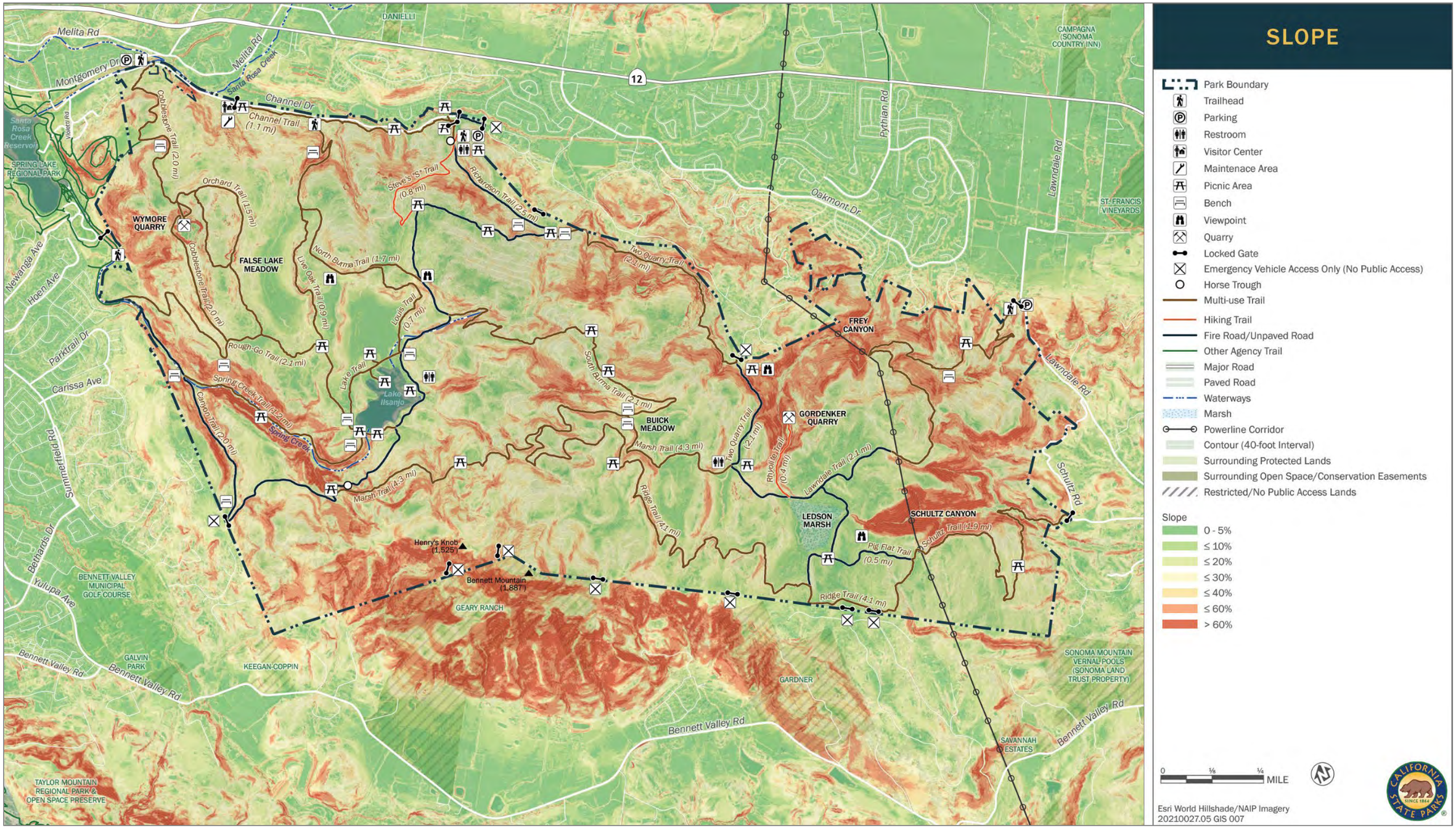
Existing Conditions Maps

Figure A7-1 Soil Types and Fault Lines



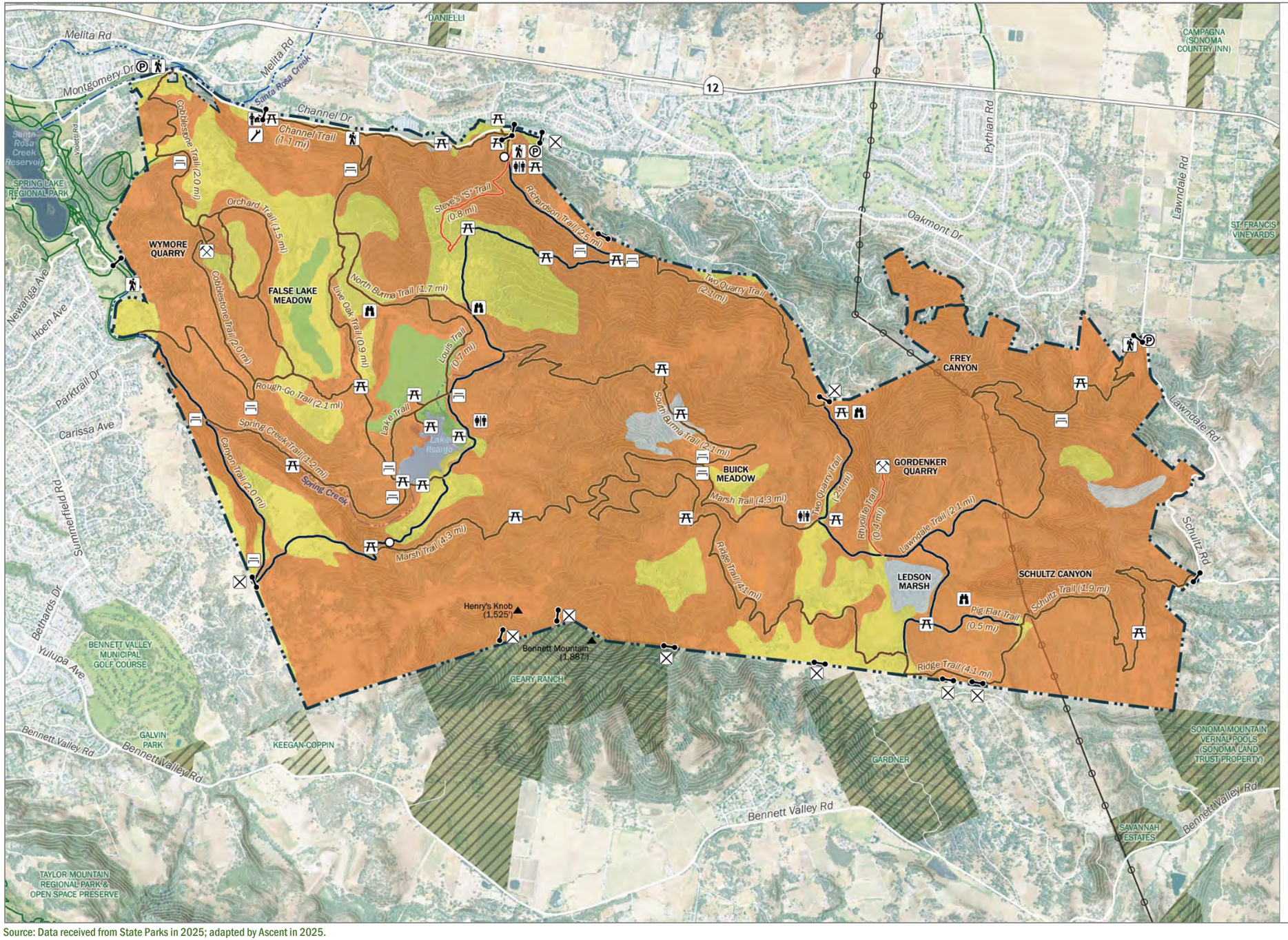
Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-2 Slope



Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-3 Soil Erosion Hazards



SOIL EROSION HAZARDS

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Marsh
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Protected Lands
- Surrounding Open Space/Conservation Easements
- Restricted/No Public Access Lands

Erosion Hazard on Roads and Trails
- Very Severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not Rated or Not Available

0 ⅛ ¼ MILE

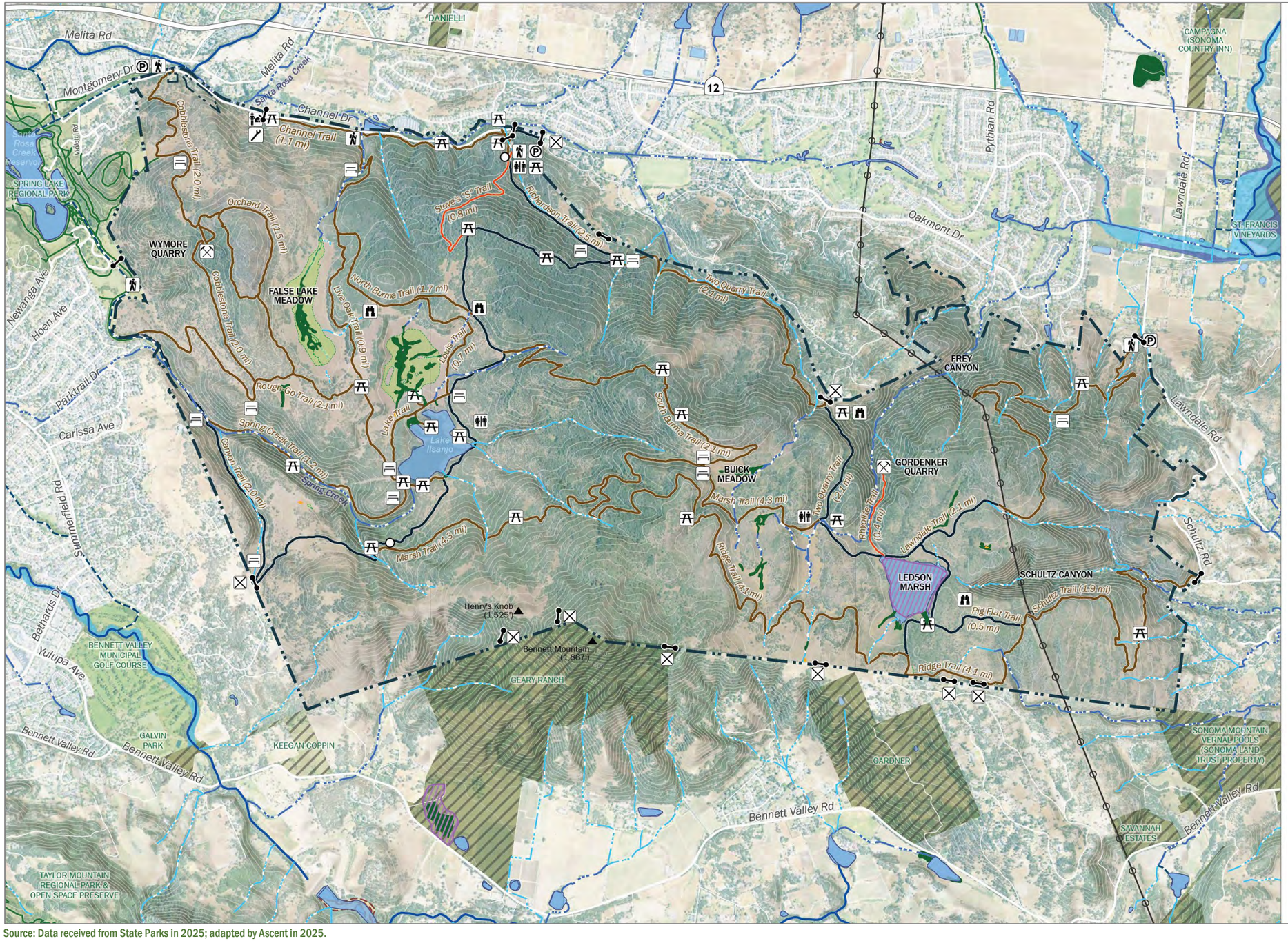
Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 005

Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-4 Trail Erosion Severity

Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-5 Hydrology



HYDROLOGY

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Protected Lands
- Surrounding Open Space/Conservation Easements
- Restricted/No Public Access Lands

Riverine
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Ephemeral Stream
- Canal Ditch

Lacustrine
- Lake/Pond
- Reservoir

Wetland Type
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Seasonal Wetland
- Vernal Pool
- Swamp/Marsh

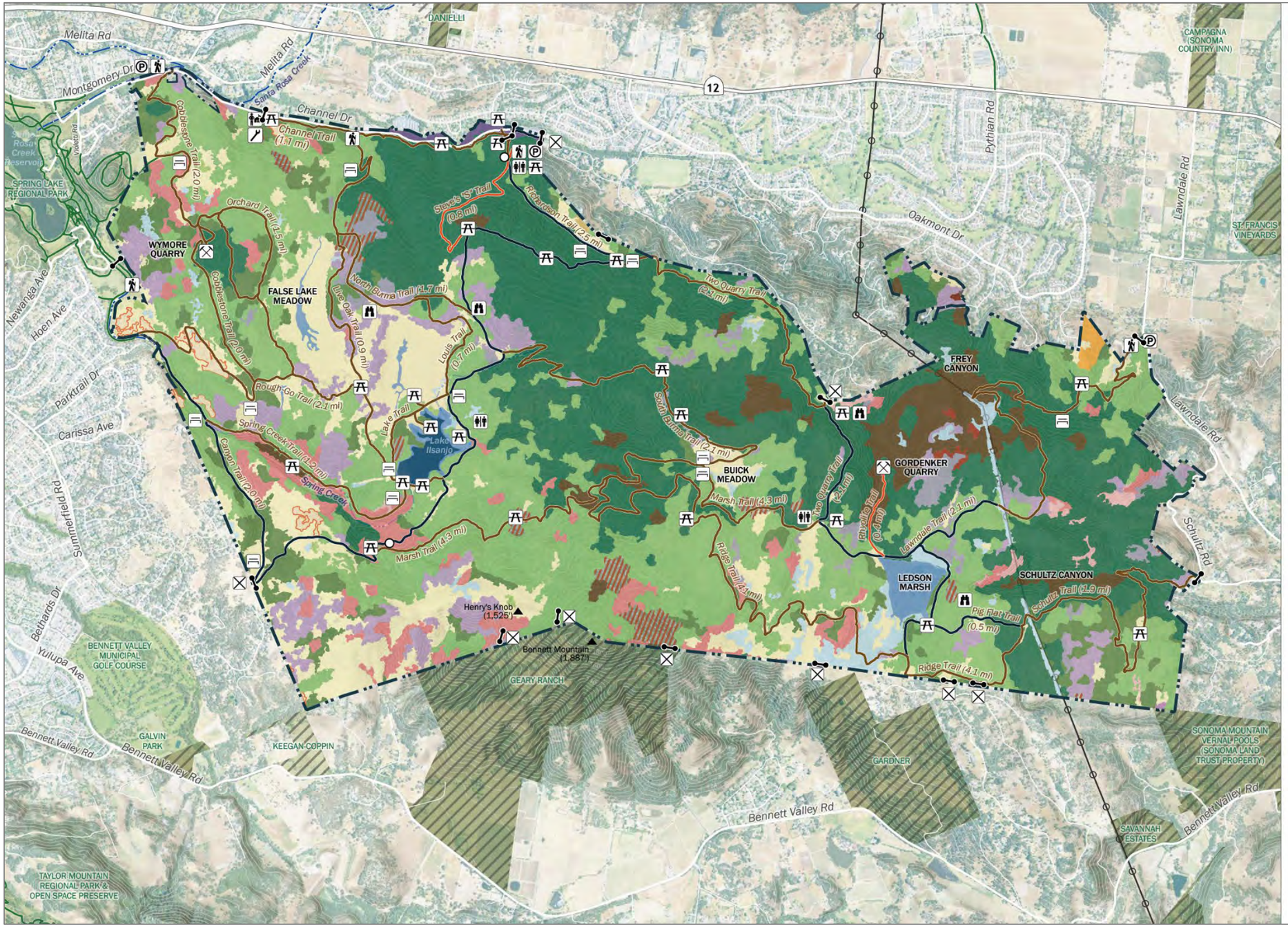
Flood Zone
- 100-year Flood Zone
- 500-year Flood Zone

0 ⅛ ¼ MILE

Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 010

Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-6 Vegetation Communities



VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

- Park Boundary
- Trailhead
- Parking
- Restroom
- Visitor Center
- Locked Gate
- Emergency Vehicle Access Only (No Public Access)
- Horse Trough
- Multi-use Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Fire Road/Unpaved Road
- Other Agency Trail
- Major Road
- Paved Road
- Waterways
- Powerline Corridor
- Contour (40-foot Interval)
- Surrounding Protected Lands
- Surrounding Open Space/Conservation Easements
- Restricted/No Public Access Lands
- Maintenace Area
- Picnic Area
- Bench
- Viewpoint
- Quarry

NVCS Name

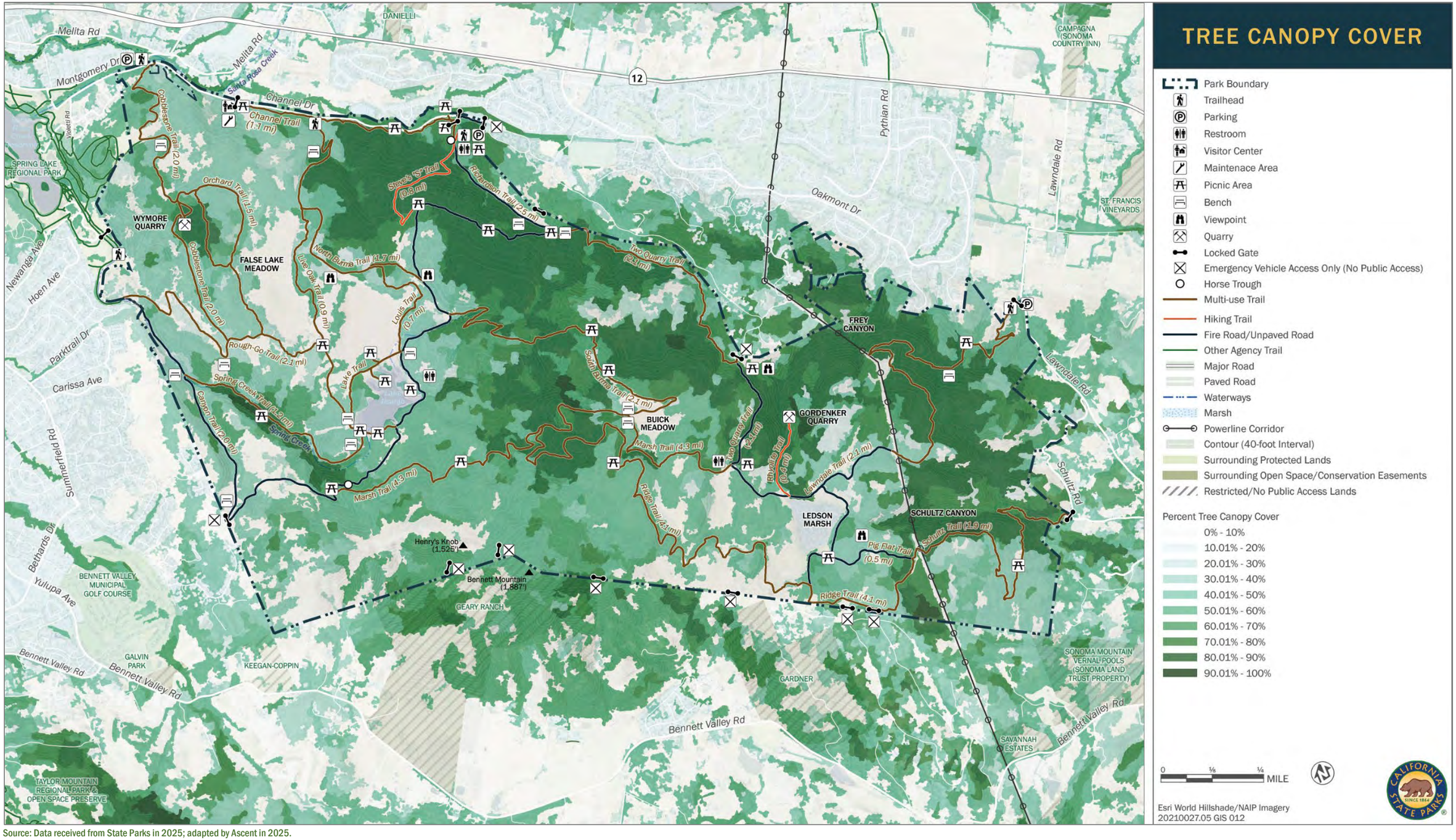
- Adenostoma fasciculatum
- Aesculus californica
- Arbutus menziesii
- Arctostaphylos (canescens, manzanita, stanfordiana)
- Baccharis pilularis
- California Annual and Perennial Grassland
- Californian Mesic Chaparral
- Eucalyptus spp. - Ailanthus altissima - Robinia pseudoacacia
- Pseudotsuga menziesii
- Quercus (agrifolia, douglasii, garryana, kelloggii, lobata, wislizeni)
- Quercus agrifolia
- Quercus douglasii
- Quercus garryana (tree)
- Quercus kelloggii
- Quercus lobata
- Sequoia sempervirens
- Southwestern North American Riparian Evergreen and Deciduous Woodland
- Temperate Forest
- Umbellularia californica
- Vancouverian Riparian Deciduous Forest
- Western North American Freshwater Marsh
- Riverine, Lacustrine, Estuarine, Marine
- Urban

0 ⅛ ¼ MILE

Esri World Hillshade/NAIP Imagery
20210027.05 GIS 003

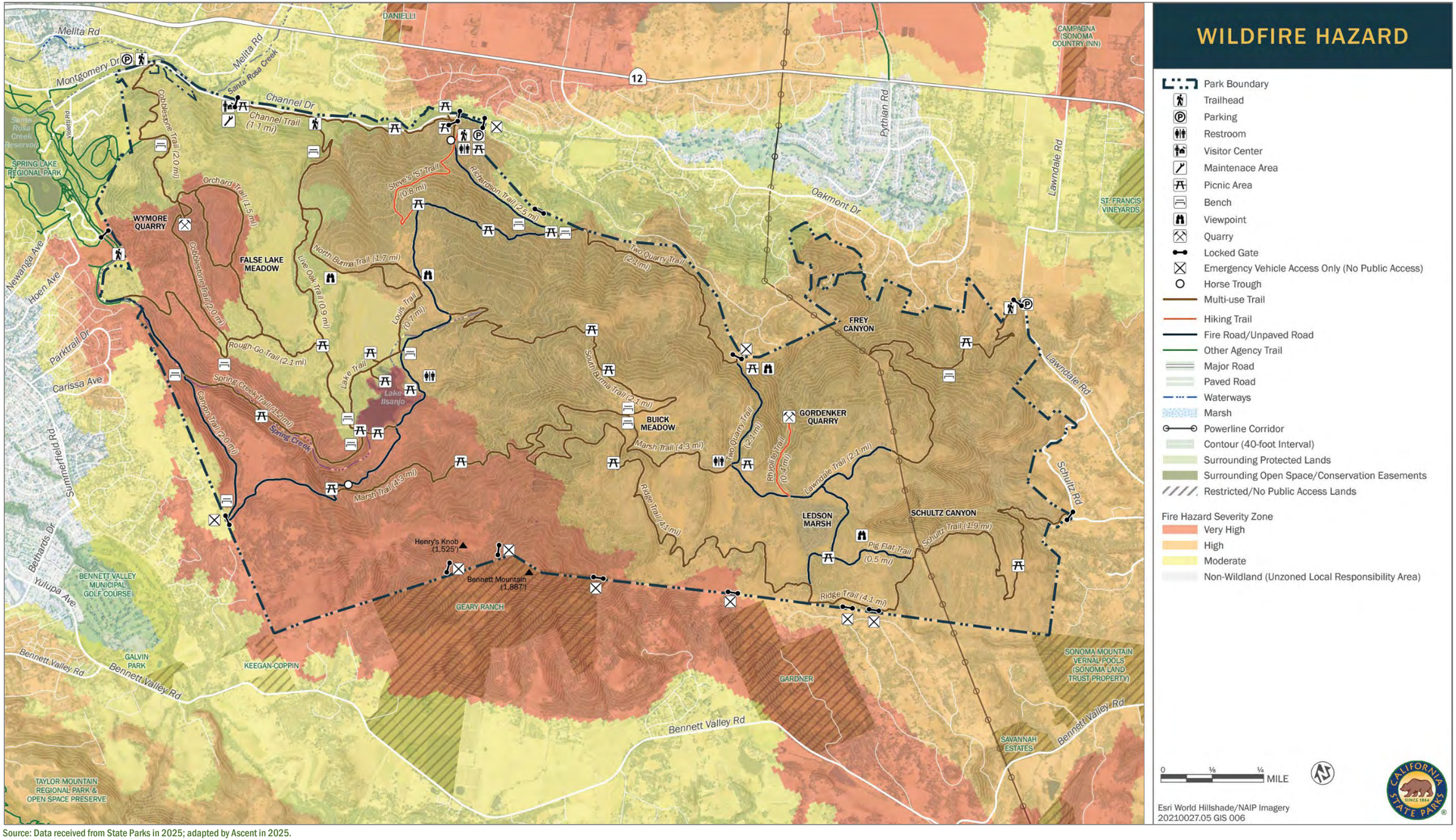
Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-7 Tree Canopy Cover



Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure A7-8 Wildfire Hazard



Source: Data received from State Parks in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Appendix 8

Glossary

ACCESSIBLE TRAIL. A trail that meets State Parks and U.S. Access Board requirements for accessibility, to ensure access for people with disabilities and of all abilities.

BICYCLING TRAIL. A trail open to both pedestrians and bicyclists.

BIKE-OPTIMIZED FEATURES. Features designed and constructed along trails that enhance the experience for bicyclists. Features may require a varying degree of skill and can include banked turns, rollers, jumps, drops, and rock/log features.

CEQA. The California Environmental Quality Act, which was established in 1970, and requires public involvement in and review of projects that could impact on natural and cultural resources in California.

CHANGE-IN-USE. The addition or removal of designated uses (e.g. bicyclists or equestrians) from a trail.

CHANGE-IN-USE EVALUATION. A standardized process used to assess proposals that add or remove authorized uses on existing recreational roads and trails within the state park system. It ensures that proposed changes support accessibility, appropriate recreational activities, and trail connectivity, while minimizing environmental impacts. The process promotes transparent decision-making through objective criteria and considers the diversity of park resources and user needs in alignment with the California Department of Parks and Recreation Trail Policy.

CLASS I BIKEWAY – SHARED USE PATH. A dedicated paved path for walking, biking, and rolling that often parallels a roadway. Class I paths are often separated from the roadway, and between 8 and 12 feet wide.

CLASS II BIKEWAY – BIKE LANE. A striped lane in the roadway for bicyclists located against the curb or a parking lane. Includes sub-classifications like buffered bike lanes, which feature a physical or painted separation between the traffic lane and bike lane.

CLASS III BIKEWAY – BIKE ROUTE. A signed, on-street route for bicyclists. Class III bike routes are typically located on roads with low vehicle speeds and traffic volumes. Includes sub-classifications like bike boulevards, which are bike routes that use traffic calming features to slow vehicles and increase the visibility of bicyclists.

CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE. Routine maintenance activities that occur on a daily, annual, two-year, or five-year basis, such as drainage maintenance, vegetation clearing, tread maintenance, and brushing.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE. Trail or trail structure reconstruction and rehabilitation projects that arise when trail system maintenance needs surpass the capacity of the maintenance program. Often caused by poor initial design requiring greater maintenance, limited funding, staffing limitations, or natural disasters.

DIRECTIONAL TRAILS. Trails that allow a single direction of traffic for one or all the allowed trail users. For example, a multi-use trail may allow bi-directional use for hikers and equestrians, but single-directional use for bicyclists, or a bicycling trail may only allow single-directional use for both hikers and bicyclists.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. An ephemeral stream has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year.

EQUESTRIAN TRAIL. A State Parks trail open to both pedestrians and equestrians.

FACILITY. Anything that is part of the built environment. This term includes roads, trails, visitor centers, day-use areas, signage, and parking areas.

FLOW TRAIL. A type of mountain biking trail designed to provide a smooth, enjoyable ride. Generally, these trails feature banked turns, rollers, and other features that allow riders to maintain momentum without pedaling.

HIKING TRAIL. A trail open only to pedestrians.

HYDROLOGY. The physical properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil, in underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

INTERMITTENT STREAM. A stream that has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water.

K FACTOR. K factor refers to soil erodibility, representing the ease with which soil is detached by

splash during rainfall or by surface flow, or both. It accounts for the influence of soil properties such as texture, mineralogy, organic matter, structure, permeability, and depth to a limiting layer on soil loss.

MAINTAINABLE UNSUSTAINABLE TRAIL. A trail that does not meet sustainability standards but is essential to park operations, often providing critical visitor access or preventing the creation of non-system routes. Though its alignment may be substandard, it can be maintained or reconstructed to reduce environmental impacts and support continued use.

MITIGATION. Actions that are undertaken to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the adverse impacts of a management practice or trail use.

MULTI-USE TRAIL. A trail open to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians.

NON-SYSTEM ROUTE. Trails that are user-created and not recognized, designated, or maintained by State Parks.

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream that has flowing water year-round during a typical year.

PRORATED MAINTENANCE. A budgeting strategy that allocates annual funding for the replacement of trail structures, such as bridges, puncheons, steps, rails, and retaining walls, based on their expected lifespans, quantity, and replacement costs. By dividing total replacement costs by life expectancy, this approach ensures timely repairs or replacements to maintain user safety, protect resources, and sustain trail service levels. Lifespans are standardized, monitored through annual inspections, and adjusted as needed to reflect local environmental conditions and usage.

RECONSTRUCTION. The process of restoring an existing road or trail to its original design to improve sustainability or maintainability. It may involve reshaping backslopes, removing berms, scarifying the tread, and repairing or rebuilding trail features such as switchbacks, climbing turns, retaining walls, steps, bridges, and puncheons to rehabilitate tread elevations and drainage.

REENGINEERING/REDESIGNING. Reengineering, also referred to as redesign, is the modification of an existing trail to improve sustainability or maintainability without fully relocating its alignment. It addresses unsustainable conditions caused by poor design elements and may involve minor reroutes, curvilinear techniques to reduce grade and enhance drainage, or cut-and-fill methods to reshape the trail while accommodating political, cultural, or environmental constraints.

REMOVAL. Removal refers to the process of decommissioning and restoring a road or trail to correct environmental or cultural resource damage caused by construction, use, or maintenance. It involves habitat restoration through soil decompaction, slope recontouring, drainage stabilization, and re-establishment of native vegetation, typically following the construction of a reroute or replacement trail.

REROUTING. The realignment of a trail outside its original corridor when the existing alignment is unsustainable. It is used to avoid sensitive resource areas, achieve a more sustainable grade, increase trail width, improve trail user safety, or enhance connectivity within the trail system.

ROAD-TO-TRAIL CONVERSION. A reengineering process that transforms a road into a recreational trail by narrowing the bench cut from the road by excavating fill from the embankment, reshaping it against the backslope to match surrounding slopes, and maintaining a narrower bench cut and trail tread.

SIGHT DISTANCE. The visible, unobstructed forward and rear view of a trail user from any given point on a road or trail.

SPECIFICATIONS. Standards to which trails and trail structures are built and maintained as determined by the trail classification.

SUSTAINABLE TRAIL. A trail designed, constructed, or reconstructed to a standard that does not adversely impact natural and cultural resources, can withstand the impacts of the intended user group, and requires only routine cyclical maintenance. A sustainable trail must meet the needs of the intended user group(s) to such a degree that they do not deviate from the established trail alignment and create non-system routes.

SYSTEM ROAD. Paved, gravel, or dirt roads that are recognized, designated, and maintained by State Parks. Utility roads within the park unit maintained by outside agencies are not considered system roads.

SYSTEM TRAIL. Trails that are recognized, designated, and maintained by State Parks.

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION. The trail classification indicating the significance of a trail and the associated maintenance specifications. Classifications range from Class I (most significant) to Class IV (less significant).

TRAIL DESTINATIONS. Areas where trail users have a desire to go, such as viewpoints, overlooks, and natural features.

TRAIL-RELATED FACILITIES AND AMENITIES. Facilities and amenities associated with the use of the trail system, such as trailheads, parking areas, signage and wayfinding, picnic areas, restrooms, and potable water sources.

TRIO MAINTENANCE. Three-step maintenance process to correct entrenchment and sloughing of the trail backslope or berm. Activities include brushing the trail back to its original construction limits, removing slough and berm and reshaping the trail tread to the construction specification.

UNMAINTAINABLE UNSUSTAINABLE TRAIL. Roads or trails that are poorly designed or constructed and cannot be made sustainable or maintainable through reconstruction or reengineering. Due to excessive maintenance costs and persistent environmental impacts, the management priority is removal, restoration, or rerouting rather than continued use.

VERNAL POOLS. Seasonally ponded wetlands, typically filled with shallow water during winter and spring and are completely dry for most of the summer and fall.

WATERSHED. A region or area that is joined peripherally by a water parting formation, such as a ridge, hill, or mountain range, and that drains into the same water course or body.

WORK LOG. A detailed listing, by location, of existing trail elements and/or specific modifications (reengineering, reconstruction, etc.) designed to improve trail conditions.

Appendix 9

Planning Team

California State Parks

Bay Area District Staff

Maria Mowrey ..... District Superintendent
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Mike Nelson ..... District Trails Manager
Cyndy Shafer ..... Natural Resource Program Manager
Noah Stewart ..... Cultural Resources Program Manager
Michelle Squyer ..... District Planner and Senior Park and Recreation Specialist
Nancy Parachini ..... Partnerships Manager
Peter Ostroskie ..... Staff Park and Recreation Specialist
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Alexis Jones ..... Supervising Ranger
Cecilia Rejas ..... State Park Ranger
Kaylie Williams ..... State Park Interpreter
Christina Freeman ..... Environmental Scientist

Headquarters Staff

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Noelle Breitenbach ..... Staff Park and Recreation Specialist
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Reida Khan ..... Environmental Planner
Phi Ngo ..... GIS Specialist
Corey Alling ..... Senior Graphics Specialist
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Riley Smith ..... Publishing

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