

JULY 2022



REIMAGINING BIG BASIN

VISION SUMMARY

Compendium of Community Engagement

REIMAGININGBIGBASIN.ORG

OVERVIEW

The Reimagining Big Basin project was a year-long effort between June 2021 and June 2022 to engage with the community about reopening Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Numerous engagement techniques were utilized focusing on public education around park history and future challenges, memories and stories about the park before the CZU Lightning Complex Fire, and feedback on how the park will be used in the future. While the Vision Summary provides a concise overview of the key outcomes and recommendations for the future, this compendium collects the materials distributed for the project and summaries of events, surveys, and direct correspondence received during the planning process.

It includes the following sections:

Section A: Fact Sheets & Educational Resources, including materials developed to provide information about the Reimagining Big Basin Process, Park History, Park Access and Safety Post-Fire, and Climate Resilient Park Planning, as well as a map of opportunities and constraints for future park use.

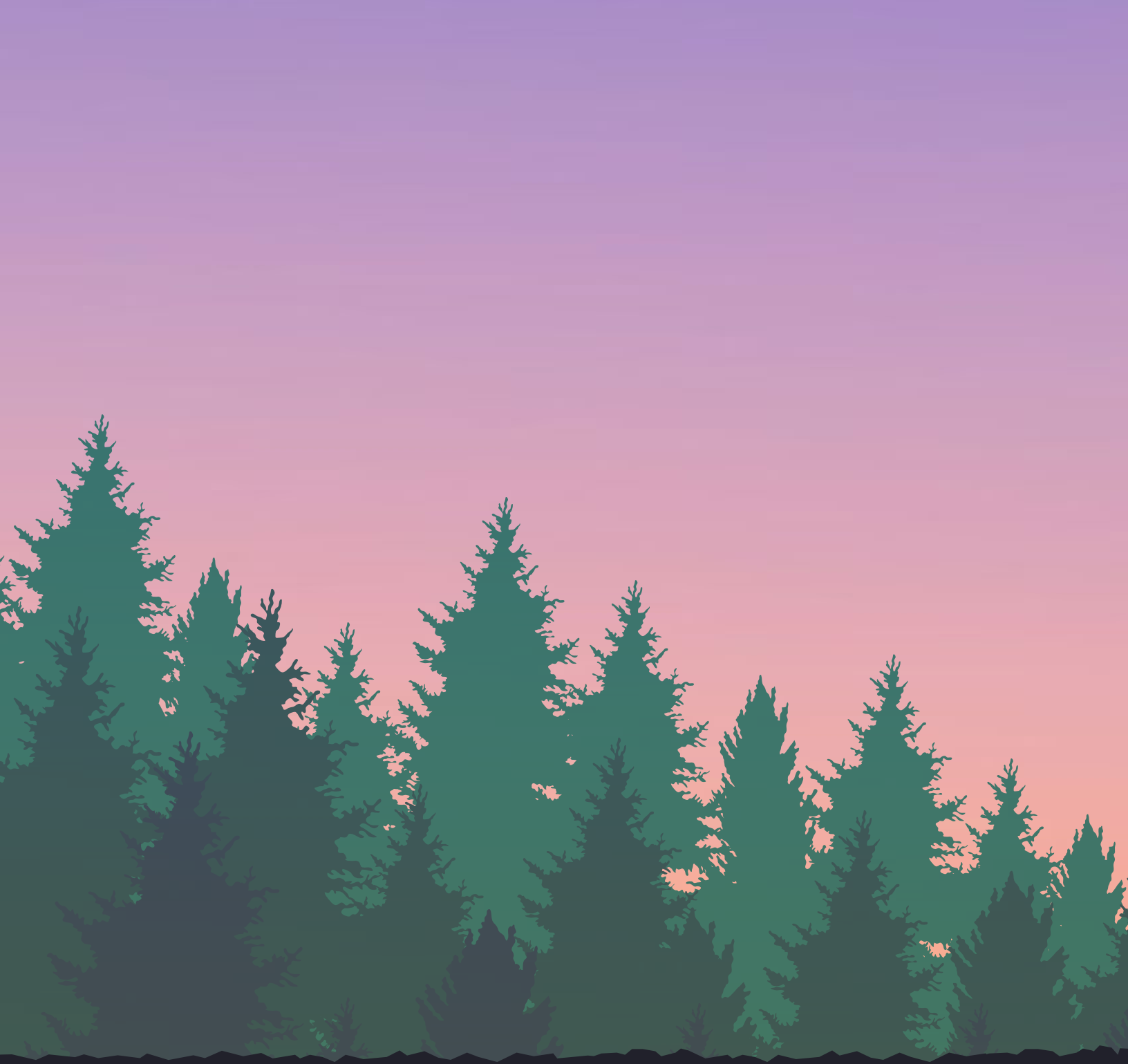
Section B: Webinars & Workshops, includes summaries of two webinar presentations and a virtual workshop. The webinars were focused on specific topics related to the park and included time for public questions and comments. The virtual workshop was focused directly on questions related to the future of the park.

Section C: Pop-up Events, includes a summary of 8 pop-up events throughout the region to inform the public about the Reimagining Process and gather input about priorities and future efforts.

Section D: Student Participation, includes a summary of activities related to Reimagining Big Basin from 5th and 6th grade students in the environmental education program at Exploring New Horizons.

Section E: Vision Survey, includes feedback received from an online survey related to previous park uses and values for the future.

Section F: Vision Summary Feedback, includes a summary of feedback to the public draft version of the Vision Summary.



Section A:

Fact Sheets & Educational Resources



How will we Reimagine Big Basin?



California Department of Parks and Recreation

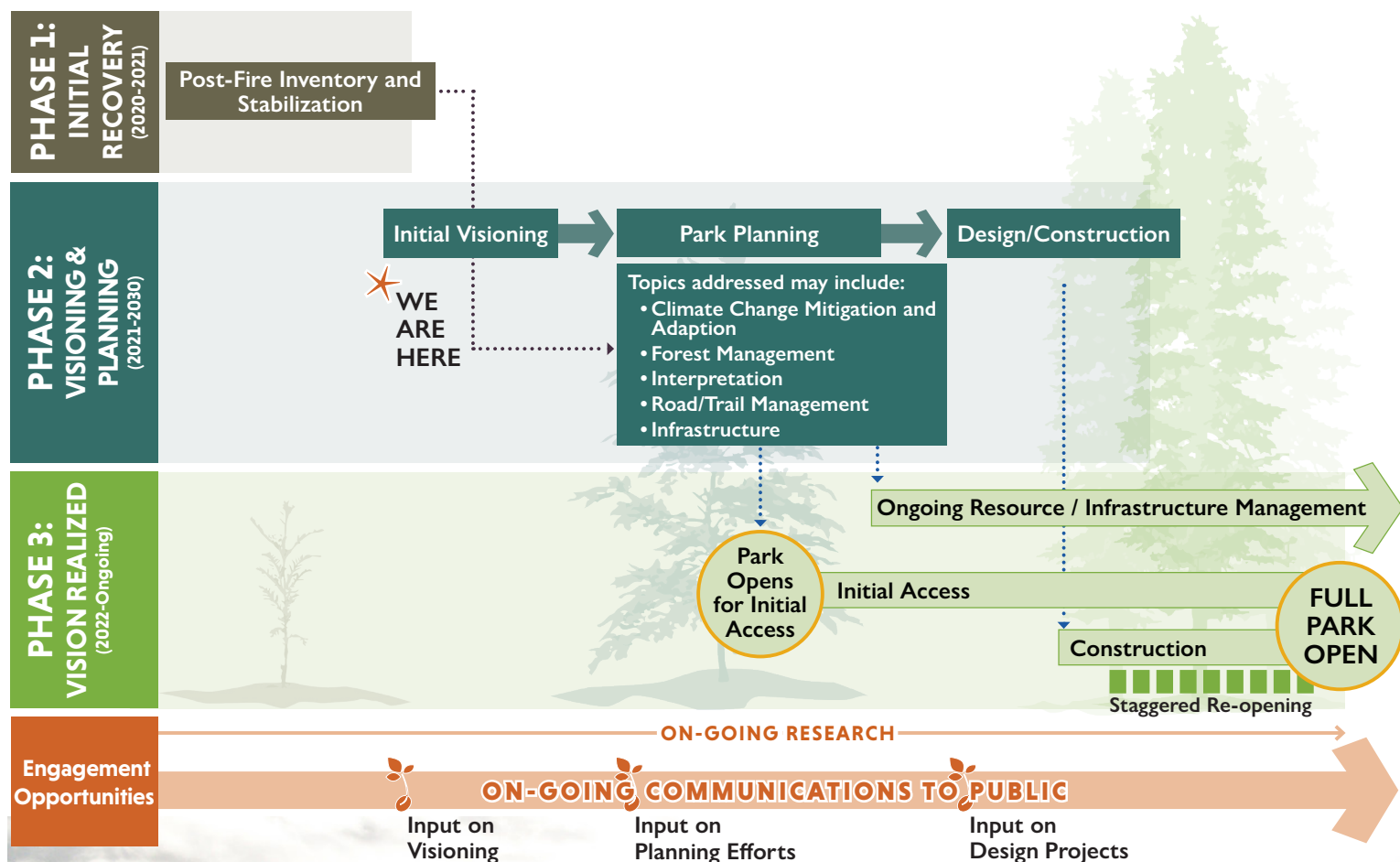
THE VISIONING PROCESS

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park (Big Basin) is a first step towards reestablishing public access at Big Basin following the 2020 CZU Lightning Complex Fire, which devastated park facilities and profoundly affected the park's old growth redwood forests and other resources. Through this visioning process, California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) is asking members of the public and stakeholders to help define a renewed vision for Big Basin that responds to its past, its changed conditions, and the challenges and opportunities ahead.



A RENEWED PARK

It may take hundreds of years for the forest to resemble what it looked like before the 2020 fires, yet the signs of rebirth are already evident. Spontaneous wildflowers, returning wildlife, verdant green sprouts around redwood trunks, and the outpouring of support from individuals and organizations are setting the stage for Big Basin to become a model for climate resilient parks.



Big Basin is and will be a model for 21st century parks.

Big Basin will continue to be the “seed bank” for forward-thinking conservation and management of California’s redwood forests. By providing access to nature, inclusive storytelling, educational and stewardship opportunities, and recreation for people of all abilities, the renewed park will weld connections between California’s landscapes and its diverse

communities that fortify both public and ecosystem health. Through strategic and adaptive management that continues to evolve, and when necessary, pivot, based on scientific and indigenous knowledge, the park will continue to be one of California’s most iconic natural landmarks, as well as serve as a model for California’s resilient and inclusive parks.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles will provide a foundation for reimagining and reestablishing Big Basin.



Land Management

Ecological processes, indigenous practices, and current science will inform adaptive land management practices.



Indigenous Knowledge

Tribal perspectives will be embraced as a critical foundation for planning, design, management, and interpretation.



Aesthetic, Reverent Design

Natural and historic character will be honored in built elements, yet resilience and sustainability will be paramount.



Leadership in Resilient Park Planning

Park planning efforts will model a robust and resilient future for all parks.



Connectivity and Coordination

Road and trail connectivity, as well as relationships with neighbors, will support a safe and resilient park.



Equitable, Diverse, and Evocative Visitor Experiences

All visitors will be provided a diversity of safe and welcoming opportunities for evocative nature experiences.



Creating New Memories and New Stewards

The next generation of stewards and advocates will create new memories in a renewed Big Basin.



Communication

Communication about the park’s condition, recovery, and planning will be clear, honest, and engaging.

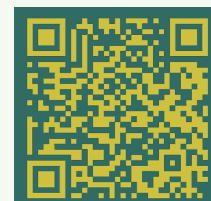
Complete our survey

Share your thoughts on Big Basin’s past, present, and future. Tell us what you love about Big Basin! Your input will help us determine priorities in the planning and rebuilding process.

Visit our website

To take the survey and to learn more about the project, please visit <https://reimaginingbigbasin.org/>

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR INPUT!



ReimaginingBigBasin@parks.ca.gov



¿Cómo reimaginaremos Big Basin?



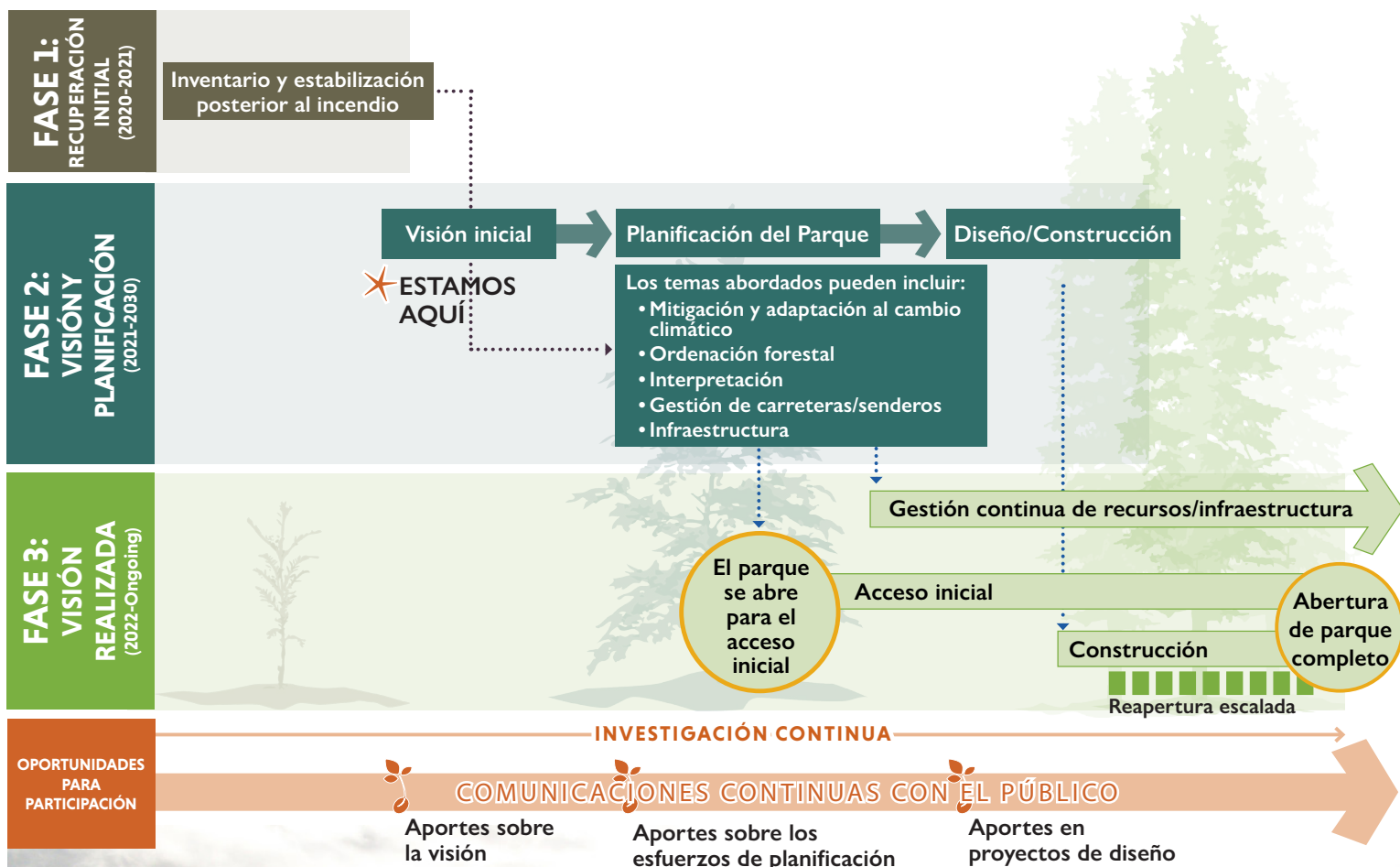
California Department of Parks and Recreation

EL PROCESO DE VISIÓN

Reimaginar el Parque Estatal Big Basin Redwoods (Big Basin) es un primer paso hacia el restablecimiento del acceso público en Big Basin después del incendio del Complejo de Rayos CZU 2020, que devastó las instalaciones del parque y afectó profundamente los antiguos bosques de secuoyas y otros recursos del parque. A través de este proceso de visión, el Departamento de Parques y Recreación de California (Parques Estatales) está pidiendo a los miembros del público y a las partes interesadas que ayuden a definir una visión renovada para Big Basin que responda a su pasado, sus condiciones cambiadas y los desafíos y oportunidades por delante.

UN PARQUE RENOVADO

Puede tomar cientos de años para que el bosque se parezca a lo que parecía antes de los incendios de 2020, sin embargo, los signos de renacimiento ya son evidentes. Las flores silvestres espontáneas, la vida silvestre que regresa, los verdes brotes alrededor de los troncos de secuoyas y el gran apoyo de individuos y organizaciones están preparando el escenario para que Big Basin se convierta en un modelo de parques resistentes al clima.



Big Basin es y será un modelo para los parques del siglo 21.

Big Basin continuará siendo el “banco de semillas” para la conservación y gestión con visión de futuro de los bosques de secuoyas de California. Al proporcionar acceso a la naturaleza, narración inclusiva, oportunidades educativas y de administración, y recreación para personas de todas las capacidades, el parque renovado creará conexiones entre los paisajes de California y sus diversas comunidades que

fortalecen la salud pública y del ecosistema. A través de una gestión estratégica y adaptativa que continúa evolucionando y, cuando sea necesario, cambie, basada en el conocimiento científico e indígena, el parque continuará siendo uno de los monumentos naturales más emblemáticos de California, además de servir como modelo para los parques resilientes e inclusivos de California.

PRINCIPIOS RECTORES

Los siguientes principios rectores proporcionarán una base para reimaginar y restablecer Big Basin.



Gestión de la tierra

Los procesos ecológicos, las prácticas indígenas y la ciencia actual informarán las prácticas adaptativas de manejo de la tierra.



Conocimiento indígena

Las perspectivas tribales se adoptarán como una base crítica para la planificación, el diseño, la gestión y la interpretación.



Diseño estético y reverente

El carácter natural e histórico será honrado en los elementos construidos, sin embargo, la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad serán primordiales.



Liderazgo en la planificación de parques resilientes

Los esfuerzos de planificación de parques modelarán un futuro robusto y resistente para todos los parques.



Conectividad y Coordinación

La conectividad vial y de senderos, así como las relaciones con los vecinos, apoyarán un parque seguro y resistente.



Experiencias de visitantes equitativas, diversas y evocadoras

A todos los visitantes se les proporcionará una diversidad de oportunidades seguras y acogedoras para experiencias evocadoras de la naturaleza.



Creando nuevos recuerdos y nuevos administradores

La próxima generación de mayordomos y defensores creará nuevos recuerdos en una Renovada Big Basin.



Comunicación

La comunicación sobre la condición, la recuperación y la planificación del parque será clara, honesta y atractiva.

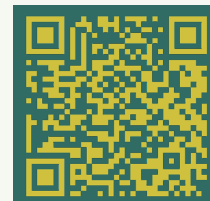
Complete nuestra encuesta

Comparta sus pensamientos sobre el pasado, el presente y el futuro de Big Basin. ¡Cuéntanos lo que te gusta de Big Basin! Sus aportes nos ayudarán a determinar prioridades en el proceso de planificación y reconstrucción.

Visit our website

Para realizar la encuesta y obtener más información sobre el proyecto, visite: <https://reimaginingbigbasin.org/>

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR INPUT!



ReimaginingBigBasin@parks.ca.gov



我們將如何重新設想大盆地 (Big Basin) ?

加州公園休閒管理局 (California Department of Parks and Recreation)

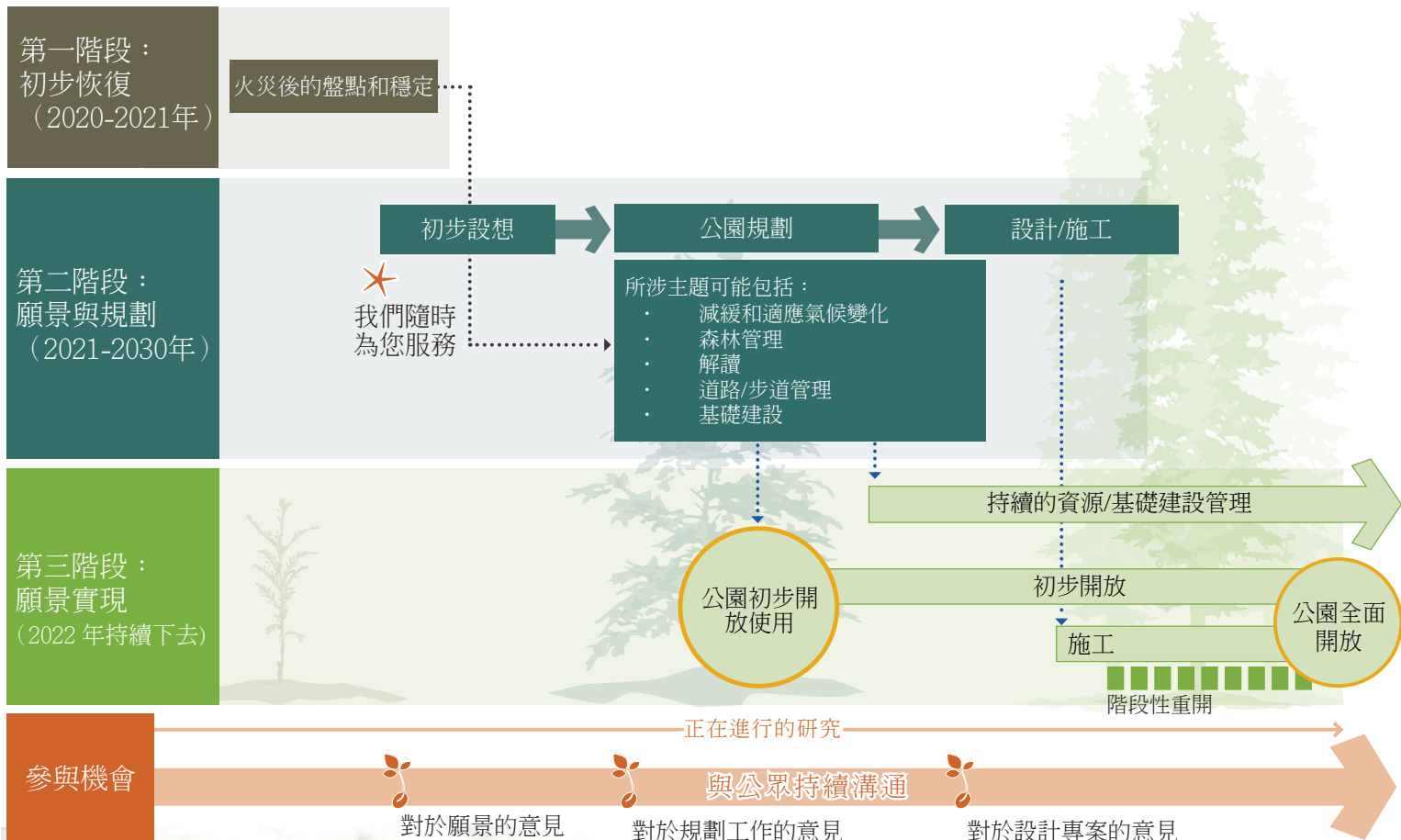


設想流程

重新設想大盆地紅杉州立公園 (Big Basin) 是 2020 年 CZU 閃電綜合大火後重建大盆地公共參觀管道的第一步，那場大火摧毀了公園設施，並且對公園的老紅杉林和其他資源造成了深刻的影響。加州公園休閒管理局 (州立公園) 現正透過這個設想流程，徵求公眾和利益相關者幫助確定大盆地的新願景，以應對它的過去、改變了的狀況以及未來所面臨的挑戰和機遇。

再生的公園

森林可能需要數百年的時間才能恢復到 2020 年火災前的樣子，但重生的跡象已顯而易見。天然的野花、回歸的野生動物、紅杉樹幹周圍的翠綠嫩芽，以及個人和組織傾注的支援，都創造了有利的條件，讓大盆地 (Big Basin) 成為氣候適應型公園的典範。



大盆地現在和將來都是 21 世紀公園的典範。

大盆地將繼續成為加州紅杉林前瞻性保護和管理的「種子庫」。透過讓各種能力的人接近自然，參與包容性敘事，獲得教育和管理機會以及進行娛樂活動，新公園將在加州景觀及其多樣化社區之間建立聯繫，從而提升公共和生態系統健康。

透過不斷發展的策略和適應性管理，並在必要時根據科學和本土知識進行調整，公園將繼續成為加州最具標誌性的自然地標之一，並成為加州適應型和包容性公園的典範。

指導原則

以下指導原則將為重新設想和重建大盆地提供基礎。



土地管理

生態過程、本土實踐和當代科學將影響適應型土地管理實踐。



本土知識

部落視角將被視為規劃、設計、管理和解讀的重要基礎。



美學、虔誠的設計

建築元素將會尊重自然和歷史特徵，但適應力和可持續性將是最重要的。



適應型公園規劃的領導

公園規劃工作將為所有公園塑造一個強勁而適應力強的未來。



連通性和協調

道路和步道的連通性以及鄰里關係將成為公園安全和適應力的支柱。



公平、多樣、令人回味的遊客體驗

所有遊客將有各種安全和令人愉悅的機會，獲得令人回味的大自然體驗。



創造新回憶和新管理者

下一代管理者和宣導者將在新大盆地中創造新回憶。



溝通

關於公園狀況、恢復和規劃的溝通將會明確、真誠且令人愉悅。

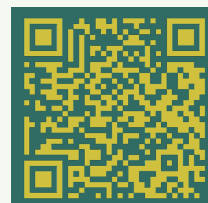
參加我們的意見調查

分享您對大盆地過去、現在和未來的想法。告訴我們您為什麼喜歡大盆地！您的意見有助於我們確定規劃和重建過程中的優先事項。

造訪我們的網站

欲參與調查並瞭解關於專案的詳情，請造訪
<https://reimaginingbigbasin.org/>

請提供您的意見！



ReimaginingBigBasin@parks.ca.gov



Chúng ta sẽ Hình dung tương lai của Big Basin như thế nào?



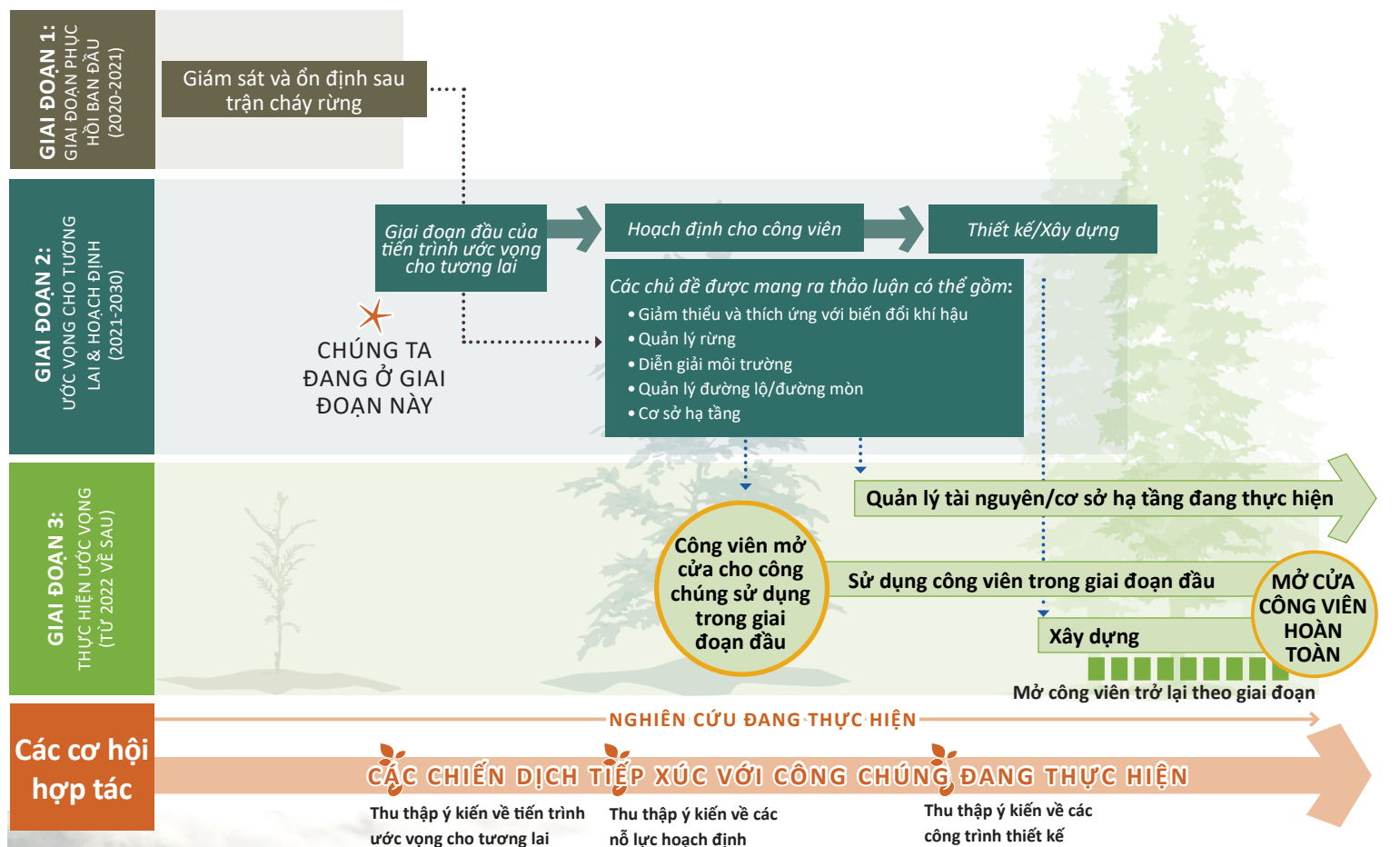
Bộ Công viên và Giải trí California

TIẾN TRÌNH ƯỚC VỌNG CHO TƯƠNG LAI

Hình dung tương lai của Công viên tiểu bang Big Basin Redwoods State Park (gọi tắt là Big Basin) là bước đầu tiên hướng tới việc thiết lập lại khả năng công chúng được đến và sử dụng Big Basin sau Cơ sở vật chất của công viên và ảnh hưởng tàn khốc đến khu rừng từng bách nguyên sinh của công viên và các nguồn tài nguyên khác. Qua tiến trình ước vọng cho tương lai này, Bộ Công viên và Giải trí California (gọi tắt là Công viên tiểu bang) kêu gọi các thành phần công chúng và bên liên quan góp tay xác định ước vọng mới cho Big Basin, liên tục nối kết với quá khứ nhưng vẫn đáp ứng với những đổi thay cũng như thách thức và cơ hội của tương lai.

MỘT CÔNG VIÊN TÁI SINH

Có thể mất hàng trăm năm để khu rừng bùng sống trở lại như trước trận cháy rừng năm 2020, nhưng dấu hiệu tái sinh đã bắt đầu xuất hiện. Hoa dại tự mọc, động vật hoang dã trở lại, mầm non xanh nở dần xung quanh các gốc từng bách và sự đóng góp, hỗ trợ nồng nhiệt từ cá nhân và tổ chức tạo tiền đề cho Big Basin trở thành mô hình cho các công viên có khả năng kiên cường đối phó với thay đổi khí hậu.



Big Basin đang và sẽ là mô hình cho các công viên của thế kỷ 21.

Big Basin sẽ tiếp tục là “ngân hàng hạt giống” cho nỗ lực bảo tồn và quản lý hướng đến tương lai cho các khu rừng từng bách California. Qua việc cung cấp khả năng sử dụng và tiếp xúc với thiên nhiên, diễn giải các mẫu chuyện trong tinh thần hòa nhập, cơ hội giáo dục và quản lý, cũng như giải trí cho tất cả mọi người ở mọi khả năng, công viên tái sinh sẽ kết nối quang cảnh California với các cộng đồng đa

dạng, củng cố sức khỏe của công chúng cũng như của hệ sinh thái. Qua phương cách quản lý theo chính sách và thích ứng, luôn phát triển, và chuyển đổi khi cần, cần cứ trên kiến thức khoa học và bản địa, công viên sẽ tiếp tục là một trong những địa danh thiên nhiên biểu tượng nhất của California, cũng như là mô hình cho các công viên có khả năng phục hồi kiên cường và hòa nhập của California.

NGUYÊN TẮC HƯỚNG DẪN

Các nguyên tắc hướng dẫn sau đây sẽ là nền tảng của tiến trình hình dung tương lai và tái tạo Big Basin.



Quản lý đất đai

Các quy trình sinh thái, thông tục bản địa và khoa học hiện tại sẽ cung cấp thông tin cho các phương pháp thực hành quản lý đất đai thích ứng.



Kiến thức bản địa

Bối cảnh và quan điểm của bộ lạc sẽ là nền tảng quan trọng cho việc hoạch định, thiết kế, quản lý và diễn giải môi trường.



Thiết kế thẩm mỹ với tinh thần tôn trọng

Đặc tính thiên nhiên và tinh thần lịch sử của công viên sẽ được tôn trọng trong các yếu tố xây dựng, nhưng khả năng phục hồi và sự bền vững sẽ là điều tối quan trọng.



Lãnh đạo trong tiến trình hoạch định công viên có khả năng kiên cường phục hồi

Các nỗ lực thiết lập kế hoạch cho công viên sẽ là khuôn mẫu cho một tương lai vững chắc và bền vững cho tất cả các công viên.



Kết nối và phối hợp

Các đường bộ và đường mòn nối kết nhau, cũng như quan hệ với các khu vực cận kề, sẽ tạo nên một công viên an toàn và có khả năng phục hồi kiên cường.



Du khách sử dụng công viên trong tinh thần công bằng, đa dạng, thú vị

Du khách đến công viên sẽ được nhiều cơ hội, giây phút đón chào, sử dụng công viên một cách an toàn trong một môi trường thiên nhiên với nhiều kỷ niệm đáng nhớ.



Tạo kỷ niệm và kỷ ức mới, với tinh thần quản lý mới

Thế hệ tiếp theo của những thành phần quản lý và bảo vệ quyền lợi công viên sẽ tạo cho chúng ta những kỷ ức, kỷ niệm mới trong một Big Basin tái sinh.



Công bố thông tin

Thông tin về tình trạng của công viên, sự phục hồi và công trình hoạch định sẽ được công bố rõ ràng, trung thực và thú vị.

Tham gia khảo sát ý kiến với chúng tôi

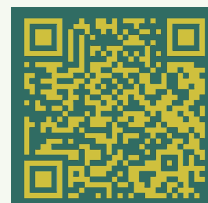
Chia sẻ những gì quý vị suy nghĩ về quá khứ, hiện tại và tương lai của Big Basin. Xin cho chúng tôi biết điều gì quý vị yêu thích về Big Basin! Ý kiến quý vị đóng góp sẽ giúp chúng tôi xác định các ưu tiên trong tiến trình hoạch định và xây dựng lại công viên của chúng ta.

Vào trang mạng của chúng tôi

Để tham gia khảo sát và tìm hiểu thêm về công trình, vui lòng vào:

<https://reimaginingbigbasin.org/>

VUI LÒNG CHO CHÚNG TÔI BIẾT Ý KIẾN!



ReimaginingBigBasin@parks.ca.gov



Big Basin Redwoods State Park: A "Seed Bank" for Forward-Thinking Conservation & Management



California Department of Parks and Recreation

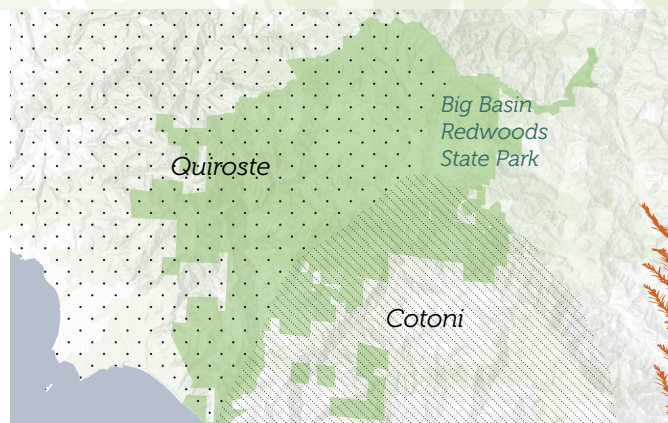
The relationships between the land that today is known as Big Basin Redwoods State Park (Big Basin) and its inhabitants, caretakers and visitors have left imprints on the land and our cultures. While the stories of Big Basin are unique, the trajectory of changing relationships

between human culture and the landscape reflects a much broader history. Experiences and events that have shaped Big Basin are important to remember, as both may inspire and inform resilient land management practices for Big Basin and other lands in California and beyond.

COTONI AND QUIROSTE LANDS

The Cotoni and Quiroste, members of the Ohlone culture in the Bay Area, traditionally inhabited the lands that became Big Basin. The tribes used fire and other land management practices to promote forest health and the growth of useful vegetation. Strategies included using lower intensity fire in controlled patterns within various plant communities during their respective seasons to enhance food, medicinal and material resources.

Burning of conifer forests, whether natural or human-induced, is known to have helped with the proliferation of species that depend on or benefit from fire. Vegetation such as ferns, horsetail, and sedge that emerged after the fires were used for weaving and basketry. Recent research has also suggested controlled burning was used by the Quiroste as a tool for maintaining grasslands, reducing encroachment by trees and shrubs, and enhancing browse for the game animals they hunted.¹



BIRTHPLACE OF THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT



Sempervirens Club with the famous Father of the Forest Tree, 1901.

Established in 1902, Big Basin Redwoods State Park is the oldest state park in California. At the end of the 19th century, citizens concerned with the destruction of redwood forests and the loss of biodiversity campaigned to set aside the lands for permanent preservation. The group of activists formed the Sempervirens Club to formally promote their movement, lobby the State, and build public support. Their efforts quickly led to the passage of the

California Redwood Park Law in 1901, followed a year later by the State's purchase of California Redwood Park (later renamed Big Basin Redwoods State Historic Park). Upon opening, the park entrance gates declared the forest "to be preserved in a state of nature."

California Redwood Park (later renamed Big Basin) was one of the first public commitments to environmental preservation and outdoor recreation.

¹Bay Nature; <https://baynature.org/article/rekindling-old-ways/>

Approximate territory of the Quiroste and Cotoni.

INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT

10,000 years ago

Quiroste & Cotoni tribes inhabit land, periodically set fires as part of land management practices

1769

Santa Cruz redwood forests recorded by Spanish explorer

A PARK ON FIRE

In 2020, 97% of Big Basin was burned by the CZU Lightning Complex Fire. The fire was particularly destructive due to high fuel loads resulting from a history of fire suppression, and drought conditions intensified by climate change. Nearly all historic buildings and structures were destroyed, including the visitor center, which was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of the New Deal.



Charred redwoods in Big Basin in 2021. Nic Coury, Associated Press

PRESCRIBED BURNS IN PRACTICE

Over the past fifty years, California State Parks has worked with numerous partners to conduct prescribed burns as part of land management for park units throughout the state, including the redwood forests of Redwood National and State Parks, the giant sequoia groves at Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Big Basin, and many others.

In the Central Coast Region, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band and land management agencies are collaborating to reintroduce prescribed burns as a way to incorporate indigenous land management practices and help to restore California landscapes. As we continue to learn about California's landscape history, wildfire science and the impacts of climate change, it is becoming increasingly apparent that fire will play an important role in managing for more resilient landscapes.

A PIONEER FOR RESILIENT PARKS

Conservation leaders are reimagining Big Basin as a model for the next century of parks. Management that encourages natural resilience and stewardship that emphasizes the cultural significance of the park will position Big Basin to confront the climate-related challenges facing California. Management priorities are anticipated to include:



Reintroducing indigenous stewardship practices



Balancing protection of sensitive areas with public access



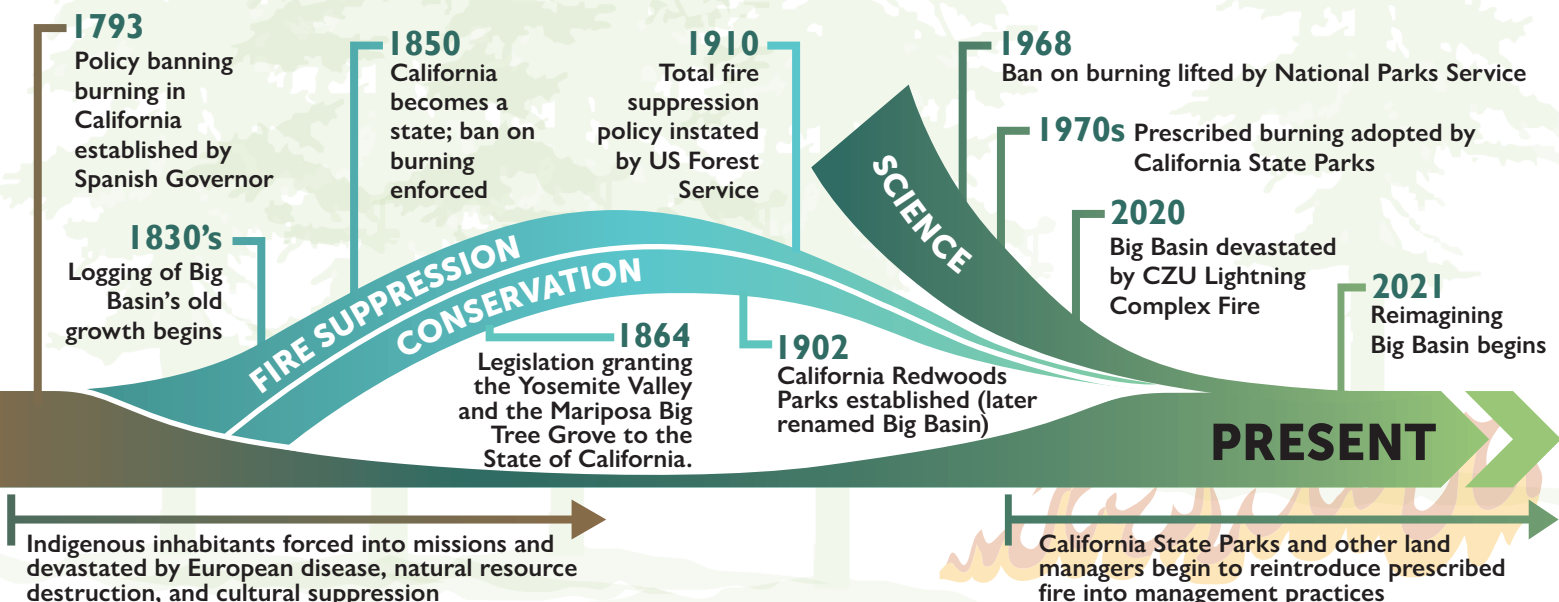
Prioritizing diverse stories and experiences



Collaborating with tribal leaders, conservation organizations, and scientists



At Pepperwood Preserve in Sonoma County, researchers test land management practices across various Mediterranean ecosystems to develop regional adaptation strategies, with an inter-tribal Native American advisory council advising on traditional management techniques.





Parque Estatal Big Basin Redwoods: Un “banco de semillas” para la conservación y gestión con visión de futuro



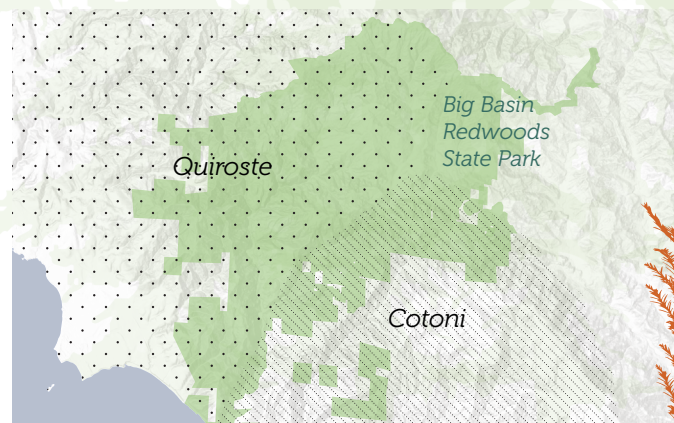
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Las relaciones entre la tierra que hoy se conoce como Big Basin Redwoods State Park (Big Basin) y sus habitantes, cuidadores y visitantes han dejado huellas en la tierra y nuestras culturas. Si bien las historias de Big Basin son únicas, la trayectoria de las relaciones cambiantes entre la cultura

humana y el paisaje refleja una historia mucho más amplia. Es importante recordar las experiencias y los eventos que han dado forma a Big Basin, ya que ambos pueden inspirar e informar prácticas de manejo de tierras resilientes para Big Basin y otras tierras en California y más allá.

TIERRAS DE COTONI Y QUIROSTE

Los Cotoni y Quiroste, miembros de la cultura Ohlone en el Área de la Bahía, tradicionalmente habitaron las tierras que se convirtieron en Big Basin. Las tribus utilizaron el fuego y otras prácticas de manejo de la tierra para promover la salud de los bosques y el crecimiento de vegetación útil. Las estrategias incluyeron el uso de fuego de menos intensidad de maneras controladas dentro de varias comunidades de plantas durante sus respectivas estaciones para mejorar los recursos alimentarios, medicinales y materiales. Se sabe que la quema de bosques de coníferas ya sea natural o inducida por el hombre, ha ayudado con la proliferación de especies que dependen o se benefician del fuego. Vegetación como helechos, cola de caballo y plásermita que surgieron después de los incendios se utilizaron para tejer y cestería. Investigaciones recientes también han sugerido que la quema controlada fue utilizada por el Quiroste como una herramienta para mantener los pastizales, reducir la invasión de árboles y arbustos, y mejorar la búsqueda de los animales de caza que cazaban.¹



Territorio aproximado del Quiroste y Cotoni.

NACIMIENTO DEL MOVIMIENTO CONSERVACIONISTA



Sempervirens Club con el famoso Padre del Árbol del Bosque, 1901.

Inaugurado en 1902, Big Basin Redwoods State Park es el parque estatal más antiguo de California. A finales del siglo 19, los ciudadanos preocupados por la destrucción de los bosques de secuoyas y la pérdida de biodiversidad iniciaron una campaña para reservar las tierras para la preservación permanente. El grupo de activistas formó el Club Sempervirens para promover formalmente su movimiento, presionar al Estado y generar apoyo público. Sus esfuerzos llevaron rápidamente a la aprobación de la Ley de California

Redwood Park en 1901, seguida un año más tarde por la compra del Estado de California Redwood Park (más tarde rebautizado como Big Basin Redwoods State Historic Park). Al abrirse, las puertas de entrada al parque declararon que el bosque “debe ser preservado en estado natural”.

El establecimiento de California Redwood Park (más tarde renombrado Big Basin Redwoods State Park) fue uno de los primeros compromisos públicos con la preservación del medio ambiente y la recreación al aire libre.

¹ Bay Nature; <https://baynature.org/article/rekindling-old-ways/>

MANEJO INDÍGENA

Hace 10,000 años

Las tribus Quiroste y Contoni habitan la tierra, periódicamente prenden fuego como parte de las prácticas de manejo de la tierra

1769

Bosques de secuoyas de Santa Cruz registrados por explorador español

UN PARQUE EN LLAMAS

En 2020, el 97% de Big Basin fue quemado por el incendio del complejo de rayos CZU. El incendio fue particularmente destructivo debido a las altas cargas de combustible resultantes de una historia de extinción de incendios y las condiciones de sequía intensificadas por el cambio climático. Casi todos los edificios y estructuras históricas fueron destruidos, incluido el centro de visitantes, que fue construido por el Cuerpo civil de conservación como parte del New Deal.



Secuoyas carbonizadas en Big Basin en 2021. Nic Coury, Associated Press

QUEMADURAS PRESCRITAS EN LA PRÁCTICA

Durante los últimos cincuenta años, los parques estatales de California han trabajado con numerosos socios para llevar a cabo quemaduras prescritas como parte de la administración de tierras para unidades de parques en todo el estado, incluidos los bosques de secuoyas de Redwood National y State Parks, las secuoyas gigantes en Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Big Basin y muchos otros.

En la Región de la Costa Central, la Banda Tribal Amah Mutsun y las agencias de administración de tierras están colaborando para reintroducir las quemaduras prescritas como una forma de incorporar prácticas indígenas de manejo de tierras y ayudar a restaurar los paisajes de California. A medida que continuamos aprendiendo sobre la historia del paisaje de California, la ciencia de los incendios forestales y los impactos del cambio climático, se está volviendo cada vez más evidente que el fuego tendrá una parte importante en la gestión de paisajes más resistentes.

UN PIONERO EN PARQUES RESILIENTES

Los líderes de la conservación están reimaginando Big Basin como un modelo para el próximo siglo de parques. La gestión que fomenta la resiliencia natural y la administración que enfatiza la importancia cultural del parque posicionará a Big Basin para enfrentar los desafíos relacionados con el clima que enfrenta California. Se prevé que las prioridades de gestión incluyan:



Reintroducción de las prácticas de administración indígena



Balancear la protección de las zonas sensibles con el acceso público



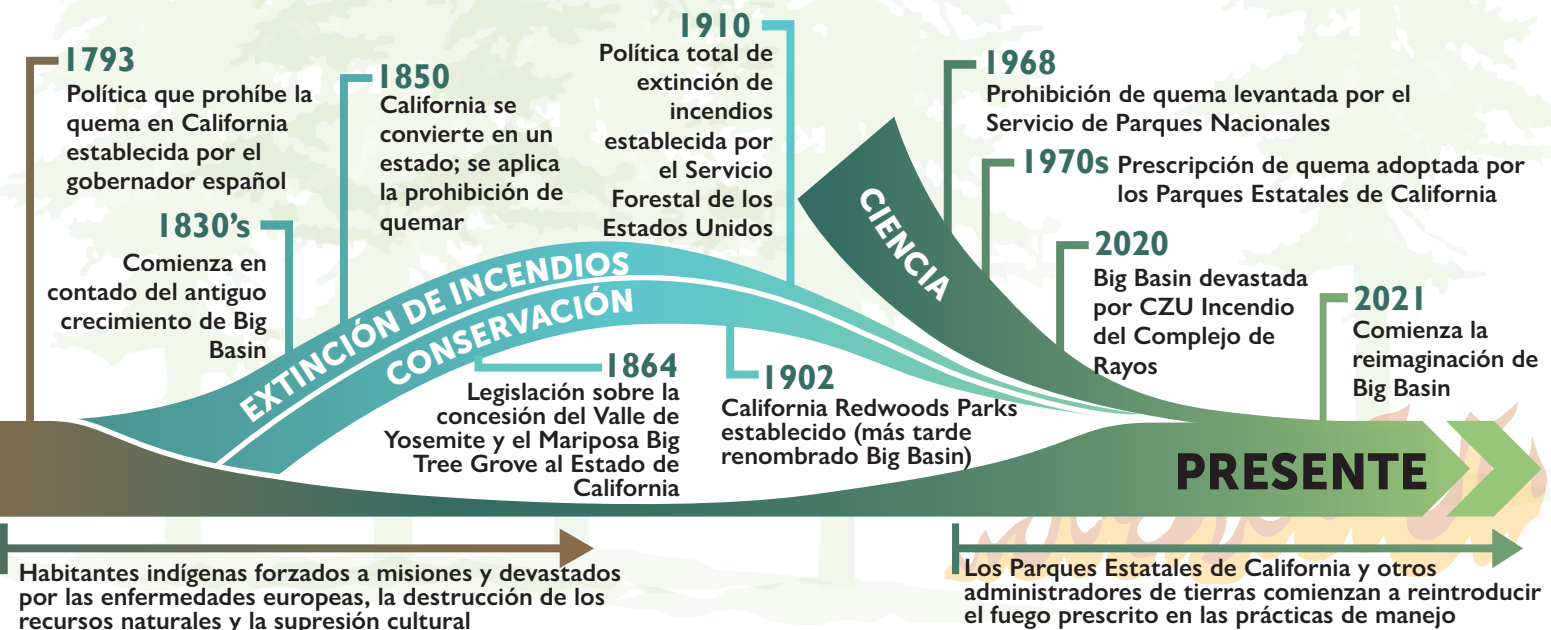
Priorizar historias y experiencias diversas



Colaboración con líderes tribales, organizaciones de conservación y científicos



En Pepperwood Preserve en el condado de Sonoma, los investigadores prueban las prácticas de manejo de la tierra en varios ecosistemas mediterráneos para desarrollar estrategias de adaptación regional, con un consejo asesor inter tribal de nativos americanos asesorando sobre técnicas de manejo tradicionales.





Reimagining
BIG BASIN
Redwoods State Park

Big Basin Redwoods State Park: Park Access and Safety Post-Fire



California Department of Parks and Recreation

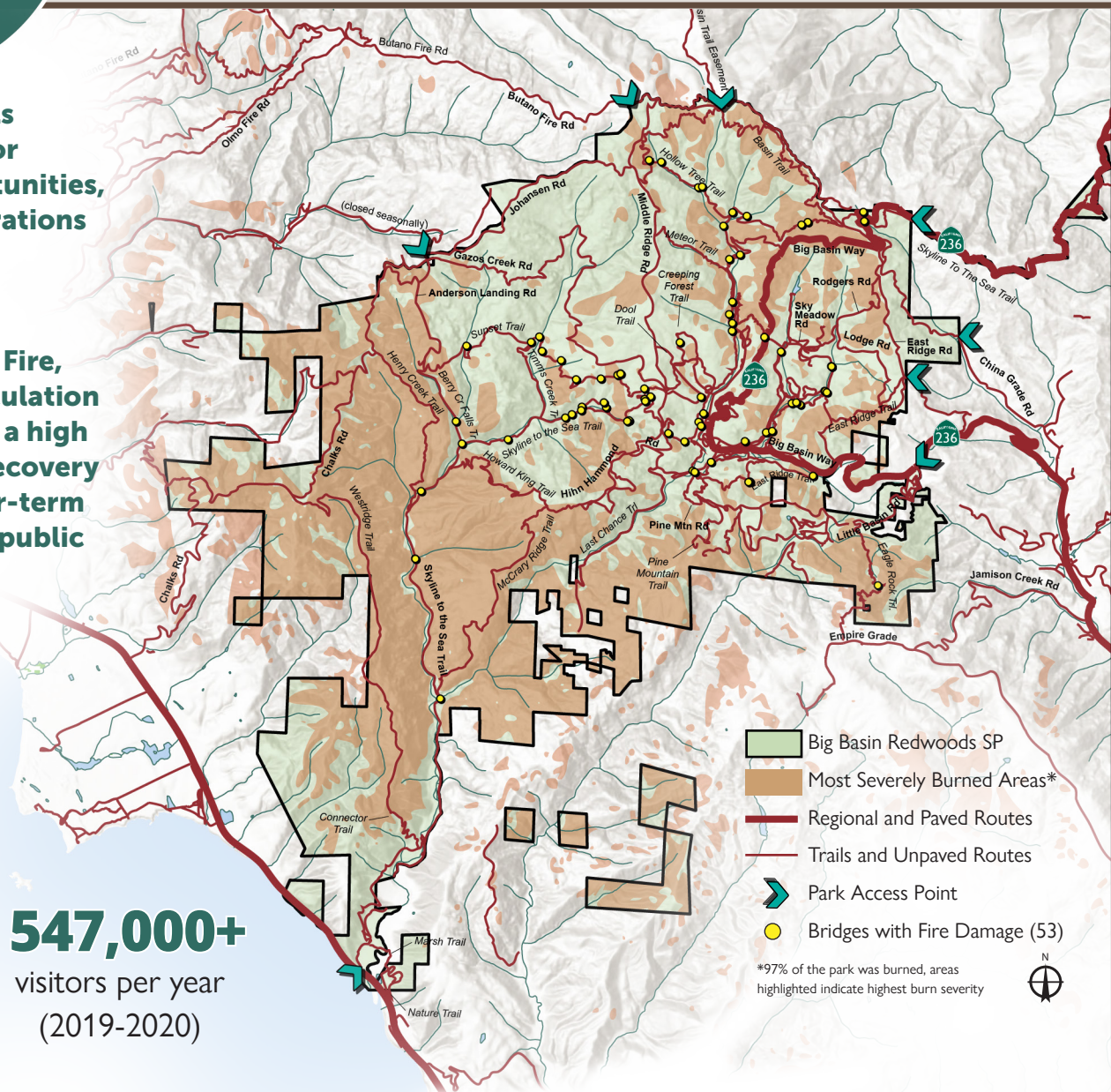
Park roads and trails are the backbone for recreational opportunities, as well as park operations and management.

Following the CZU Lightning Complex Fire, safe access and circulation quickly emerged as a high priority for initial recovery as well as for longer-term reestablishment of public access at Big Basin.

112
miles of trails and
unpaved routes

14
miles of
paved roads

547,000+
visitors per year
(2019-2020)



IMMEDIATE RECOVERY

The first step in the recovery process included thorough damage assessment followed by addressing immediate safety hazards, such as toxic debris, hazard trees, and unstable slopes. At least 47 pedestrian bridges, 6 vehicular bridges, and many other trail structures were destroyed, making it additionally difficult to assess many areas of the park. Hazard tree removal is now complete along most park roads and facility areas and the burn debris and associated toxic soils from all damaged facility areas have been removed within burned areas. Future phases of work will include the extensive repair of 73 miles of trails along with hazardous tree removals in remote locations along these trail segments prior to opening trail segments to public use.

LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS

Reestablishing public access at Big Basin will focus on a road and trail network that allows visitors to safely experience the park's resources, while also protecting sensitive and recovering habitats. Post-fire access planning at Big Basin will exemplify the integration of forest stewardship strategies such as expanded prescribed fire management with the need to provide safe access for high quality visitor experiences.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS IN REESTABLISHING PARK ACCESS



- * Roads and trails should be located and designed to help visitors avoid hazards, and to include well-planned evacuation routes and emergency vehicle access.
- * The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) provides regulations for emergency vehicle access and safe egress.
- * Through creative planning and design, the regulations can be met while maintaining the spirit of the forest and sense of natural wildlands.



- * While the flora and fauna of redwood forests are incredibly resilient to wildfire, it will take decades for Big Basin to heal. Road and trail systems will need to be adaptively managed in response to the forests' long-term recovery, including closing access to areas with recovering resources.
- * Stewardship, including fuel reduction and other restoration and management efforts, will help the forest evolve to a more robust and stable ecosystem.
- * Following fire events and during/after reconstruction of park infrastructure, it will be critical to ensure the protection of the park's watersheds.



Big Basin welcomes a range of user groups that arrive at the park by different transportation modes, move throughout the park in different ways, and participate in a variety of activities. Providing equitable access for all these user groups is critical. Key considerations include:

- * Creating a scenic and uncongested park access and circulation experience.
- * Supporting access by a range of transportation modes and user types including by car, bike, walking, equestrian, and shuttle routes.
- * Accommodating an appropriate amount of car, equestrian trailer and bike parking at key trailheads and facility locations.

EXAMPLE PROJECT

Muir Woods National Monument The National Park Service is implementing 'Redwood Renewal' projects designed to ensure the preservation and health of Muir Woods National Monument's fragile old-growth coast redwood ecosystem. Projects include a parking and shuttle reservation system as well as improvements to roads, trails, and visitor amenities, which together enhance visitor experience while protecting park resources.



Source: U.S. National Park Service



TO LEARN MORE AND OFFER FEEDBACK:

ReimaginingBigBasin.org





Reimagining
BIG BASIN
Redwoods State Park

Big Basin Redwoods State Park: Acceso al parque y seguridad después del incendio



California Department of Parks and Recreation

Los caminos y senderos del parque son la columna vertebral de las oportunidades recreativas, así como de las operaciones y la gestión del parque.

Después del incendio del complejo de rayos de CZU, el acceso seguro y la circulación surgieron rápidamente como una alta prioridad para la recuperación inicial, así como para el restablecimiento a largo plazo del acceso público en Big Basin.

112

millas de senderos y rutas sin pavimentar

14

millas de carreteras pavimentadas

547,000+

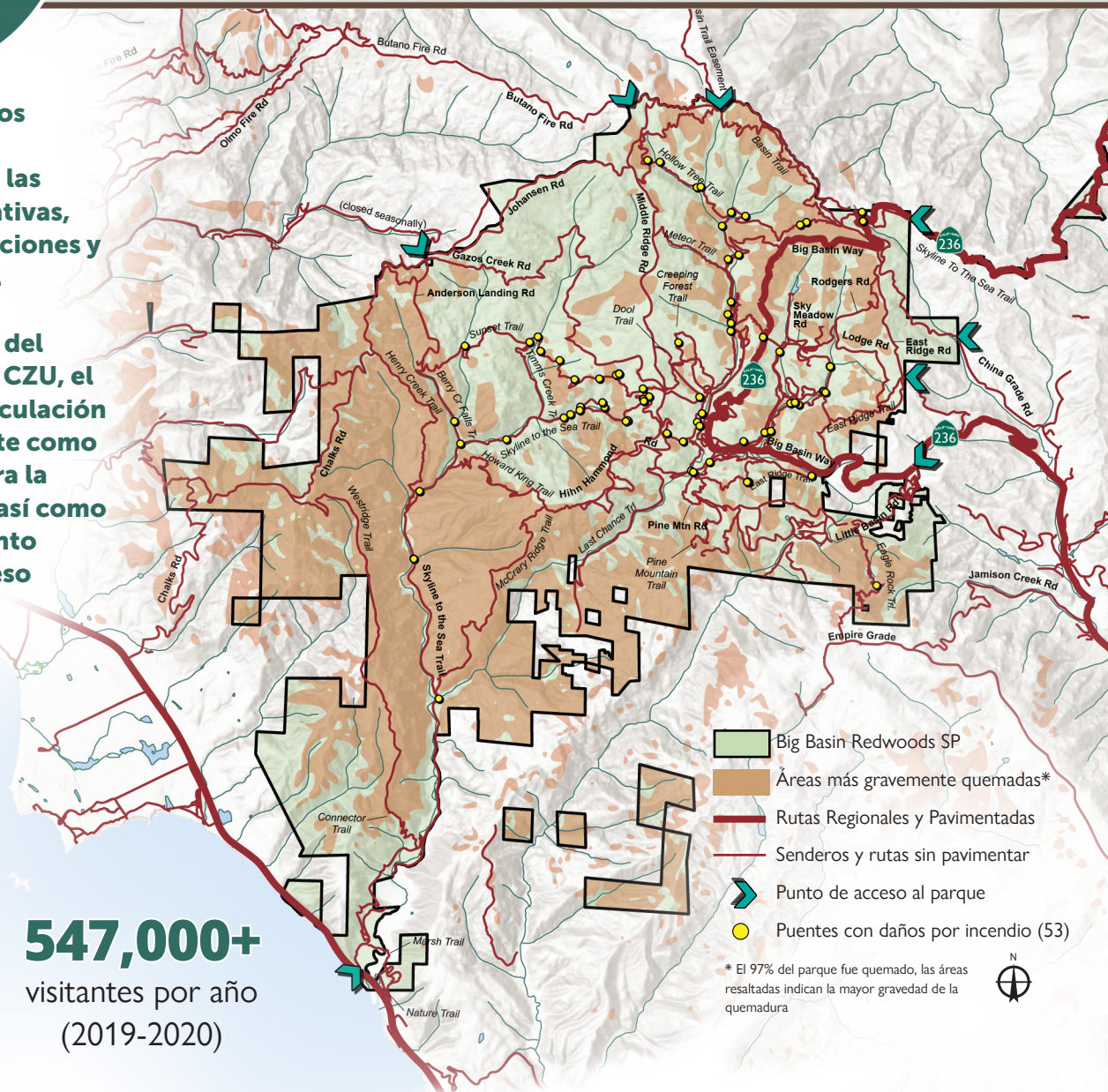
visitantes por año
(2019-2020)

RECUPERACIÓN INMEDIATA

El primer paso en el proceso de recuperación incluyó una evaluación exhaustiva de los daños, seguida de abordar los peligros de seguridad inmediatos, como los escombros tóxicos, los árboles peligrosos y las pendientes inestables. Al menos 47 puentes peatonales, 6 puentes vehiculares y muchas otras estructuras de senderos fueron destruidos, lo que también dificulta la evaluación de muchas áreas del parque. La eliminación de árboles peligrosos ahora se ha completado a lo largo de la mayoría de las carreteras del parque y las áreas de las instalaciones, y los escombros quemados y los suelos tóxicos asociados de todas las áreas dañadas de las instalaciones se han eliminado dentro de las áreas quemadas. Las fases futuras de trabajo incluirán la reparación extensa de 73 millas de senderos junto con la remoción de árboles peligrosos en lugares remotos a lo largo de estos segmentos de senderos antes de abrir los segmentos de senderos al uso público.

SOLUCIONES A LARGO PLAZO

El restablecimiento del acceso público en Big Basin se centrará en una red de carreteras y senderos que permita a los visitantes experimentar de manera segura los recursos del parque, al tiempo que protege los hábitats sensibles y en recuperación. La planificación posterior al acceso al incendio en Big Basin ejemplificará la integración de estrategias de administración forestal como el manejo de incendios prescrito ampliado con la necesidad de proporcionar acceso seguro para experiencias de visitantes de alta calidad.



CONSIDERACIONES CLAVE PARA RESTABLECER EL ACCESO AL PARQUE



- * Las rutas y senderos deben ubicarse y diseñarse para ayudar a los visitantes a evitar peligros, e incluir rutas de evacuación bien planificadas y acceso de vehículos de emergencia.
- * El Departamento de Silvicultura y Protección contra Incendios de California (CalFire) proporciona regulaciones para el acceso de vehículos de emergencia y la salida segura.
- * A través de la planificación y el diseño creativos, las regulaciones se pueden cumplir manteniendo el espíritu del bosque y el sentido de las tierras silvestres naturales.



- * Si bien la flora y la fauna de los bosques de secuoyas son increíblemente resistentes a los incendios forestales, Big Basin tardará décadas en sanar. Los sistemas de carreteras y senderos deberán gestionarse de manera adaptativa en respuesta a la recuperación a largo plazo de los bosques, incluido el cierre del acceso a áreas con recursos en recuperación.
- * Supervisión y otros esfuerzos de restauración y gestión, ayudarán al bosque a evolucionar hacia un ecosistema más robusto y estable.
- * Si se permiten los eventos de incendio y durante / después de la reconstrucción de la infraestructura del parque, será fundamental garantizar la protección de las cuencas hidrográficas del parque.



Big Basin da la bienvenida a una variedad de grupos de usuarios que llegan al parque por diferentes modos de transporte, se mueven por todo el parque de diferentes maneras y participan en una variedad de actividades. Proporcionar un acceso equitativo al disfrute del parque para todos estos grupos de usuarios es fundamental. Las consideraciones clave incluyen:

- * Creando una experiencia escénica y descongestionada de acceso y circulación al parque.
- * Apoyo de acceso por una variedad de modos de transporte y tipos de usuarios, incluido el acceso en automóvil, bicicleta, a pie, ecuestre y rutas de transporte.
- * Un alojamiento de una cantidad adecuada de estacionamiento para automóviles, remolques ecuestres y bicicletas en los senderos clave y las ubicaciones de las instalaciones.



Source: U.S. National Park Service

EJEMPLO DE PROYECTO

Monumento Nacional de Muir Woods. El Servicio de Parques Nacionales está implementando proyectos de “Renovación de secuoyas” diseñados para garantizar la preservación y la salud del frágil ecosistema de secuoyas costeras de crecimiento antiguo del Monumento Nacional Muir Woods. Los proyectos incluyen un sistema de reserva de estacionamiento y transporte, así como mejoras en las carreteras, senderos y servicios para visitantes, que en conjunto mejoran la experiencia del visitante al tiempo que protegen los recursos del parque.



PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN
Y OFRECER COMENTARIOS:

ReimaginingBigBasin.org





Big Basin Redwoods State Park: Climate Resilient Park Planning, Design, and Management



California Department of Parks and Recreation

CLIMATE CHANGE AND WILDFIRES IN CALIFORNIA

For thousands of years, seasonal fires have shaped California's landscape. Native flora and fauna have evolved along with these fires, which included fires set by natural phenomena such as lightning, and those intentionally set and managed by native Californians. Many of California's native ecosystems need fire and will recover quickly after a wildfire event. **However, wildfires have increased in intensity and extent throughout California** and the Western United States in recent years due to a changing climate at the global scale as well as over a hundred years of land management that emphasized fire suppression. The result is that while wildfires are and have been a natural phenomenon in California, the changed nature of those fires – against the backdrop of a century of urban and suburban development both locally and globally – pose new dangers and risks to many of California's residents and ecosystems. **The impacts of climate change on California's ecosystems are clear and are expected to continue in future decades.** To learn more about the climate change, visit climateassessment.ca.gov/state/overview/

In addition to rising temperatures and sea levels, other climatic changes that impact Big Basin Redwoods State Park include:



Reduced snowpack in the Sierras and longer periods of drought



More erratic precipitation patterns including coastal and inland flooding



More instances of extreme heat, reduced coastal fog that increase fire risk and extend the fire season

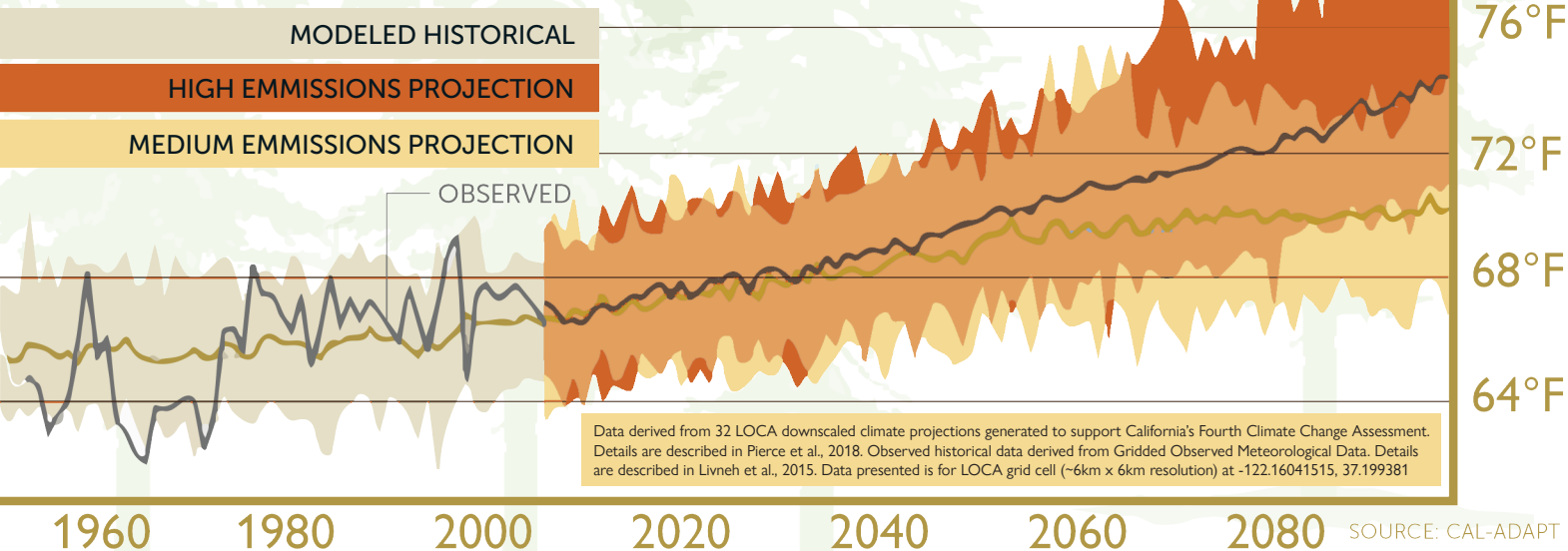


More frequent high wind events that speed the spread of wildfires

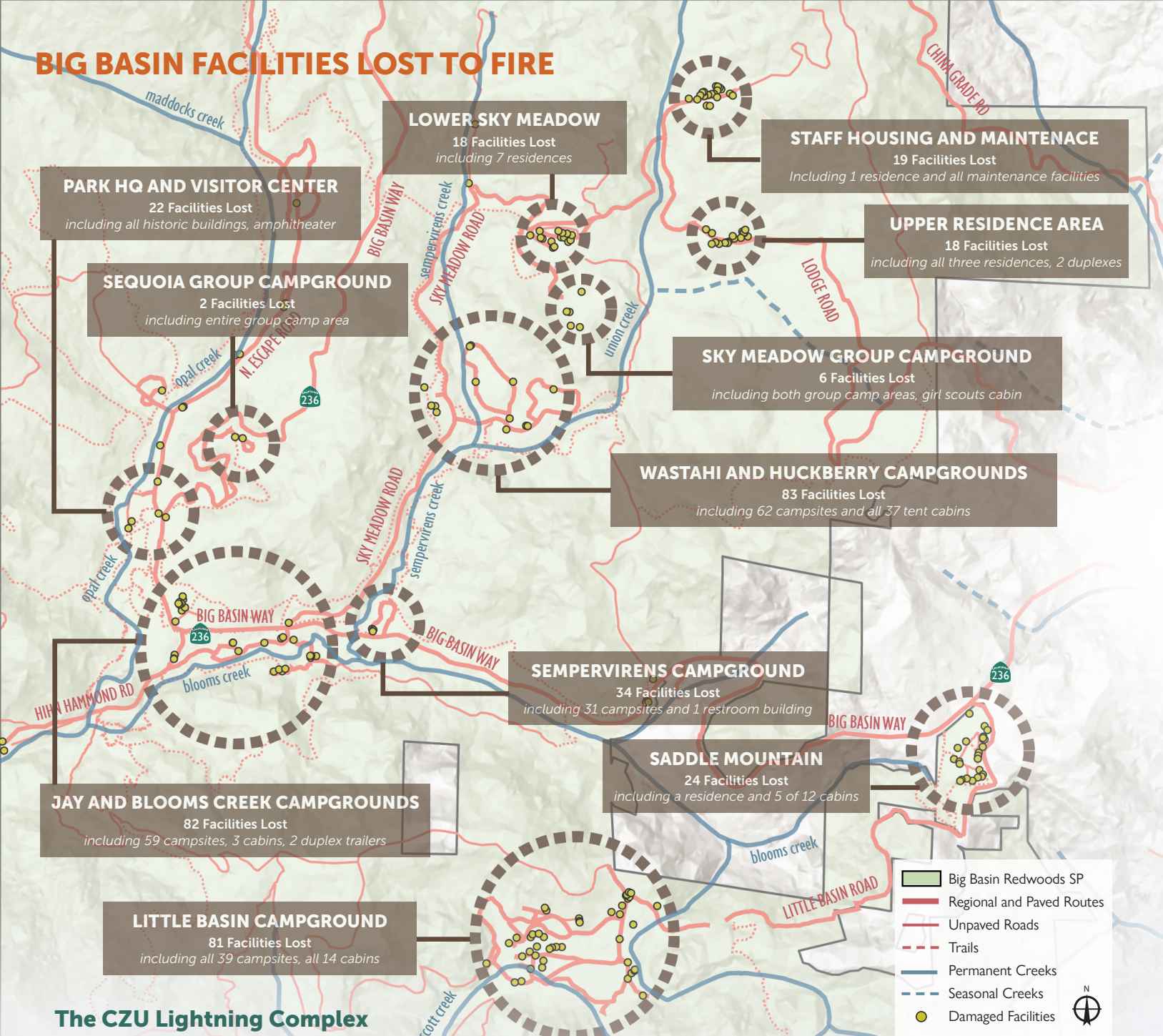


Increase in pests and pathogens that can kill trees, providing additional tinder for wildfires

Localized Climate Change Snapshot for Big Basin Redwoods State Park: Annual Average Maximum Temperature



BIG BASIN FACILITIES LOST TO FIRE



The CZU Lightning Complex fire of August 2020 burned almost all (97%) of Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

21 other parks were also impacted in the 2020 wildfires, which burned over 115,000 acres of State Park lands and ultimately burned over 4.2 million acres across California.

Resilience is “the capacity of any entity—an individual, a community, an organization, or a natural system—to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience. A community’s resilience is determined by its ability to survive, adapt, and thrive no matter what acute shock or chronic stressor it experiences.” resilientca.org

Climate Neutrality means that “all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions emitted into the atmosphere are balanced in equal measure by GHGs that are removed from the atmosphere, either through carbon sinks or carbon capture and storage.”
 ‘Achieving Climate Neutrality in California’, California Air Resources Board Report, 2020.

BEST PRACTICES IN RESILIENT, PARK PLANNING, DESIGN, AND MANAGEMENT



Park planning, design, and management are advancing quickly to incorporate changing climate considerations. Employing strategies to make the park less vulnerable, safer, and better able to rebound after future wildfire events is a foundational consideration of the Reimagining Big Basin effort. Effective resilience planning at Big Basin will serve as a model to guide other park planners and managers that face similar current and future climate stresses.

PARK MANAGEMENT

Park management strategies must be the cornerstone of a resilient Big Basin in the context of future wildfire threats. Such management strategies include:

- **Forest and vegetation management**, including reintroducing and replicating natural fire regimes while reducing fuel loads through prescribed burns.
- **Ongoing maintenance of facilities**, defensible space zones, utility lines, and other necessary infrastructure.
- **Park mapping and monitoring** using methods such as satellite and aerial remote sensing along with cameras and other sensors to monitor wildlife and habitat conditions.
- **Partnerships** among federal, state, regional, local, and tribal entities to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into management activities
- **Education and stewardship programs** to broaden public understanding and train the next generation of park and land management professionals.
- **Adaptive management approach** for facilities and infrastructure to respond to changing conditions or major climatic events such as wildfire.

PARK PLANNING AND DESIGN

Balancing visitor experience, visitor safety, and resource protection is critical to ensuring resilient parks. Strategies include:

- **Creating management zones.** An initial step in planning a park is to determine which areas of the park offer the greatest opportunities for various types of recreational, educational, or operational uses, and whether there are areas of park that would benefit from restricted access due to sensitive resources or high potential for hazards. Based on analysis of resources as well as visitor demand, distinct zones can be created through the park to facilitate distinct management strategies
- **Appropriate siting of facilities and infrastructure.** Facilities and infrastructure should be sited to foster rich recreational and educational experiences, while also facilitating protection of public safety and sensitive resources under current and projected future conditions.
- **Protection of Ecological and Hydrological Systems.** Planning should consider how future facilities, roads and infrastructure work to complement and enhance natural systems and site hydrology to ensure long-term function and resilience of the park's natural resources.
- **Achieving climate neutrality.** California has set a goal of net-zero carbon emissions by 2045 to forestall the most extreme impacts of climate change. Reimagining Big Basin as California's first net zero carbon park will require new ways of thinking but will also help park professionals demonstrate a pathway to a sustainable future for all Californians.

EXAMPLE PROJECTS

Rethinking visitor facilities, access, and forest management have been effective strategies for the National Park Service (NPS) to improve visitor experience and resource protection at parks with high visitation.

The **Mariposa Grove Restoration Project** (2015-2018) in Yosemite National Park sought to improve visitor experience and giant sequoia habitat by reconfiguring park access features and facilities. Improvements included establishing a shuttle route to the Lower Mariposa Grove Arrival Plaza with expanded parking capacity at the Mariposa Grove Welcome Plaza, replacing paved roads with pedestrian trails, installing boardwalks, improving signage, and incorporating sculptures and interpretive elements.

Protecting the Giant Forest sequoia Grove in **Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park** also involved rethinking long-established visitor facilities in order to enhance visitor experience, protect resources, and improve management efficiencies. The **Giant Forest Restoration effort** (late 1990's) involved removing commercial activities and overnight accommodations from the grove, demolishing 282 buildings, and ecological restoration of 231 acres. In 2007, a shuttle system was established to further reduce congestion and encourage visitors to experience the giant sequoias from trails rather than roads. NPS also began using prescribed burns in the 1960s, and has seen benefits of this preparation and maintenance. During the KNP Fire Complex that threatened the world-famous General Sherman giant sequoia, walls of flame dropped to just a few feet in height when they reached the grove's entrance because of a recent prescribed burn in the area.



Lower Mariposa Grove Arrival Plaza



Low intensity prescribed burn in Sequoia National Forest

ARCHITECTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The latest architectural technologies can increase the durability of park facilities and minimize the potential risk to such facilities and decrease the likelihood that infrastructure may ignite a wildfire event. Best practices in the field of architecture and infrastructure are shared in resources that include Firewise Design Principles, Salmon-Safe Design Principles, and Universal Design for Accessibility. Some of the best practices that will inform design efforts for Big Basin are illustrated below:

design to support renewable energy production and storage

ensure high performance building envelopes and systems

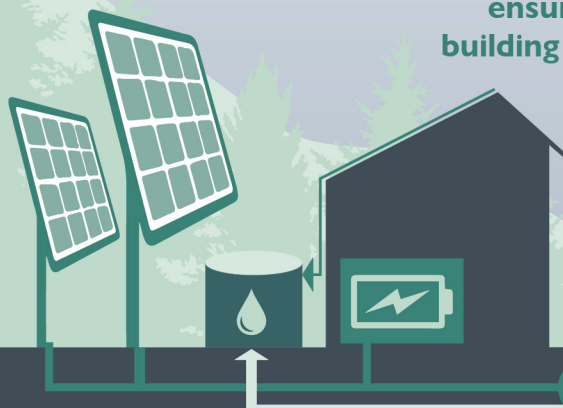
optimize siting and massing to enhance passive performance and daylight harvesting

ensure defensible space during fire events

use durable and fire-resistant material such as metal roofing and siding

place utility lines underground

use stormwater capture





Big Basin Redwoods State Park: Planificación, Diseño y Gestión de Parques Resilientes al Clima



California Department of Parks and Recreation

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y INCENDIOS EN CALIFORNIA

Durante miles de años, los incendios estacionales han dado forma al paisaje de California. La flora y la fauna nativas han evolucionado junto con estos incendios, que incluyeron incendios provocados por fenómenos naturales como los rayos, y aquellos intencionalmente provocados y manejados por californianos nativos. Muchos de los ecosistemas nativos de California necesitan fuego y se recuperarán rápidamente después de un evento de incendio forestal. **Sin embargo, los incendios forestales han aumentado en intensidad y extensión en todo California** y el oeste de los Estados Unidos en los últimos años debido a un clima cambiante a escala mundial, así como a más de cien años de gestión de la tierra que enfatizó la supresión de incendios. El resultado es que, si bien los incendios forestales son y han sido un fenómeno natural en California, la naturaleza cambiada de esos incendios, en el contexto de un siglo de desarrollo urbano y suburbano tanto a nivel local como mundial, plantea nuevos peligros y riesgos para muchos de los residentes y ecosistemas de California. **Los impactos del cambio climático en los ecosistemas de California son claros y se espera que continúen en las próximas décadas.** Para obtener más información sobre el cambio climático, visite

Además del aumento de las temperaturas y el nivel del mar, otros cambios climáticos que afectan al Parque Estatal Big Basin Redwoods incluyen:



Reducción de capa de nieve en las Sierras y períodos más largos de sequía



Patrones de precipitación erráticos, incluidas las inundaciones costeras y continentales



Más casos de calor extremo, niebla costera reducida que aumentan el riesgo de incendio y extienden la temporada de incendios

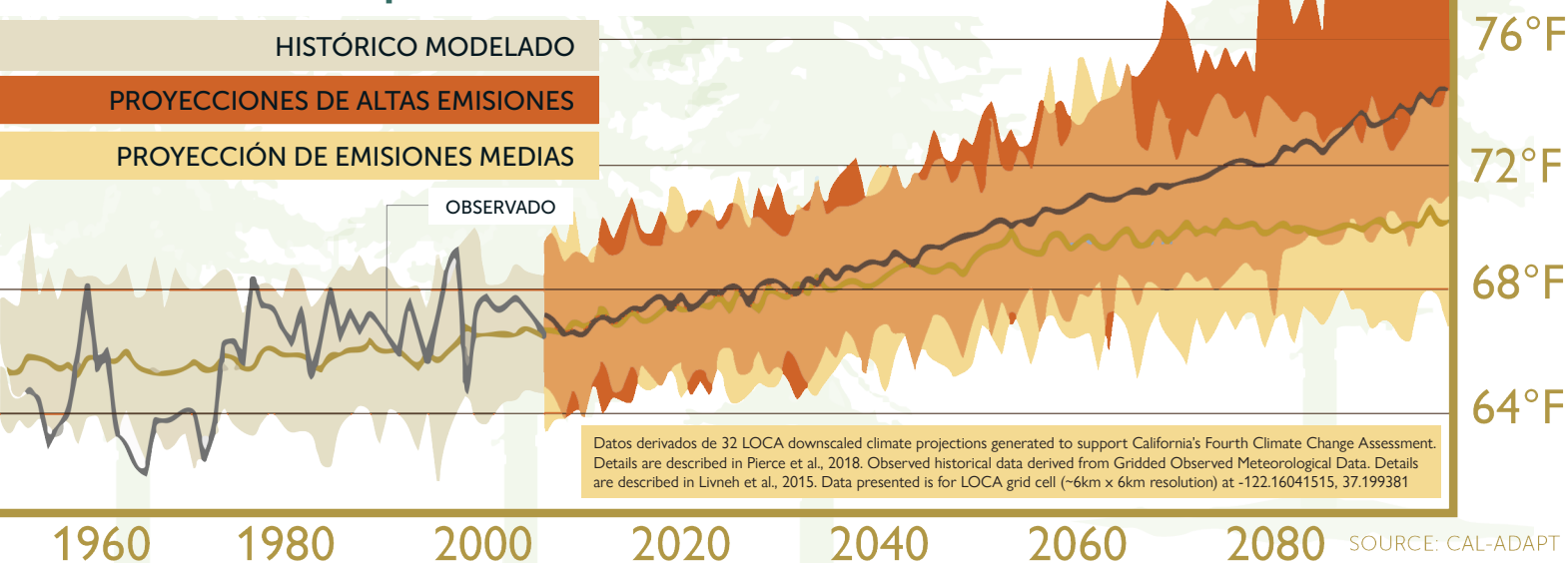


Aumento de eventos de viento fuerte que aceleran la propagación de incendios forestales

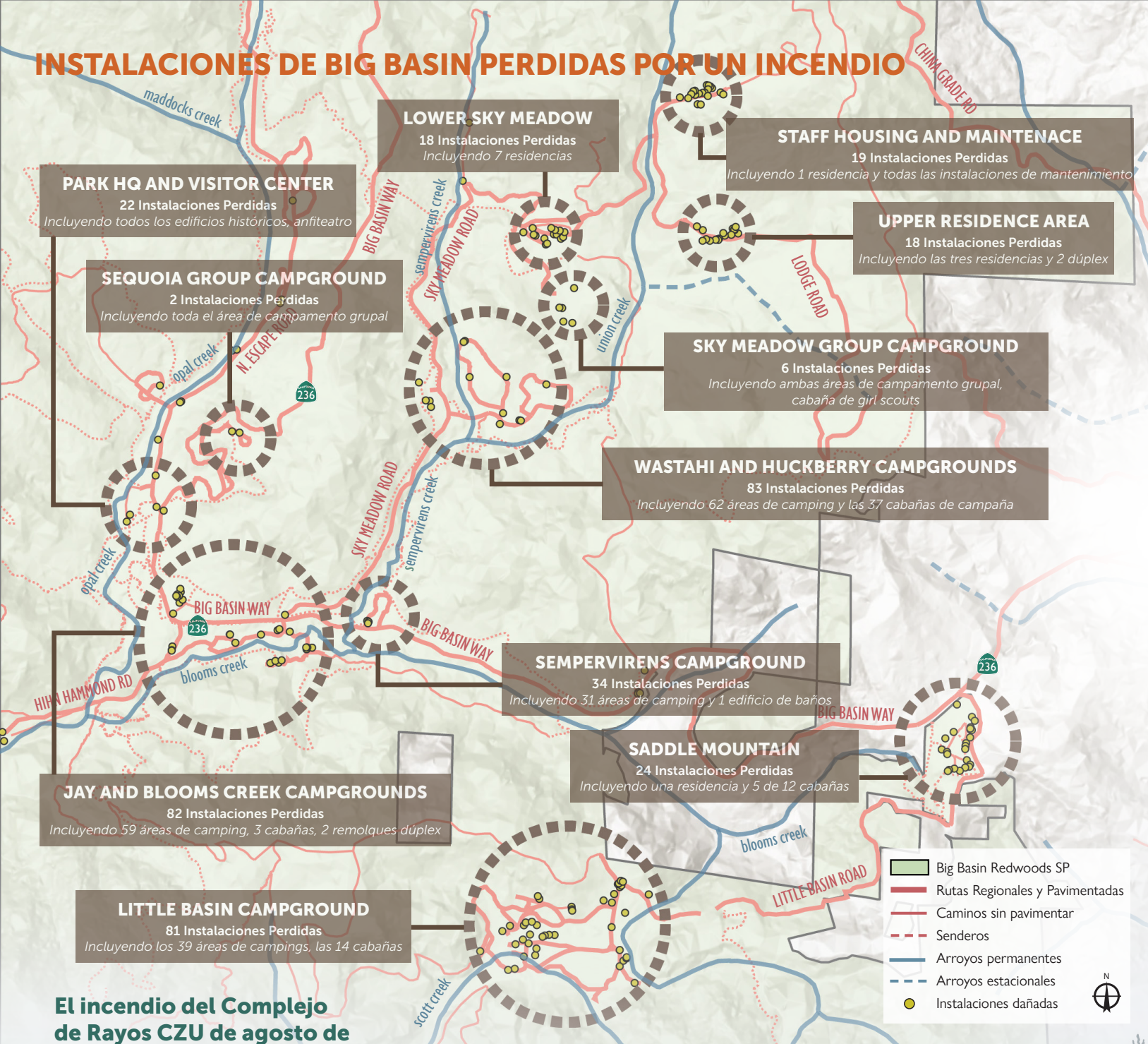


Aumento de plagas y patógenos que pueden matar árboles, proporcionando yesca adicional para incendios forestales

Instantánea localizada del cambio climático para el Parque Estatal Big Basin Redwoods: Temperatura máxima media anual



INSTALACIONES DE BIG BASIN PERDIDAS POR UN INCENDIO



El incendio del Complejo de Rayos CZU de agosto de 2020 quemó casi todo (97%) del Parque Estatal Big Basin Redwoods.

Otros 21 parques también se quemaron en los incendios forestales de 2020, que quemaron más de 115,000 acres de tierras del Parque Estatal y finalmente quemaron más de 4.2 millones de acres en todo California.

Resiliencia es "la capacidad de cualquier entidad, un individuo, una comunidad, una organización o un sistema natural, para prepararse para las interrupciones, recuperarse de los choques y las tensiones y adaptarse y crecer a partir de una experiencia disruptiva. La resiliencia de una comunidad está determinada por su capacidad para sobrevivir, adaptarse y prosperar sin importar qué shock agudo o estresante crónico experimente."

resilientca.org

Neutralidad climática significa que "todas las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) emitidas a la atmósfera se equilibran en igual medida con los GEI que se eliminan de la atmósfera, ya sea a través de sumideros de carbono o captura y almacenamiento de carbono."

'Achieving Climate Neutrality in California', California Air Resources Board Report, 2020.



GESTIÓN DE
PARQUES



PLANIFICACIÓN Y
DISEÑO DE PARQUES



ARQUITECTURA E
INFRAESTRUCTURA

La planificación, el diseño y la gestión de los parques están avanzando rápidamente para incorporar consideraciones climáticas cambiantes. Emplear estrategias para hacer que el parque sea menos vulnerable, más seguro y más capaz de recuperarse después de futuros eventos de incendios forestales es una consideración fundamental del esfuerzo Reimagining Big Basin. La planificación efectiva de la resiliencia en Big Basin servirá como modelo para guiar a otros planificadores y administradores de parques que enfrentan tensiones climáticas actuales y futuras similares.

GESTIÓN DE PARQUES

Las estrategias de gestión de parques deben ser la piedra angular de una Gran Cuenca resiliente en el contexto de futuras amenazas de incendios forestales. Tales estrategias de gestión incluyen:

- **Manejo forestal y de vegetación**, incluyendo la reintroducción y replicación de regímenes naturales de incendios al tiempo que se reducen las cargas de combustible a través de quemaduras prescritas.
- **Mantenimiento continuo de las instalaciones**, zonas de espacio defendibles, líneas de servicios públicos y otra infraestructura necesaria.
- **Mapeo y monitoreo de parques** utilizando métodos como la teledetección satelital y aérea junto con cámaras y otros sensores para monitorear las condiciones de la vida silvestre y el hábitat.
- **Asociaciones** entre entidades federales, estatales, regionales, locales y tribales para incorporar el conocimiento ecológico tradicional en las actividades de gestión
- **Programas de educación y administración** para ampliar la comprensión pública y capacitar a la próxima generación de profesionales de la gestión de parques y tierras.
- **Enfoque de gestión adaptativa** para que las instalaciones y la infraestructura respondan a las condiciones cambiantes o a los principales eventos climáticos, como los incendios forestales.

PLANIFICACIÓN Y DISEÑO

Equilibrar la experiencia del visitante, la seguridad de los visitantes y la protección de los recursos es fundamental para garantizar parques resilientes. Las estrategias incluyen:

- **Creación de zonas de gestión.** Un paso inicial en la planificación de un parque es determinar qué áreas del parque ofrecen las mayores oportunidades para varios tipos de usos recreativos, educativos u operativos, y si hay áreas del parque que se beneficiarían del acceso restringido debido a los recursos sensibles o al alto potencial de peligros. Sobre la base del análisis de los recursos, así como la demanda de los visitantes, se pueden crear distintas zonas a través del parque para facilitar distintas estrategias de gestión.
- **Adecuada localización de instalaciones e infraestructuras.** Las instalaciones y la infraestructura deben ubicarse para fomentar experiencias recreativas y educativas ricas, al tiempo que facilitan la protección de la seguridad pública y los recursos sensibles en las condiciones actuales y futuras proyectadas.
- **Protección de sistemas ecológicos e hidrológicos.** La planificación debe considerar cómo funcionan las futuras instalaciones, carreteras e infraestructura para complementar y mejorar los sistemas naturales y la hidrología del sitio para garantizar la función a largo plazo y la resiliencia de los recursos naturales del parque.
- **Lograr la neutralidad climática.** California ha establecido un objetivo de cero emisiones netas de carbono para 2045 para prevenir los impactos más extremos del cambio climático. Reimaginar Big Basin como el primer parque de carbono neto cero de California requerirá nuevas formas de pensar, pero también ayudará a los profesionales del parque a demostrar un camino hacia un futuro sostenible para todos los californianos.

PROYECTOS DE EJEMPLO

Repensar las instalaciones de los visitantes, el acceso y el manejo forestal han sido estrategias efectivas para que el Servicio de Parques Nacionales (NPS) mejore la experiencia del visitante y la protección de los recursos en los parques con alta visitación.

El Proyecto de Restauración de Mariposa Grove (2015-2018) en el Parque Nacional de Yosemite buscó mejorar la experiencia del visitante y el hábitat de secuoyas gigantes mediante la reconfiguración de las características e instalaciones de acceso al parque. Las mejoras incluyeron el establecimiento de una ruta de transporte a la plaza de llegadas de la parte baja de Mariposa Grove con una capacidad de estacionamiento ampliada en la plaza de bienvenida de Mariposa Grove, la sustitución de carreteras pavimentadas con senderos peatonales, la instalación de pasarelas, la mejora de la señalización, y la incorporación de esculturas y elementos interpretativos.

La protección del arboleado gigante secuoyal en el Parque Nacional Sequoia y Kings Canyon también implicó repensar las instalaciones de los visitantes establecidas de largo tiempo para mejorar la experiencia de los visitantes, proteger los recursos y mejorar la eficiencia de la gestión. El esfuerzo de Restauración del Bosque Gigante (fines de los decada de 1990) implicó la eliminación de actividades comerciales y alojamientos nocturnos del arboleado, la demolición de 282 edificios y la restauración ecológica de 231 acres. En 2007, se estableció un sistema de transporte para reducir aún más la congestión y alentar a los visitantes a experimentar las secuoyas gigantes de los senderos en lugar de las carreteras. NPS también comenzó a usar quemaduras prescritas en la década de 1960 y ha visto los beneficios de esta preparación y mantenimiento. Durante el Complejo de Incendios KNP que amenazó a la mundialmente famosa secuoya gigante, General Sherman, las paredes de llama cayeron a solo unos pocos pies de altura cuando llegaron a la entrada de la arboleada debido a una quemadura prescrita reciente en el área.



Plaza de llegadas de Lower Mariposa Grove



Fuego prescrito de baja intensidad en el Bosque Nacional Sequoia

ARQUITECTURA E INFRAESTRUCTURA

Las últimas tecnologías arquitectónicas pueden aumentar la durabilidad de las instalaciones del parque y minimizar el riesgo potencial para dichas instalaciones y disminuir la probabilidad de que la infraestructura pueda encender un evento de incendio forestal. Las mejores prácticas en el campo de la arquitectura y la infraestructura se comparten en recursos que incluyen los Principios de Diseño Firewise, los Principios de Diseño Seguro para el Salmón y el Diseño Universal para la Accesibilidad. Algunas de las mejores prácticas que informarán los esfuerzos de diseño para Big Basin se ilustran a continuación:

Diseño para apoyar la producción y el almacenamiento de energía renovable



Coloque las líneas de servicios públicos bajo tierra

Optimice la configuración y la masa para mejorar el rendimiento pasivo y la recolección a la luz del día

Garantice envolventes y sistemas de edificios de alto rendimiento

Asegure un espacio defendible durante los eventos de incendio

Use materiales duraderos y resistentes al fuego, como techos y revestimientos de metal



Utilizar la captura de aguas pluviales

Opportunities and Constraints Map

Part of the process for rebuilding will be to consider the landscape and think about compatible uses. The answer to the question ‘What areas of the park are most suitable to development?’ depends on landscape conditions, as well as the type of park uses or development being considered. Higher intensity uses would be less appropriate to site in areas with sensitive resources, while lower intensity uses have the potential to be sited in more areas without impacts if carefully designed and managed.

An opportunities and constraints map was developed to describe some of the considerations for *where* things may be located, including the location of sensitive biological resources. This map was presented at the Visioning Workshop on February 17, 2022.

The map highlights in yellow areas that are likely to be more appropriate for higher intensity park development based on access and safety considerations as well as lower potential for resource impacts. The opportunity areas will need to be further explored to determine feasibility, but are useful for informing our vision for reestablishing the park. As illustrated by the map, opportunity areas for higher intensity users are a limited/small area of the overall park, and some of the previously developed areas better suited to high use than others.

Key considerations are described below.

Roads and trails

Access to roads and trails is a consideration for siting new uses/facilities. Higher intensity uses generally need to be accessible by major roads. The map shows the road and trail system, and identifies where facilities and use areas were located prior to the fire, most of which were in proximity to major roads.

Streams

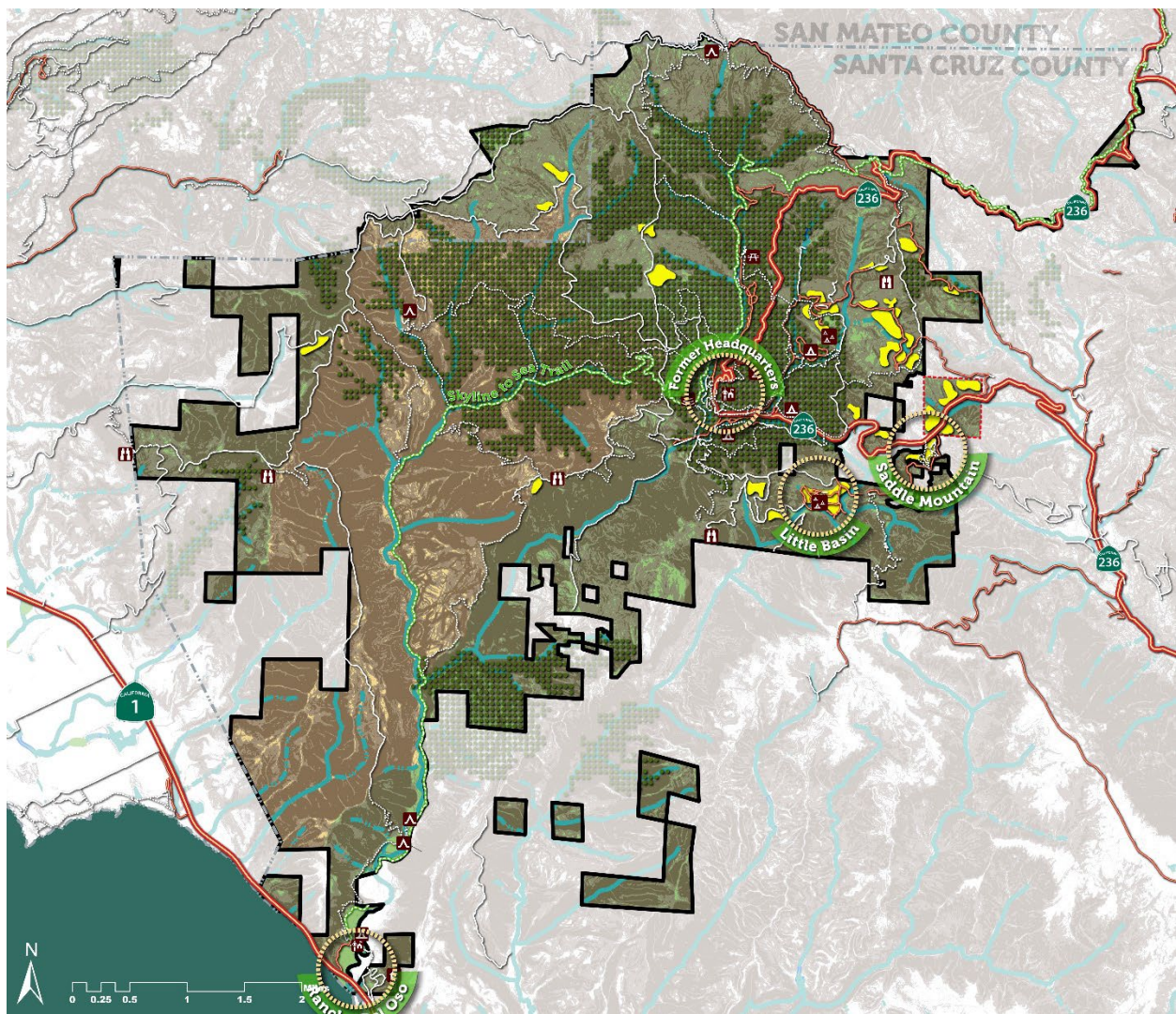
Healthy streams are important to overall health of Big Basins watersheds and habitats, yet streams are very sensitive to nearby and upstream uses. Even lower intensity uses like trails need to be carefully designed and maintained to avoid impacts.

Old Growth Redwoods

There is overwhelming support from all outreach to protect these important resources. While being able to experience redwoods is an essential part of the Big Basin experience, higher intensity uses would conflict with the goal to protect these resources. Fortunately, trails and other lower intensity access are feasible.

Sensitive slopes

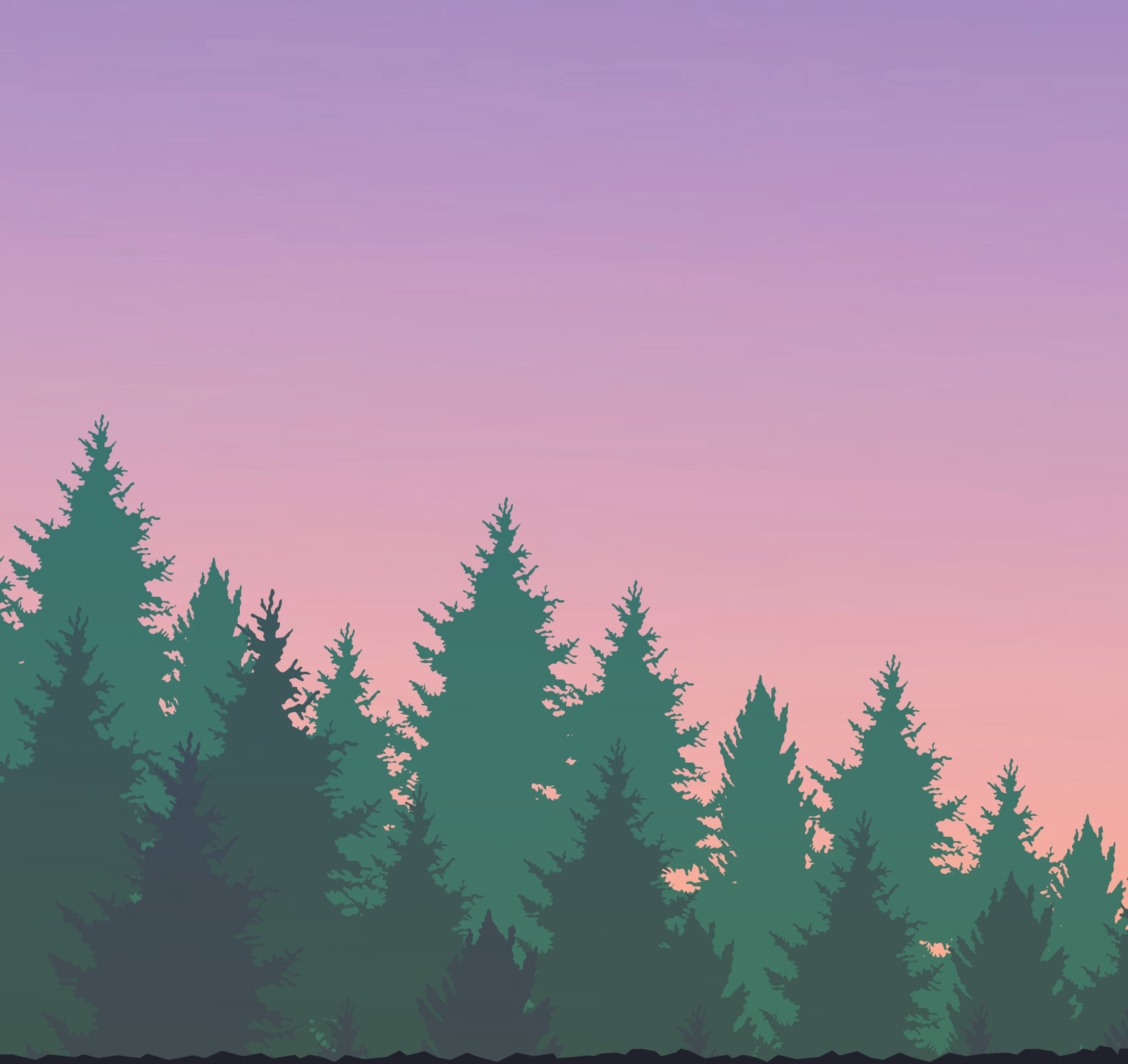
Slopes also a key consideration for built elements. Steeper slopes in darker tones on this map. Slopes over 20% are considered too steep to build, and steeper slopes (especially over 40%) are more susceptible to landslides and erosion. Other slope-related considerations include fire hazards (fire travels faster up steep slopes), general safety hazards, and watershed impacts if disturbances moves down-slope. Slope is a key concern when siting new facilities or larger user areas.



PRE-FIRE FACILITIES AND USE AREAS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Nature & History Center | Trail Camping |
| Park Office | Campground |
| Amphitheater | Group Camp |
| Overlook | Picnic Area |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope <20%</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope ≥20%</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope ≥40%</div> </div> | Big Basin Redwoods SP
<small>Gateway parcel (acquired in 2022 by Sempervirens Fund) near Saddle Mountain indicated with dashed red border</small> |
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope <20%</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope ≥20%</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">slope ≥40%</div> </div> | West Waddell Creek State Wilderness |
| | Major Paved Road |
| | Paved Road |
| | Unpaved Road |
| | Trail |
| | Streams |
| | Old Growth Redwoods |
| | Opportunity Areas |



Section B:

Webinars & Workshops

- Webinar: November 16, 2021: Redwood Roots: Big Basin's Past and Present
- Webinar: January 20, 2022 Returning with Resilience: Planning for Big Basin's Future
- Virtual Workshop: February 17, 2022

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Redwood Roots: Big Basin's Past and Present

Virtual Event Summary

Date: November 16, 2021 | 6:00-7:30pm

State Parks Staff Present: Chris Spohrer, Superintendent, Santa Cruz District; Armando Quintero, Director; Mark Hylkema, Cultural Resource Program Supervisor, Santa Cruz District; Jay Chamberlain, Division Chief, Natural Resources; Barney Matsumoto, Southern Service Center Manager

Featured Presenters: Dr. Traci Bliss, Emerita Professor; Mark Hylkema, Cultural Resource Program Supervisor, Santa Cruz District

PlaceWorks Staff Present: Isabelle Minn, Isby Fleischmann, Janet Chang, Jesse Jones, Logan Woodruff

Community Participants: 246 unique viewers (some “viewers” may have been multiple people sharing one device)

Recording available at www.reimaginingbigbasin.org

Event Overview

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) conducted Redwood Roots: Big Basin Past and Present, the first in a series of virtual events conducted as part of the Reimagining Big Basin project, on November 16, 2021 from 6pm- 7:30 p.m. The purpose of the event was to offer participants a long-view of the Park with the intention to deepen discussions about the Parks’ present and future.

Specific objectives:

- ***Present*** history in a way that is more accurate, inclusive, and complex
- ***Summarize*** the impact of the CZU fire, current conditions, and the status of recovery efforts
- ***Set the Stage*** for informed public engagement in the visioning process
- ***Solicit participant feedback*** on priorities and vision

Chris Spohrer, Superintendent of the Santa Cruz District, opened the event by welcoming participants and offering a land acknowledgement. Opening remarks were then shared by Armando Quintero, Director of California State Parks, during which he emphasized the extraordinary opportunity to reimagine the first State Park, and expressed gratitude for participants. The remainder of the event was conducted in three parts, each concluding with a ‘Question and Answer’ session during which presenters addressed participant questions that had been submitted using the Zoom Q&A tool. The three parts included (1) an overview of recovery efforts and the planning process; (2) feature presentations by Traci Bliss, Emerita Professor and author of Big Basin Redwood Forest, and Mark Hylkema, Cultural Resources Program

Supervisor for California State Parks’ Santa Cruz District; and (3) an interactive session. Participants were asked to share their thoughts on the feature topics and the future of Big Basin. This document summarizes each of these presentations and the questions and answer sessions that followed; a recording of the full meeting is available on the project website.

Participation

The event was conducted using a Zoom webinar platform. Registration was recommended, and the direct zoom link was provided on the project website on the evening of the event. More than 450 individuals pre-registered for the meeting and at least 246 individuals attended the virtual event (246 devices logged into the meeting; some may have had multiple participants). Participants were provided an overview of the Zoom webinar functions and tools at the beginning of the meeting, as well as instructions for accessing the Spanish channel through which the meeting was interpreted in Spanish by professional interpreters. Participants were invited to share information about their relationship to Big Basin through two zoom polls, the results of which indicated that most participants live relatively close to Big Basin and were regular visitors prior to the closure. However, there were participants from outside of the State and Country, as well as participants who had never been to the Park. The results of the polls are provided below.

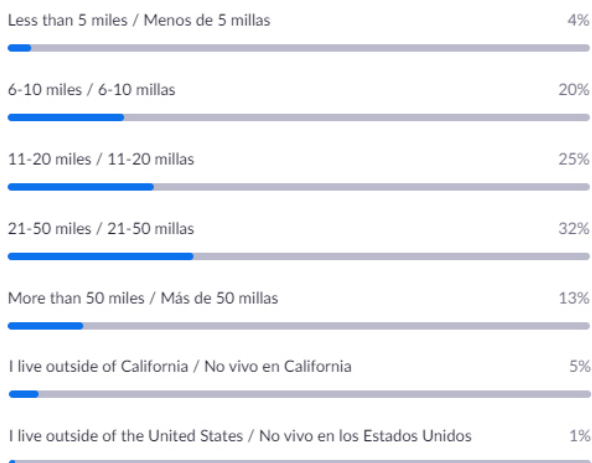
1. How often did you visit Big Basin prior to its closure following the CZU fire? / ¿Cada cuando visitó Big Basin antes del incendio de CZU? (Single Choice)

100% answered



2. How far do you live from Big Basin? / ¿Qué lejos vives de Big Basin? (Single Choice)

100% answered



Recovery Updates & Planning Process Overview

Chris Spohrer provided an update on recovery activities since the CZU Complex Fire, and acknowledged that neighbors and the broader community had been impacted by the fire, and that recovery efforts were underway beyond Big Basin. Spohrer provided a linear overview of the recovery efforts, including (in linear order) the initial assessment of impacts and cultural assessments and road and trail and facility surveys which together informed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) projects and recovery cost

estimates; work with Caltrans on Highway 236 to remove hazard trees (mostly Douglas fir and hardwood understory trees); Phase II clean-up efforts in coordination with the County, CalOES, and CalRecycle that involved debris removal and removing trees along interior roads. While these efforts are mostly complete, there is still no visitor-serving infrastructure (water, gas, power). However, Spohrer informed participants that Rancho del Oso trail was opened last May and, if winter weather cooperates, State Parks hopes to have some interior parking and access by summer of 2022.

Isby Fleischmann, PlaceWorks, explained that the current visioning process is one critical piece in the larger recovery and reestablishment process, and that the vision that results will inform subsequent planning and design efforts. This visioning process is an approximately 12-month process that is anticipated to be completed by summer, 2022, and additional planning and design efforts will be conducted over the next decade. While initial opening of the Park is expected for 2022, full reopening will be an ongoing process. Participants were encouraged to stay tuned to the project webpage for additional opportunities to participate in the visioning process and to keep updated on recovery efforts.

Recovery and Planning Process Q&A

Questions received regarding recovery efforts and the planning effort were answered following the first presentations, and again at the end of the meeting following the engagement activities. Questions fell into several categories, including questions about impacts and existing conditions, recovery efforts and forest management, plans for reopening, volunteer opportunities, planning process logistics, and finally ideas for the future park. As there was overlap between many of the questions, this summary identifies all questions received in each category followed by the answers provided either live or via written responses in the Zoom Q&A. Questions that were not answered during the meeting have been addressed below.

Impacts of the CZU Complex Fire and existing conditions

Questions received about the impacts of the CZU Complex Fire and existing conditions included:

- Any old growth redwoods lost?
- Is the north part of the park near China Grade Rd still inaccessible?
- is there anything left up at Little Basin- I was a docent there.
- Did the sign at Blooms Creep pointing to the Huckleberry camping area survive?
- Is the large Redwood behind the old meeting building that was dedicated to Scott Peden still alive?
- Were there any buildings that survived?

Spohrer provided the following response to address the broader question of impacts from CZU Complex Fire.

- Answer: Very few buildings survived. The wastewater treatment plant survived; this is an obsolete facility. One residence and a handful of smaller buildings (restrooms) survived. Everything at Little Basin was lost, which was surprising given the meadow. The fate of the Scott Peden tree requires follow-up, but the "Mother and Father of the Forest" trees did survive and are resprouting.

Recovery efforts and forest management

Multiple questions about tree removal practices were submitted:

- What is the rationale for removing burned redwood trees vs. leaving them to decompose and contribute to the biomass of the forest floor?
- What has become of all the trees that were removed?
- Do you leave the roots of the burnt trees in the ground. why and why not
- All of the nutrients that would have been provided to the soil by decomposing trees has been removed, potentially impoverishing the soil. Is there anything we can do to replace nutrients and foster the growth of new vegetation?
- Response: Very few redwoods came out because of their resilience to fire and over hundreds of years trees with defects from fire have stayed structurally sound. The few that were removed are being saved for milling/use in the park. In regards to other trees, large diameter trees were left on the forest floor as this contributes to the ecology including by providing nutrients for the soil.

Question: Did previously prescribed burn areas fare better than other areas of Big Basin?

- Response: There has been prescribed burning in Big Basin since the 1970's, and we are lucky that there is good data on these areas. While data is still being analyzed, there are areas that had been burned in the last twenty years that do look like the fire burned less intensely. We are looking at prescribed fire as a strategy to use further/broader in the future; it is an encouraging part of future stewardship.

Questions that were not answered during the meeting included:

- What is the health of remaining trees
- would the ground around the redwoods not be damaged and will contribute to their demise if we start walking on their roots soon?

Reopening Plans

Multiple questions were submitted regarding plans for reopening:

- What is the status of the Skyline to the Sea trail?
- Going forward will there be more bike trails in the park.
- I would be interested to hear how Little Basin is being re-opened / re-imagined as a part of the overall Big Basin project.
- Also will China Grade be open soon, we here in Boulder Creek need this access
- When will Skyline-To-Sea Trail reopen? When will the Sunset Backpacking camp reopen?
- Will the Waddell trail to Berry Creek open next summer?
- Response: With over 75 miles of trails in the Park, all were impacted severely and especially those that have lots of infrastructure (steps, railings, landings, etc.). While initial assessments have been completed and we've attempted to estimate recovery cost for trails, dates for restoring have not

been established. We are trying to open trails where possible, such as at Fall Creek. Backcountry trails will take a while to get to. Volunteer crews will start work on the Redwood Loop trail next week. Status updates will be provided on reimaginingbigbasin.org.

Question: Will the 236 Corridor open to traffic next year?

- Response: State Parks' hope is to have traffic going through 236 Corridor by Summer 2022. If winter weather causes landslides and other challenges, this date could change.

Questions that were not answered during the meeting include:

- Will the number of visitors ever return to the previous levels?
- Before the fires, the park was largely inaccessible for individuals living with a disability and/or older adults that cannot walk far. Will the needs of these stakeholders be taken into account as this process unfolds? seems like a great opportunity to rethink accessibility

Volunteer Opportunities

Multiple questions were submitted regarding volunteer opportunities:

- Are there hands- on ways we can help? (or is everything being directed by outside contractors)
- Do you need help replanting trees/shrubs?
- How can I get involved in the recovery process? Are there trail crew opportunities?
- what opportunities do we have to contribute to Big Basin recovery as an undergraduate with a degree in Environmental studies and knowledge of redwood forest
- Can we help with trail maintenance?
- Will you be sending out information about volunteering opportunities and ways community members can help, whether in the park or not?
- Are there opportunities in which volunteers can help?
- Written response: You can sign up to learn about volunteer opportunities here: www.tinyurl.com/BigBasinRecoveryVolunteers.

Ideas for the future Park

The following questions and ideas regarding transportation and access were submitted:

- is there any plan to increase public transit access to the park w/ santa cruz metro?
- We live car free and need public transportation to get there. Will that be included in the planning. Also within the park.
- Why not go back to horse-drawn wagons for park visitors keeping the park in natural state. No cars please.
- could the major trails be boardwalk? That will preserve the tree roots.

- Response: Transportation plays a huge role in people's experience of the Park. Exploring options for how to have people access the Park without private vehicles is something that State Parks is interested in. State Parks is also interested to hear from people examples of things/places that they like and anticipate further exploration of access and transportation.

The following question was not answered during the meeting

- There is an old redwood log cabin slightly north of the 84/35 cross roads on MidPen lands that is being considered for demolition because of its remote location and its age. Would the re-imagining process possibly include moving this old log cabin to Big Basin and restoring it?

Planning Process and Logistics

Multiple questions were submitted regarding whether the presentation would be available after the meeting:

- Response: The meeting is being recorded and will be available on the website.

Question: How do you plan to include indigenous tribes in the planning?

- Response: This is a critical element of the planning process, tribal consultation and representation on Advisory Committee will ensure that tribal concerns are at the forefront of the planning process. Two tribal chair people are on the Advisory Committee.

Question: Was this reimagining process planned before the CZU fire, or is it a result of the fire? Where is the funding coming from?

- Written Response: This reimagining process began several months after the CZU fire was fully extinguished in late 2020. The funding was made available for the planning process via the Governor's 2021-22 budget.

The following questions were not answered during the meeting:

- What is CalRecycles role in this recovery effort? Why are they involved?
- How to send in photos or video?
- Where to upload images and video?

Panelist Presentations

There were two feature presentations, *Ancestral Native American Lifeways of Big Basin State Park* presented by Mark Hylkema and *Original Vision and its Fate* presented by Dr. Traci Bliss. These presentations were intended to help to broaden our shared understanding of how Big Basin has been managed over time, and shed light on our shared journey to reimagine Big Basin. Presenters acknowledged that there are other stories and perspectives beyond those shared at this event, and noted that State Parks hopes that tribal representatives will be participating in future presentations. Biographies for each presenter are provided below, and the presentations are available on the project website.

Ancestral Native American Lifeways of Big Basin State Park, presented by Mark Hylkema. Mark Hylkema is the Supervisor of the Cultural Resources Program for the Santa Cruz District of California State Parks. With 41 years of professional experience in California archaeology, he has worked on projects throughout the state. Mark is also an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Foothill College in Los Altos Hills, and has taught anthropology, archaeology, and Native American Studies courses at Santa Clara University, University of California at Santa Cruz, De Anza College, Ohlone College and Cabrillo College. Hylkema's presentation focused on Big Basin's ancestral history and indigenous land management practices.

Original Vision and its Fate, presented by Dr. Traci Bliss. Dr. Traci Bliss has very deep roots in Santa Cruz. Her ancestors arrived in the 1840s having been led over the Sierras by Chief Truckee of the Paiute Tribe. As a young girl Traci made a promise to her relative Jennie Bliss Jeter that she would never forget how Big Basin had been saved, specifically that women were absolutely essential. But as time moved on Traci could not find any publications that mentioned the role of women in saving our first state park. This omission so haunted her that she made a life changing decision and retired early from a career she loved as a professor of education. So began a decade-long journey of discovery which culminated in her recent book *Big Basin Redwood Forest: California's Oldest State Park*. Bliss's presentation offered an inclusive perspective on the establishment of Big Basin as a park.

Questions regarding 'Ancestral Native American Lifeways of Big Basin State Park'

Question: I only heard of the Ohlone way back then in school. Are those all "subtribes" from the Ohlones, newly discovered over the past 30-40 years? What's your source to find out all these tribes in the area..I don't think that they have written languages..did they?

- Response: The word Ohlone was popularized in the 1970's by Native Americans to replace the word Costanoan that anthropologists used. Both terms are catch-all terms that include many people, much like the terms African or Asian. The maps shown simplified the complex political mosaic of tribes as Ohlone; are complex political mosaic, within the Ohlone territory of 50 tribes there were 7 languages and we don't know how many dialects were spoken.

Question: How are they different from the ones, if any, who stayed in Henry Cowell State Park?

- Response: There were different groups at Henry Cowell. Today State Parks works with the Amah Mutsan, who see traditional homelands extending into Big Basin and Cowell. Contemporary Ohlone families have different understanding of their landscapes than ancestors may have. Societies are adaptive. State Parks works with other Ohlone groups as well.

Questions that were not directly answered during the meeting include:

- Are you including the Ohlone Sisters from the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe?
- How would the Ohlone and other historical tribes trust that a collaboration will be beneficial to their concerns?
- Back to the necklaces made out of sea shells....were they found near Mt. Hemon if not the Granite Hills sandunes? Remember reading the newspapers that a boy found a shark tooth while playing or hiking or something ...
- I am curious where I can find out more names of the indigenous tribes in this area.

Questions regarding 'Original Vision and its Fate'

Question: How are you going to "recover" the "guest list"? Did President Hoover? President Teddy Roosevelt ever visit Big Basin? Will Stanford University's Hoover's Institute have some of the records on what was studied or whom had use the science lab in the past(1920s-1930s before the railroad was taken out..?

- Response: Teddy Roosevelt visited Henry Cowell State Park in 1903, and had a fit because it was privately owned and trees had been decorated in cards. It was more often accessed by San Franciscans because it was more accessible than Big Basin.

Question: How involved were John Muir and the Sierra club in big basin.. if at all?

- Response: Professor Dudley was very involved in the Sierra Club, and the Sierra Club was helpful in lobbying and the movement. Before the legislative session in 1901, Jeter invited John Muir to be the lead speaker but Muir declined because he was too busy working on Yosemite. Jeter invited Phoebe Hearst to speak instead, which gave the signal to San Francisco society that everyone needed to get on board and benefited the movement.

Question: What happened to the Rev. Fong. Did he pass in Santa Cruz or return to China?

- Response Traci Bliss offered to further research this, and noted that the Evergreen Cemetery of Santa Cruz has an area that the Chinese bought. *Follow-up will be provided in the addendum to this Summary as feasible.*

Question: Out of all your photos and history just discussed, why are there no Indigenous people, the original people to settle the land, helping shape the purpose and history of the park?

- Written Response: We mentioned that we are in consultation with several communities.

The following comment was also shared, but was not directly responded to during the meeting:

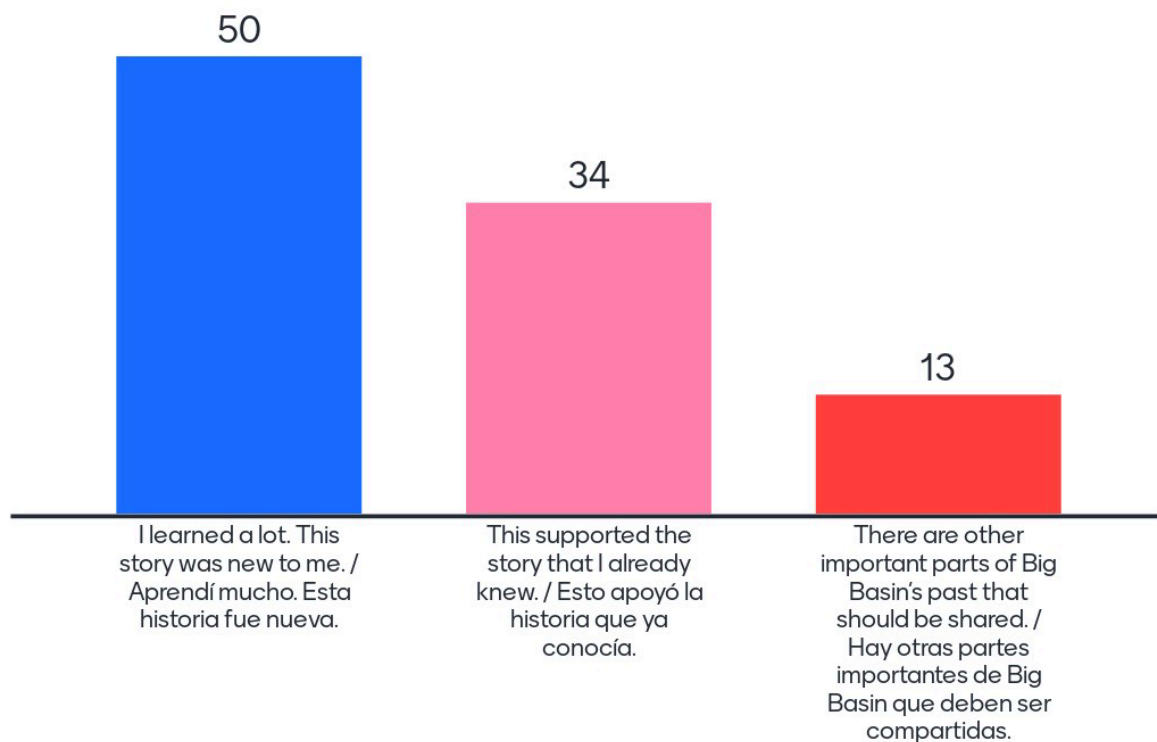
- I documented the Chinese headstones in 1989 as Sandy Lydon's local history class project...Stan Stevens made a copy of my sketches and put it in the Archive of MAH...I had seen it once after Loma Prieta Earthquake and some UCSC grad students gave a talk about it at Loden Nelson Center during Frank Perry's first Hlstory Fair several years ago...

Participant Engagement

Participants were asked to respond to three questions related to their response to the feature presentations and priorities for future storytelling and education when Big Basin opens as well as during the planning process. The first two questions were multiple choice questions and outcomes were displayed as bar charts. Participants were invited to provide “other” responses via the chat function. The last poll was an open-ended question and the outcome was displayed as a word cloud. The outcomes are shown and described below.

Question 1: Tell us your thoughts on tonight's presentations

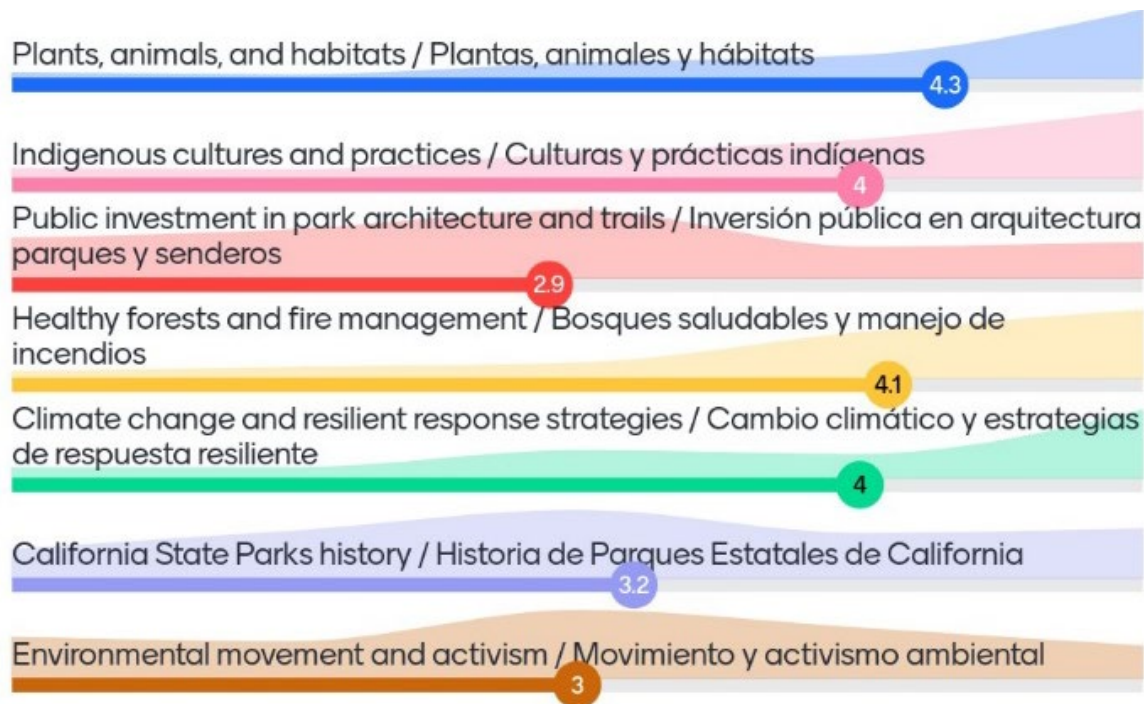
As seen in the graphs, approximately half of those answering the question indicated they learned a lot from the presentations, while 34 indicated they were already familiar with the information presented. Thirteen respondents felt that other important parts of Big Basin's past should be shared.



Question 2: What stories are most important to tell at Big Basin when it reopens?

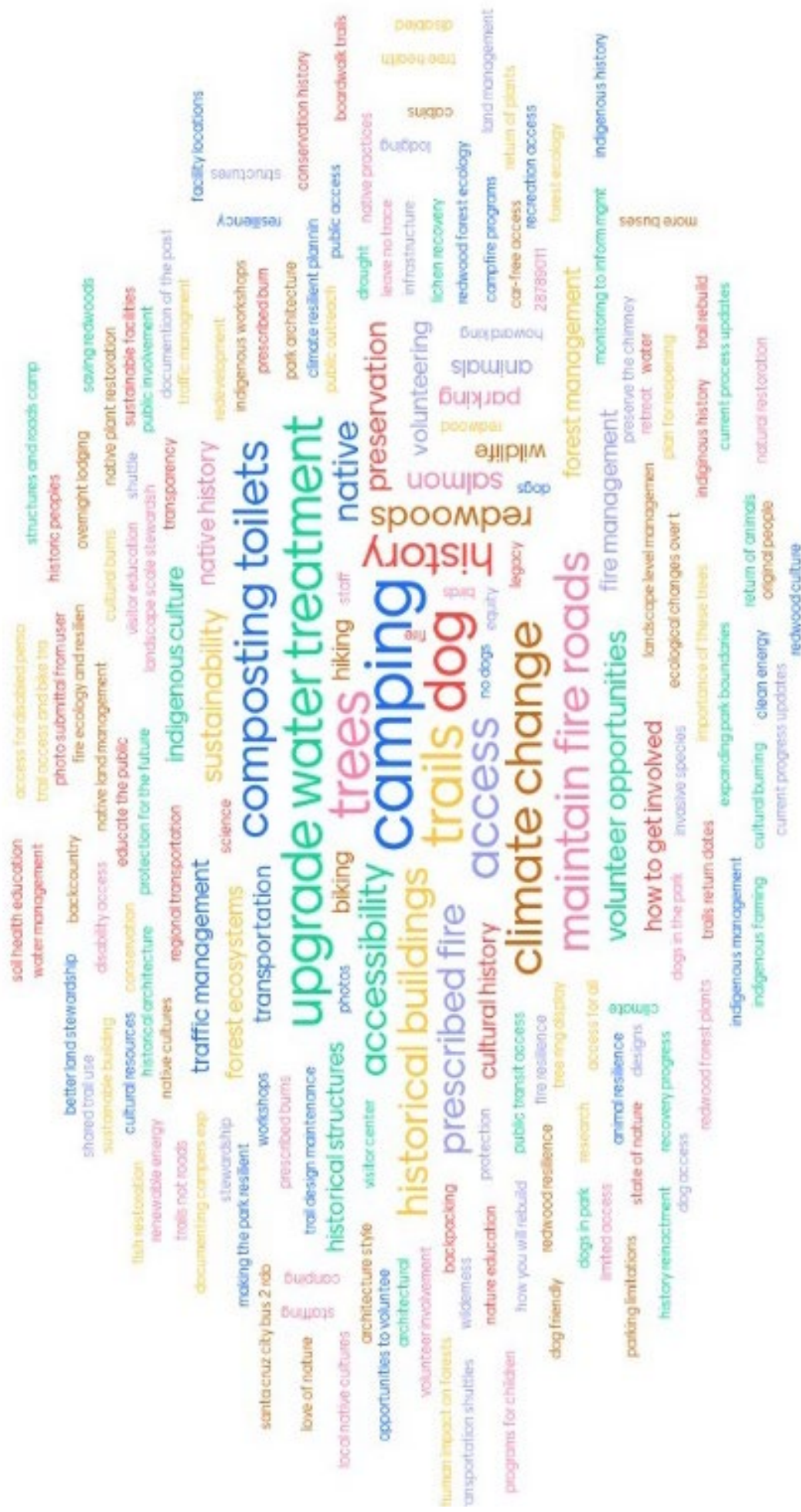
Of the seven themes suggested as possible themes for stories to be told at Big Basin, the four highest ranking (in order of importance) were:

- Plants, animals, and habitats
- Healthy forests and fire management
- Indigenous cultures and practices
- Climate change and resilient response strategies



Question 3: What do you want to hear more about during this planning process?

Within the word cloud shown on the following page, larger phrases represent more submissions of a phrase and smaller phrases representing fewer submissions of a phrase. As illustrated by word cloud, participants were enthusiastic about sharing what they would like to hear more about. Many participants entered more than one phrase, and 366 entries were received in total. A complete list of unique entries is provided following the word cloud, with the number of times each entry was repeated identified.



List of entries included in Word Cloud

- Camping	39	- Climate_Resilient_Plannin	1	- Native_Cultures	1
- Dog	23	- Conservation	1	- Native_Land_Management	1
- Trees	18	- Conservation_History	1	- Native_Plant_Restoration	1
- Trails	14	- Cultural_Burning	1	- Native_Practices	1
- Upgrade_Water_Treatment	14	- Cultural_Burns	1	- Natural_Restoration	1
- Access	12	- Cultural_Resources	1	- Nature_Education	1
- Climate_Change	11	- Designs	1	- No_Dogs	1
- Composting_Toilets	9	- Disability_Access	1	- Opportunities_To_Voluntee	1
- Maintain_Fire_Roads	9	- Disabled	1	- Original_People	1
- History	8	- Documenting_Campers_Exp	1	- Overnight_Lodging	1
- Historical_Buildings	6	- Documentation_Of_The_Past	1	- Park_Architecture	1
- Accessibility	5	- Drought	1	- Parking_Limitations	1
- Prescribed_Fire	5	- Ecological_Changes_Over_T	1	- Photo_Submittal_From_User	1
- Native	4	- Educate_The_Public	1	- Photos	1
- Redwoods	4	- Equity	1	- Plan_For_Reopening	1
- Preservation	3	- Expanding_Park_Boundaries	1	- Preserve_The_Chimney	1
- Salmon	3	- Facility_Locations	1	- Programs_For_Children	1
- Sustainability	3	- Fire	1	- Protection	1
- Traffic_Management	3	- Fire_Ecology_And_Resilien	1	- Protection_For_The_Future	1
- Volunteer_Opportunities	3	- Fire_Resilience	1	- Public_Access	1
- Animals	2	- Fish_Restoration	1	- Public_Involvement	1
- Biking	2	- Forest_Ecology	1	- Public_Outreach	1
- Cultural_History	2	- Historic_Peoples	1	- Public_Transit_Access	1
- Current_Process_Updates	2	- Historical_Architecture	1	- Recovery_Progress	1
- Fire_Management	2	- History_Reinactment	1	- Recreation_Access	1
- Forest_Ecosystems	2	- How_You_Will_Rebuild	1	- Redevelopment	1
- Forest_Management	2	- Howard_King	1	- Redwood	1
- Hiking	2	- Human_Impact_On_Forests	1	- Redwood_Culture	1
- Historical_Structures	2	- Importance_Of_These_Trees	1	- Redwood_Forest_Ecology	1
- How_To_Get_Involved	2	- Indigenous_Culture	1	- Redwood_Forest_Plants	1
- Native_History	2	- Indigenous_Culture	1	- Redwood_Resilience	1
- Parking	2	- Indigenous_Farming	1	- Regional_Transportation	1
- Prescribed_Burn	2	- Indigenous_History	1	- Renewable_Energy	1
- Transportation	2	- Indigenous_Management	1	- Research	1
- Volunteering	2	- Indigenous_Workshops	1	- Resiliency	1
- Wildlife	2	- Indiginous_History	1	- Retreat	1
- Access_For_All	1	- Infrastructure	1	- Return_Of_Animals	1
- Access_For_Disabled_Perso	1	- Invasive_Species	1	- Return_Of_Plants	1
- Animal_Resilience	1	- Land_Management	1	- Santa_Cruz_City_Bus_2_RDO	1
- Architectural	1	- Landscape_Level_Managemen	1	- Saving_Redwoods	1
- Architecture_Style	1	- Landscape_Scale_Stewardsh	1	- Science	1
- Backcountry	1	- Leave_No_Trace	1	- Shared_Trail_Use	1
- Backpacking	1	- Legacy	1	- Shuttle	1
- Better_Land_Stewardship	1	- Lichen_Recovery	1	- Soil_Health_Education	1
- Birds	1	- Limited_Access	1	- Staff	1
- Boardwalk_Trails	1	- Local_Native_Cultures	1	- Staffing	1
- Cabins	1	- Lodging	1	- State_Of_Nature	1
- Campfire_Programs	1	- Love_Of_Nature	1	- Stewardship	1
- Car-Free_Access	1	- Making_The_Park_Resilient	1	- Structures	1
- Clean_Energy	1	- Monitoring_To_Inform_Mgmt	1	- Structures_And_Roads_Camp	1
- Climate	1	- More_Buses	1	- Sustainable_Building	1

List of entries included in Word Cloud (continued)

- Sustainable_Facilities	1	- Transparency	1	- Visitor_Education	1
- Trail_Access_And_Bike_Tra	1	- Transportation	1	- Volunteer_Involvement	1
- Trail_Design_Maintenance	1	- Transportation_Shuttles	1	- Water	1
- Trail_Rebuild	1	- Tree_Health	1	- Water_Management	1
- Trails_Not_Roads	1	- Tree_Ring_Display	1	- Wilderness	1
- Trails_Return_Dates	1	- Visitor_Center	1	- Workshops	1

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Returning with Resilience: Planning for Big Basin's Future

Virtual Event Summary

Date: January 20, 2022 | 6:00-8:00pm

State Parks Staff Present: Chris Spohrer, Superintendent, Santa Cruz District; Liz McGuirk, Chief Deputy Director; Jay Chamberlain, Division Chief, Natural Resources; Barney Matsumoto, Southern Service Center Manager; Tim Hyland, Environmental Scientist; Will Fournier, Big Basin Senior Planner

Featured Presenters: Jay Chamberlain (California State Parks), Steve Auten (Auten Resource Consulting), Tim Hyland (California State Parks), Brendan Connolly (Mithun), and Schulyer Greenleaf (Yosemite Conservancy)

PlaceWorks Staff Present: Isabelle Minn, Isby Fleischmann, Janet Chang, Jesse Jones, Logan Woodruff

Community Participants: 276 unique viewers (some "viewers" may have been multiple people sharing one device)

Recording available at www.reimaginingbigbasin.org

EVENT OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

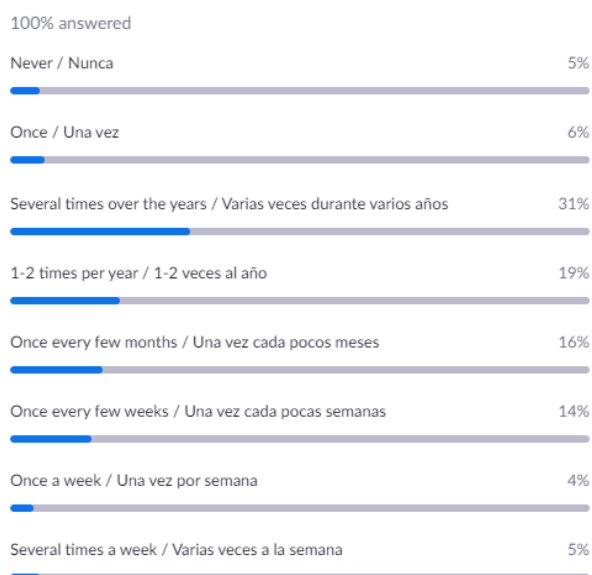
The California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) conducted *Returning with Resilience: Planning for Big Basin's Future*, the second in a series of virtual events conducted as part of the Reimagining Big Basin project, on January 20, 2022, from 6-8pm. The purpose of the event was to provide an overview of planning, design, and management strategies that may be deployed to support ecosystem regeneration at Big Basin alongside improved public access and safety. Specific objectives include:

- **Review from Virtual Event 1:** Summarize the impact of the CZU fire, current conditions, and the status of recovery efforts (burn area, facilities lost); Provide overview of planning process and opportunities for engagement
- **Establish context** for and necessity of resilient design, planning, and management
- **Increase public understanding** of the opportunities and constraints for park reestablishment
- **Identify tools**, strategies, and innovative concepts that could be explored for Big Basin
- **Set the Stage** for informed public engagement in the visioning process

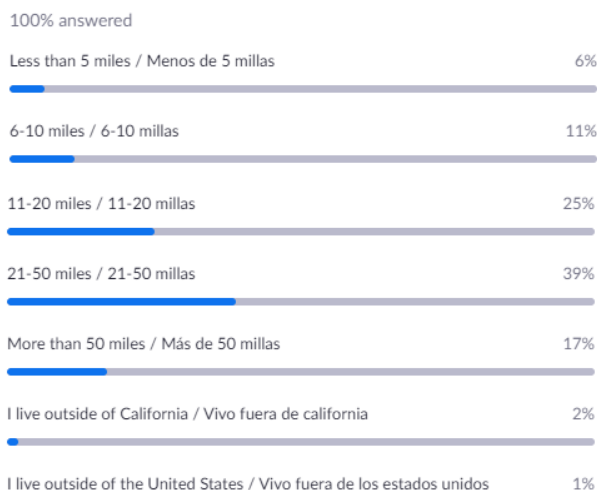
LIVE VIRTUAL EVENT PARTICIPATION

The event was conducted using a Zoom webinar platform. More than 500 individuals pre-registered for the meeting and at least 276 individuals attended the virtual event (276 devices logged into the meeting; some may have had multiple participants). Participants were provided an overview of the Zoom webinar functions and tools at the beginning of the meeting, as well as instructions for accessing the Spanish channel through which the meeting was interpreted in Spanish by professional interpreters. Participants were invited to share information about their relationship to Big Basin through three zoom polls, the results of which indicated that most participants (80%) live within 50 miles of Big Basin; 58% of participants indicated they visited Big Basin at least once per year prior to the closure; and about two out of every three participants (68%) heard about the virtual event from an email or post on social media. The full results of the polls are provided below:

1. How often did you visit Big Basin State Park prior to its closure following the CZU fire? / ¿Con qué frecuencia visito Parque Estatal Big Basin antes de cerrar siguiendo el incendio de CZU? (Single Choice)

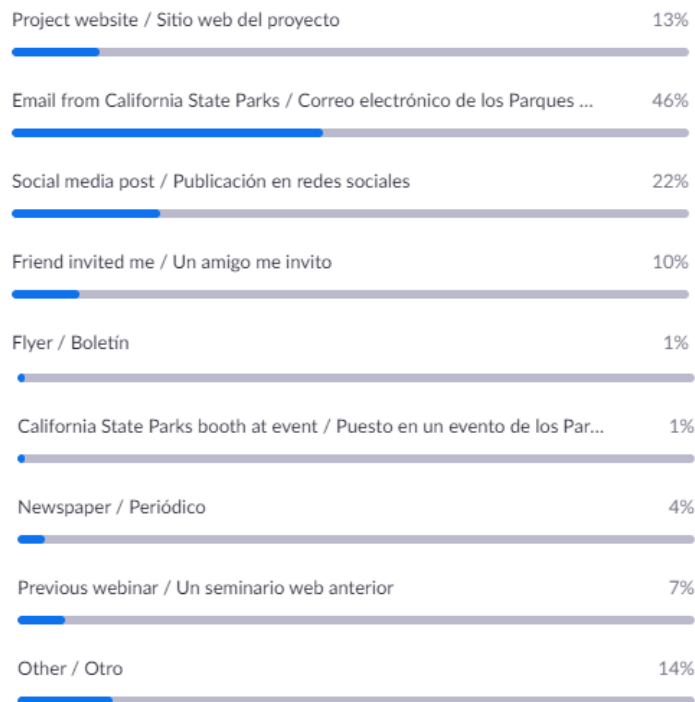


2. How close do you live to Big Basin State Park? / ¿Qué tan cerca vive del Parque Estatal Big Basin? (Single Choice)



3. How did you find out about tonight's event? / ¿Cómo te enteraste del evento de esta noche? (Multiple Choice)

100% answered



OPENING REMARKS AND EVENT AGENDA

Chris Spohrer, Superintendent of the Santa Cruz District, opened the event by welcoming participants and offering a land acknowledgement. Opening remarks were then shared by Liz McGuirk, Chief Deputy Director of California State Parks, during which she emphasized the importance of public engagement in the planning process and cited this webinar as an opportunity to explore new tools and strategies that could help support the recovery and future resiliency of Big Basin.

The remainder of the event included the four parts listed below:

- 1) Recovery Updates
- 2) Planning Process Overview
- 3) Panelist Presentations
 - a. Resilient Planning | Climate and Resilience Efforts at California State Parks
 - b. Resilient Management | Forest Management Strategies & Prescribed Burns
 - c. Resilient Design | Access, Site Design, and Architecture
- 4) Interactive Polls

Following each of the panelist presentations there were opportunities for webinar participants to submit questions and/or participate in interactive polls. The remainder of this document summarizes each of these sections and the questions and answer sessions that followed; a recording of the full meeting is available on the project website.

RECOVERY UPDATES

Before providing a fire recovery update, Chris Spohrer acknowledged the widespread impacts and losses this fire inflicted across the neighboring community, well beyond state parks. Recovery updates were provided chronologically beginning in September 2020 and are summarized below:

- **Initial assessment of impacts to the park;** cultural assessments and documentation; road, trail, and facility surveys; FEMA projects and recovery cost estimates.
- **Phase 1 Clean Up completed May 2021:** Work with Cal Trans to create safe access to park along 236 Corridor including removal of 3,300 hazard trees- very few redwoods needed to be removed.
- **Phase 2 Clean Up completed October 2021:** Work with Cal OES and Cal Recycle to remove dangerous debris from over 100 building sites, removal of 25,000 hazard trees.
- **Currently there is no visitor-serving infrastructure.** Significant work is still needed to reestablish infrastructural systems that will support safe access to the park.
- **Additional clean up continues.** Additional hazard tree removal in the core of the park; road and culvert repairs underway.
- **Winter 2021 storms caused significant damage to some roads.** Working with County Public Works on road repair.
- **Limited public reopening planned for summer 2022.** Limited parking and facilities serving Redwood Loop Trail. Focus on reestablishing access to the core of the park and then opening more trails into the backcountry as hazards are removed from more than 75 miles of trails.

PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

Isby Fleishmann, PlaceWorks, provided an overview of the Reimagining Big Basin visioning process that is currently underway and of which this virtual event is a part. She described that the current work is just one part of a much longer and more comprehensive process that will be necessary for full recovery and reestablishment of the park, but that this initial visioning phase is critical to set the tone and direction for future planning efforts and recovery activities. Finally, Isby highlighted a few ongoing and upcoming opportunities for public participation, including:

- **Attend** the Virtual Workshop, February 17, 6-8pm
- **Explore** ReimaginingBigBasin.org
 - **Join** the project mailing list for future updates
 - **Participate** in the Online Survey
 - **Engage** with the Virtual Memory Mapping Exercise

- **Follow** Big Basin Redwoods State Park on Social Media
- **Contribute** to the ‘#BigBasinBigVision’ board

PANELIST PRESENTATIONS

There were three feature presentations that introduced a sampling of concepts and strategies related to resilient planning, management, and design at Big Basin and other parks facing similar challenges. Biography for each of the presenters are provided below, as well as responses to questions that were submitted during each presentation. Some of these responses were addressed live, while others are addressed in this document. The event recording includes each of the presentations listed below.

Resilient Planning | Climate and Resilience Efforts at California State Parks

PRESENTER: Jay Chamberlin, Division Chief, Natural Resources, California State Parks

Jay Chamberlin is the Division Chief of Natural Resources for California State Parks and is involved in climate-related planning at the State level.

QUESTIONS: The following question was submitted via the Zoom Q&A feature during the presentation.

Question	Response
<p>Future Threats</p> <p>“What are the planned actions to avoid a new wildfire to occur and spread this summer or the coming years in Big Basin (fuel removal, thinning, fire breaks...)?”</p>	<p><i>Yes – fuel removal, thinning, and firebreaks, in addition to fuel breaks, prescribed burns, and other fire management practices are included in the management strategy to mitigate the frequency and extent of future wildfires. The ‘Resilient Management’ presentation, which begins at 34:51 in the recording, addresses many of these topics in detail.</i></p>

Resilient Management | Forest Management Strategies & Prescribed Burns

PRESENTER: Steve Auten, Auten Resource Consulting

Steve Auten is the principal of ARC, the forestry lead preparing the forest management strategy for State Parks in partnership with Save the Redwoods Leagues and Parks California. Auten has worked as a professional forester in the Santa Cruz mountains for over twenty years.

PRESENTER: Tim Hyland, Environmental Scientist, California State Parks

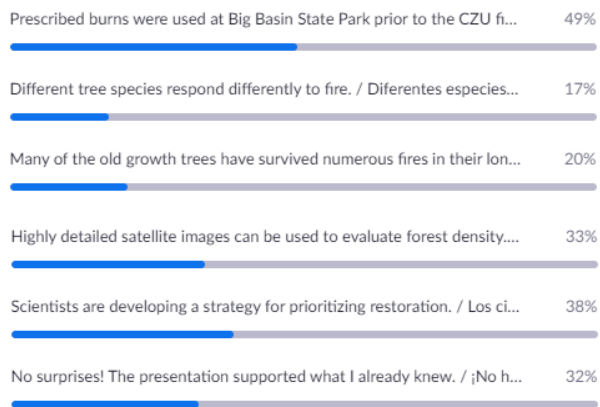
Tim Hyland has worked for State Parks Santa Cruz District for over 25 years and is an expert in fire management and the prescribed burn program. Hyland grew up in San Jose and holds a degree in Graphic Design from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. He has also worked on restoration projects in Andrew Molero State Park, has volunteered with the Wildlands Restoration Team, and has managed a native plant nursery.

POLL: Following the presentation, webinar attendees were asked two poll questions. The questions and results are included below and indicate that the presentation provided most participants with new information about resilient management strategies and that there is particularly strong interest in learning more about indigenous fire management strategies, as well as strategies to transition previously logged forests to future old growth.

Resilient Management Questions

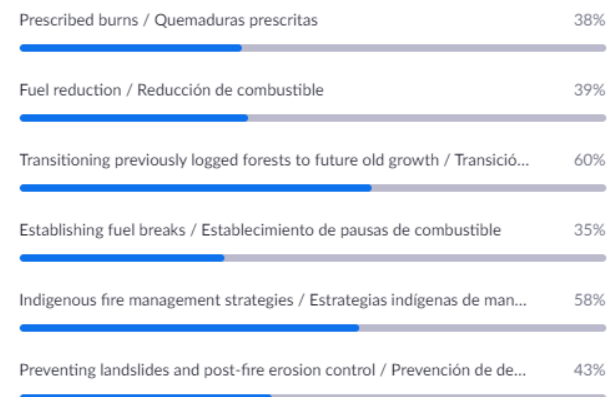
1. What new information did you learn about the forests at Big Basin State Park from tonight's presentation? / ¿Qué información nueva aprendiste sobre los bosques en el Parque Estatal Big Basin en la presentación de esta noche? (Multiple Choice)

100% answered



2. Which of these forest management strategies would you like to learn more about? / ¿Sobre cuáles de estas estrategias de manejo forestal le gustaría aprender más? (Multiple Choice)

100% answered



QUESTIONS: The following questions were submitted via the Zoom Q&A feature. The questions are grouped by category in the left column. The right column includes responses from California State Parks and references to relevant resources on the Reimagining Big Basin project website.

Question	Response
Prescribed Burns "Will controlled, planned fires be a bigger part of forest management in the future?"	<i>Yes - prescribed burns have been and will be to a larger extent an important part of forest management. The reduced fuel load as a result of the CZU fire has created an environment that is more conducive to controlled burns going forward. There is detailed discussion on this topic beginning at 56:46 in the recording.</i>

<p>Partnerships</p> <p>“Are you working with local lumber companies to harvest dangerous Doug Fir throughout the park including trees more than 300 feet from public access trails and roads?”</p>	<p><i>Large hazard trees of above 42” DBH were felled and left intentionally on the landscape because they provide ecological benefit and complexity to the forest and play a role in nutrient cycling and provide habitat.</i></p>
<p>Regional Considerations / Coordination</p> <p>“Big Basin is small area of land in vast San Francisco Bay area region. Thus land use pattern cannot be governed unless CSP gets full support from counties and cities surrounding Big Basin. Can CSP at Sacramento push to have more say in decisions and guidelines in land use patterns around major State Parks ?”</p>	<p><i>California State Parks seeks to work collaboratively with counties and cities and partnering agencies to manage the forest at a regional scale.</i></p>
<p>Fire Impact Details</p> <p>“It’s great to hear about beloved redwoods and trees. But what about other organisms, like lichens?”</p> <p>“Did Big Basin have sudden oak death disease in it before the fire and if so did the fire help get rid of it?”</p>	<p><i>State Parks is closely studying the fire’s impact on other species including bird survey activities during bird nesting season. We have a good sense of avifauna communities in the park. Some chaparral species didn’t do well, but others, like woodpeckers, are doing very well. State Parks continues to gather more information from surveys and trail cameras accessing the health of wildlife communities and other organisms.</i></p>
<p>Action Steps for the Public</p> <p>“How can we (the public) support restored fire regimes in Big Basin and other CA state parks?”</p> <p>“How would you recommend that surrounding property owners best address supportive and protective issues like prescribed burns, etc.?”</p>	<p><i>You can support the reimagining and reestablishment of Big Basin to be a more climate resilient park that focuses on the health of the forest and allowing increased forest management for resilience such as prescribed fire.</i></p> <p><i>Surrounding land owners can work with CalFire, the Resource Conservation District, and local forestry professionals to conduct fuel treatment projects and prescribed burns.</i></p>
<p>Management at Other Parks</p> <p>“Butano was the tinderbox and is linked in forest management (or lack thereof) to Big Basin's. Is visioning here also included for there?”</p>	<p><i>The Forest Management Strategy is being developed for Butano, Ano Nuevo and Big Basin Redwoods State Parks and will include treatment prescriptions for Butano.</i></p>
<p>Funding and Staffing</p>	<p><i>The Santa Cruz District has increased staff levels and is also working with contracted foresters to</i></p>

<p>“Is the funding for forest treatment translating into new permanent hires in the resource management field in State Parks? Any relevant numbers now or anticipated.”</p>	<p><i>prepare the Forest Management Strategy. While the increased funding for forest treatment does translate to additional resources, there are challenges in addition to funding that limit the ability to create additional positions and to complete additional projects in the field. However, the increased resources are critical to increasing the resource management activities in the District.</i></p>
<p>Indigenous Management</p> <p>“Is the goal to try and recreate the forest communities that existed prior to the arrival of European Man?”</p> <p>“I may have missed this, but how are you working with the Indigenous communities for management and future mitigation?”</p> <p>“What evidence do you have, if any, that indigenous peoples ever had to deal with climate change megafires, and what evidence is there that they developed successful techniques to deal with this new kind of fire.”</p>	<p><i>State Parks is working around the state with tribal partners to align management actions with their priorities and incorporate indigenous knowledge. In the Santa Cruz District, there has been robust engagement with the Amah Mutsun and Muwekma Ohlone Tribes. It should be no surprise that indigenous management practices align in many ways with best practices in fire management that are derived from fire science research and analysis of data gathered from the latest technology.</i></p>

Resilient Design | Access, Site Design, and Architecture

PRESENTER: Brendan Connolly, Mithun

Brendan Connolly is a designer and managing partner with Mithun, an integrated landscape, architecture and planning practice in San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles who has led the planning and design of numerous park and institutional projects in sensitive remote environments on the West Coast and Intermountain West. He has worked with Mithun for over 20 years on innovative integrated design efforts for institutions like Fish and Wildlife, State and National Parks and Environmental Education Institutions. His work has included numerous park planning projects with Yosemite National Park with the Yosemite Conservancy and this Big Basin visioning collaboration effort with Placeworks and the larger CA Parks team.

PRESENTER: Schuyler Greenleaf, Yosemite Conservancy

Schuyler Greenleaf is Chief of Projects for Yosemite Conservancy where she works closely with Yosemite National Park personnel to plan, design and implement projects funded with donor funds. With 20 years experience living and working in the park, she brings a deep sense of place

and an ingrained stewardship ethos to her work. Working on design teams is by far her favorite part of the job.

POLL: Following the presentation, webinar attendees were asked a poll question about which strategies they think should be considered at Big Basin State Park. The question and results are included below and indicate the strategy with the most interest is locating high use facilities outside of the old growth areas.

Resilient Design Questions

1. Which of the following strategies do you think should be considered at Big Basin State Park? / ¿Cuál de las siguientes estrategias cree que debería considerarse en el Parque Estatal Big Basin? (Multiple Choice)

100% answered



The strategy with the least interest is providing a large network of accessible trails.

QUESTIONS: The following questions were submitted via the Zoom Q&A feature. The questions are grouped by category in the left column. The right column includes responses from California State Parks and references to relevant resources on the Reimagining Big Basin project website.

Questions	Responses
Aesthetics “Will there be any thought of re-creating the old CCC designs in the new infrastructure?”	<i>The aesthetics and architectural style of the future facilities has not been decided. One of the Guiding Principles developed during this visioning process is Aesthetic, Reverent Design - Big Basin’s natural character will be the chief informant of design decisions, with</i>

	<p><i>all built elements working together to consistently frame and complement the natural setting. The historic architectural character will be honored, yet resilience and sustainability will be paramount for creating a space that celebrates Big Basin as the iconic first California State Park and facilitates stewardship and enjoyment by future generations. - These Guiding Principles and other considerations about aesthetics and style will continue to be developed throughout the visioning process and will consider public input.</i></p>
<p>Mitigating Negative Impacts</p> <p>“I didn’t hear any mention of impact to local communities / neighbors on the redesign of the park. How is that considered ? Things that come to mind are amount of visitors, traffic flow in and out of the park, maintenance work required , etc ..”</p> <p>“Looking at these photos of shuttles, etc I am concerned with the impact to the wildlife in the Santa Cruz mountains. The emphasis is on the trees but there is so much more to the entire ecosystem. Can you please speak to how you are caring for the rest of the wild Giving access to every kind of human seems so short sighted in light of our discussion of stewardship. It’s so human centric. How are you protecting the rest of the environment?”</p> <p>“And yes - to Jesus’ comment - how are the folks who live on these roads being considered - contacted?”</p>	<p><i>The local community members are important stakeholders that are part of the planning process and are participating in the vision along with the greater community. The subsequent phases of planning will address some of the more detailed questions about traffic, visitors and shuttles, but generally the goal is to reestablish a similar level of use while minimizing traffic and congestion.</i></p>
<p>Phasing</p> <p>“When will campgrounds be rebuilt?”</p>	<p><i>The reconstruction of visitor serving facilities including campgrounds will be phased over several years. The phasing schedule and priorities will be determined following and as a result of this visioning process.</i></p>
<p>Site Planning</p> <p>“Will Little Basin become incorporated into the park?”</p> <p>“Will an egress on Last Chance Road be in the plan? It would benefit the park during a fire and the conservationists who wish to rebuild there.”</p>	<p><i>Site planning considerations will be discussed with community input during a Visioning Workshop on February 17, 2022. There has been discussion about utilizing the junction of Little Basin Road and</i></p>

<p>“Has little Basin being considered as an entrance area to Big Basin”</p> <p>“Are there plans to include Equestrian camping and trails?”</p> <p>“Will horse trails and horse trailer parking be integrated into the design of the park”</p>	<p><i>Highway 236 as a strategic location to site facilities for visitor services.</i></p>
<p>Trail Design and Siting</p> <p>“When thinking of experience, seems that educational signage will be important in addition to building and trail structure.”</p> <p>“If high use facilities are not within the old growth, would there be accessible trails to old growth areas?”</p>	<p><i>There are opportunities to provide more informative and accessible educational and interpretive materials and experiences in the old growth areas while minimizing the footprint and impact to the old growth.</i></p>
<p>Visitor Access and Management</p> <p>“Are there discussions about using a reservation system to manage visitation? What about limiting cars and using shuttling?”</p> <p>“Is Big Basin thinking of adding a shuttle system?”</p> <p>“If a separate parking structure and shuttle system are introduced to Big Basin, will there be a parking location close to Headquarters accessible for ADA communities/elderly who may not be able to use trails or shuttles?”</p> <p>“Do you foresee special access for electric (zero emission) vehicles? How might that work?”</p> <p>“Will there be an opportunity to include separate bike/pedestrian access from shuttle/parking locations for those visitors who prefer not to be shuttled ?”</p> <p>“Another big problem at Big Basin is the lack of opportunities for handicapped people to see much of the park. And "handicapped" people constitute more than just those in wheelchairs. You need to provide some road access to more remote places for people who walk with a cane or other limitation and can't hike long trails but could walk a short trail.”</p> <p>“The problem at Big Basin has always been uneven loading of visitors. Way too many people there on Saturday and Sunday, but relatively few on weekdays. How do you plan to deal with that?”</p> <p>“What was historic park capacity and is there a goal to increase that by X% ?”</p>	<p><i>State Parks is thinking about different ways to provide access, reduce congestion, and provide good circulation throughout the park. Nothing has been decided, but State Parks is exploring a potential reservation system and is planning additional studies regarding transportation options, include a shuttle. The National Park Service and other sister agencies provide some great examples regarding access to sensitive ecosystems.</i></p>
<p>Water Management</p> <p>“Hydrology is one very important in increasing resilience for Mariposa grove. Mapping back to Big basin which receives moisture mostly from rain and fog from ocean, how should that</p>	<p><i>State Parks will be working with hydrology and restoration specialists with the goal of designing the park to restore</i></p>

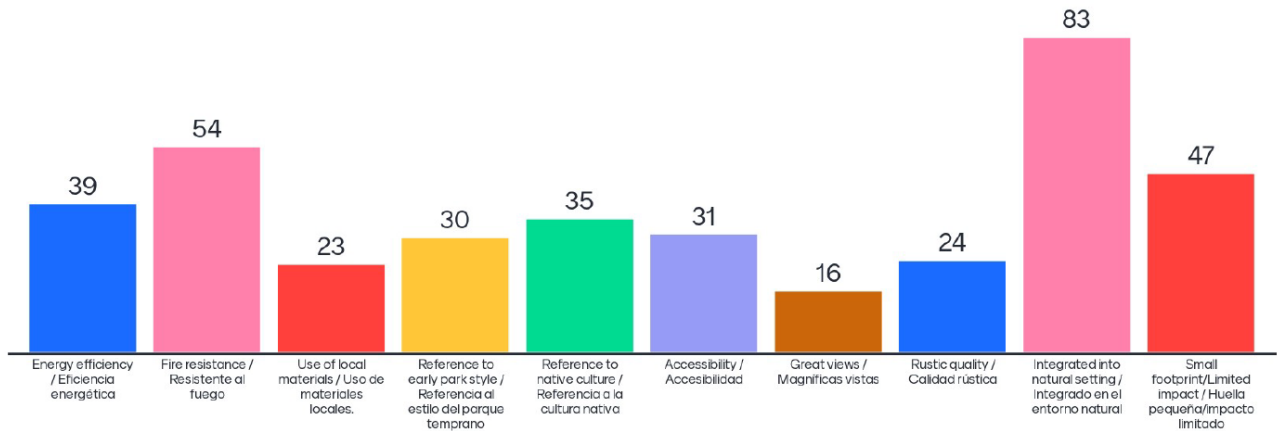
moisture and water retained within the land, instead of letting it flow back to ocean?"

topography, hydrologic connectivity, and to maximize infiltration of stormwater. X

INTERACTIVE POLLS

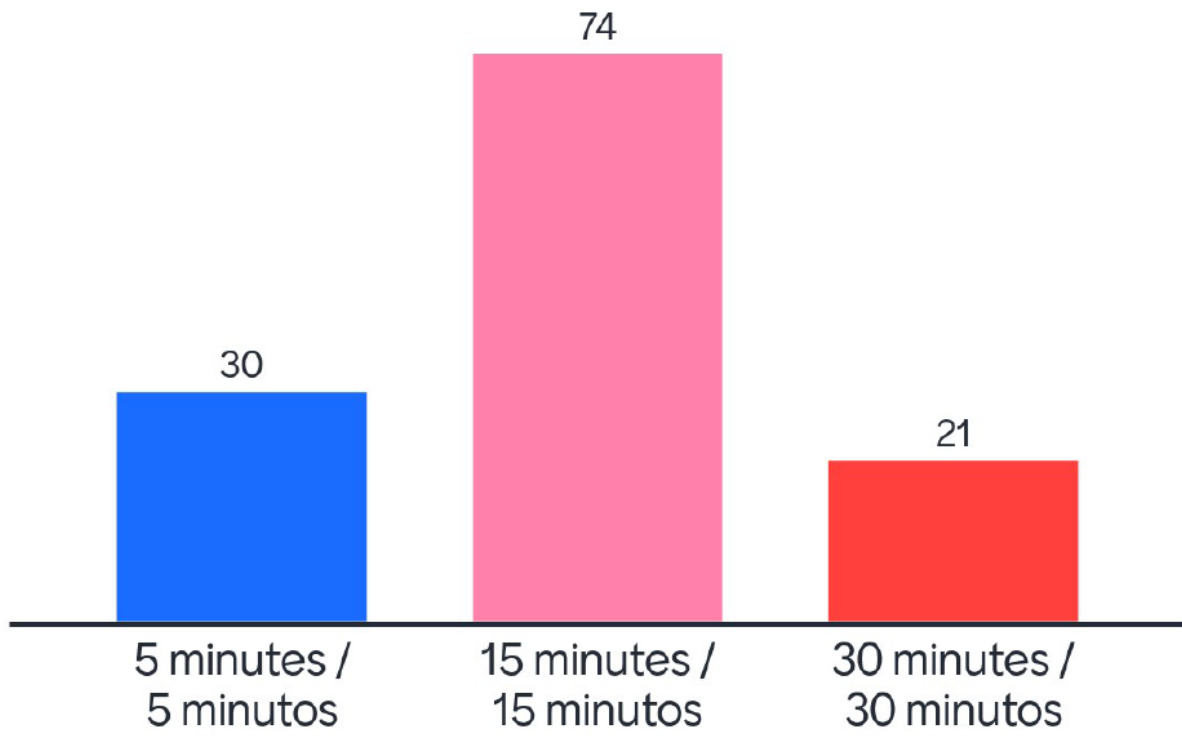
Following the feature panelist presentations, webinar attendees were invited to participate in a several interactive polling activities to capture a sample of priorities and preferences for design considerations at Big Basin. The poll questions and results are presented below along with captions highlighting key findings.

Question 1: What is your highest priority for new facilities at the park? (choose your top 3)



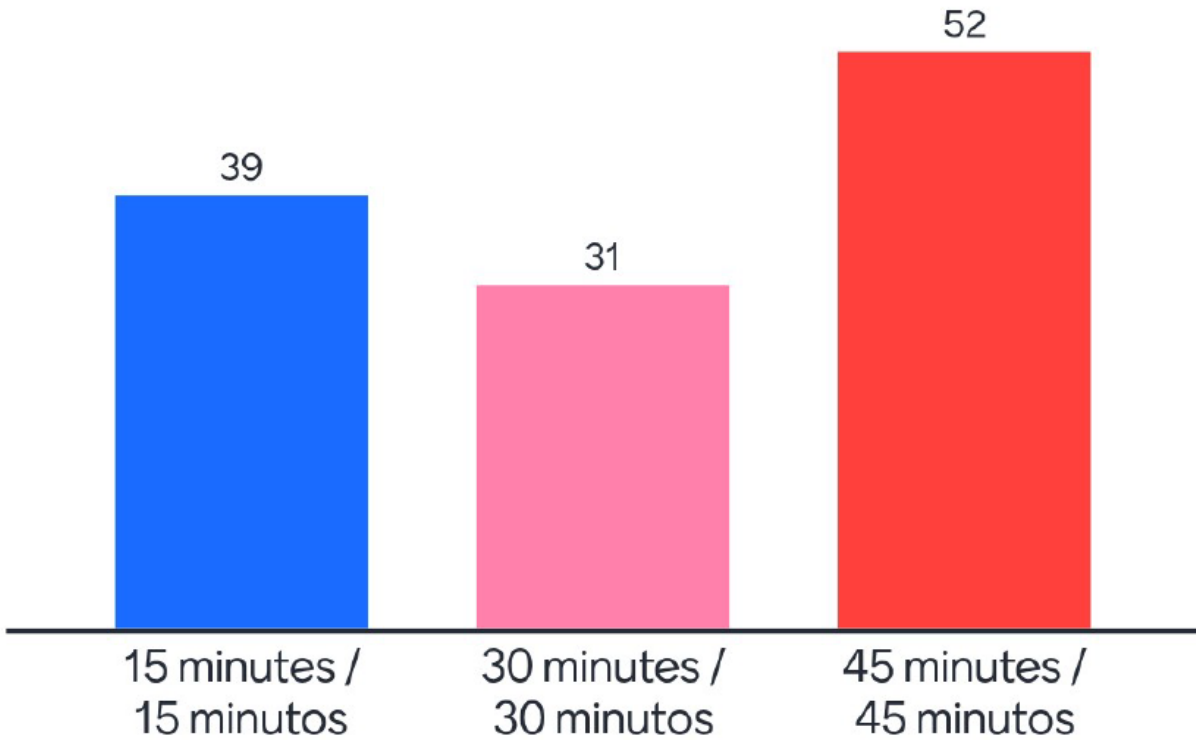
Items receiving the most responses include (1) Integration with natural setting, (2) Fire resistance, and (3) Small footprint/Limited impact. Items receiving the least responses include (1) Great views, (2) Use of local materials, and (3) Rustic quality.

Question 2: How long of a shuttle ride would you be willing to take from parking to the park center?



Results indicate that three out of four respondents (76%) would be willing to take a shuttle of up to 15 minutes from the parking to the park center.

Question 3: How long of a shuttle ride would you be willing to take if there were interpretive stops along the way and places to jump on and jump off?



Results indicate that two out of three respondents (68%) would be willing to take a shuttle of up to 30 minutes from the parking to the park center if there were interpretive stops along the way and places to jump on and jump off.

Question 4: Which image represents the style of buildings and facilities that you want to see at Big Basin State Park? (place a pin on the image you prefer most)

RUSTIC/CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)
RÚSTICO/CORP. DE
CONSERVACIÓN CIVIL (CCC)



Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons

MODERN
MODERNO



Photo Credit: Sonoma Magazine/The Sea Ranch Lodge

MINIMALIST/BLENDED WITH
NATURAL SURROUNDINGS
MINIMALISTA/METICULADO CON
EL ENTORNO NATURAL

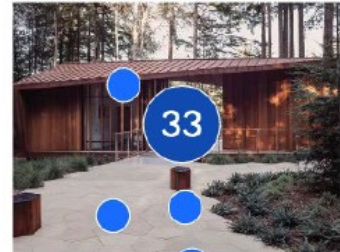


Photo Credit: Openscope Studio

ECLECTIC/ICONIC
ECLECTICO/ICÓNICO



Photo Credit: About You Magazine

INSPIRED BY NATIVE CULTURES
INSPIRADO EN LAS CULTURAS
NATIVAS



Photo Credit: National Park Service

Results indicate that the most popular styles among poll respondents are rustic/Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and minimalist/blended with natural surroundings. Building styles inspired by native cultures were also of interest to some participants. Modern and eclectic/iconic buildings styles were the least popular.

Question 5: We have heard a lot of creative ideas about how to integrate the story of the CZU Fire into the future park. Do you have others?

- leave some of the burned infrastructure behind--e.g., leave the stone stairs of the original headquarters as a monument to the fire's passage.
- Time lapse photos
- Display of documentary photographs
- Pictures, the impact, the management going forward to prevent- brief.
- Leaving many snags that aren't dangerous,
- A photo exhibit with before and after photos
- Fire trail showing an example of how the forest recovers? Maybe using newer burn sites.
- Tree cores
- Use some of the damaged signs.

- *Do incorporate burned trees*
- *cross section OG redwood round, showing RFI*
- *Timelapse of forest regrowth/regeneration*
- *Preserve and rebuild at least some of the historic buildings*
- *Just show how a spot of the park was right before and after the fire, as well as updates with time.*
- *Visualized scientific data showing before and after prescribed burn utilization...*
- *Paintings in visitors center*
- *interpretive panels near burnt trees and have remnants of the fire on display in nature center*
- *Photos, remains of burned items from buildings to make "art" or a "sculpture", burned wood, education*
- *Share stories of indigenous management*
- *The broken & burned entry sign at 236 & Upper China Basin could be included.*
- *Acknowledgement: photography, relics survival*
- *Use burnt wood where possible.*
- *Perhaps have random markers showing the heat intensity at key locations. Maybe also, stone outlines of old building locations.*
- *Personal experiences recorded from park staff and visitors who experience the fire*
- *Bulletin board or something similar for people to share what they loved in past about park*
- *Interpretative signs.*
- *I love the idea of leaving remnants and markers photos of the past*
- *A memorial about the person who perished on Last Chance Road*
- *AV displays, fire remnants*
- *Plan a trail that passes through several fire-management zones that are burnt over time in a series that demonstrates regrowth patterns and species progression.*
- *time lapse photos, before / after*
- *Have oral history exhibit where visitors can hear firsthand experiences*
- *Tie the story of the fire to the importance of doing prescribed burns, highlighting how indigenous cultures followed that practice.*
- *I like the signs similar to the one in the picture.*
- *Progression over time. Exhibit about what is being done to control fires in future*
- *Tell the story big creek employees played in preserving the southern park. Show evidence of the fire impact and educate in exhibits about the role each person plays in preventing future fires. Also do not be shy about prohibiting fires in the park.*

- *an interpretive app, self guided tour*
- *video on the CZU fire*
- *First person POV of fires from the staff at Big Basin, or campers being evacuated, and perspective from Native peoples.*
- *pictures of the old park headquarters building alongside pictures of the burned out foundation after the fire*
- *Before/after sliders of different views in the park (Chimney Tree, Old Lodge, Gazos Creek bridge etc)*
- *Also talk about effects of air quality throughout the area and neighboring states.*
- *Interpretive opportunities related to post fire recovery, restoration and forest resilience.*
- *Document before and after for both built and forest environments*
- *Highlight the unique importance of the park for central California birds mammals reptiles amphibious*
- *Interpretive display of tree cross section with fire scars*
- *History of how Indigenous communities used fire, resiliency of Redwood forests, impact on communities should all be used as elements of the story told.*
- *Interpretive trails through the burn areas, overlooks at vantage points to look over the burn area.*
- *Display items that were damaged or not in visitor center/museum*
- *Local stories from community members, BC etc,*
- *fallen lumber should be used in the park where possible*
- *A story that explains that fire is a natural integral feature of California's Mediterranean Type climate*
- *Install Labyrinth that encircled ground like tree rings and allows people to contemplate fire is actually rebirth.*
- *An interactive photo wall or panels.*
- *Melted aluminum*
- *FIRE HISTOY PARK FIRE 1906 COE SAMPES 1700S FIRE AS A NATUAL SYSTEM IN REDWOODS*
- *Robust scientific monitoring of fire recovery and forest dynamics*
- *Preserving evidence of the fire and its intensity, with simple informative signage. Time lapse over the course of regeneration.*
- *compare fuel build up leading to CZU fire with more sustainable fuel build ups in sustainable fire regimes*
- *timelapse lightning and fire spread*
- *Reclaimed wood from burned trees*

- *How CalFire's response or lack thereof affected the growth of the fire*
- *It would be great to explain how this fire was different from a control burn or cyclical fire. Maybe an interactive display with layers that you can slide to see the before, after, and re growth efforts.*
- *Families, including mine have for many generations. Would like to see the "old time" that brought so many people back again and again.*
- *Use historical photos and information so there is continuing monitoring of change from the earliest records*
- *Leaving parts of historic structures - I.e. campfire center stones intact*
- *Use the CZU devastation to educate visitors on how all of us can manage and protect the forest for future generations. Not to forget the rich history of the past.*
- *Allow people to touch burned wood logs*
- *Train more volunteer for the Park maintenance services. Expand volunteering base. Thank You*
- *Make use of All Trails app*
- *Table Mountain*
- *Install Labyrinth that encircles ground like tree rings and allows people to contemplate the fact that fire is actually chance for rebirth. Just like our lives.*
- *VIDEO STORIES OF FIRES BEFORE AND AFTER*
- *Include an acknowledgment in all visitor communication.*
- *Lassen's newer interpretive center. Very innovative and green building.*
- *Install labyrinth for visitors to walk and contemplate that fire is opportunity of rebirth.*
- *With the thunder strikes as fire starters and their frequency related with climate change factors.*
- *Celebrate the burn scars*

Question 6: Share examples of parks/open space that could serve as inspiration for Big Basin State Park.

- *Yosemite and other historic national parks - always felt Basin could be a national park, it's so grand*
- *Mariposa Grove*
- *Zion and Bryce Canyon*
- *Pffeifer Big Sure*
- *Yosemite*
- *Prairie creek redwoods*
- *Muir Woods reservations and Yosemite*
- *Muir Woods*

- *Yellowstone (post fire recovery)*
- *Big basin itself*
- *Table mountain south Africa*
- *Yellowstone's big fire and how the park discusses and showcases that 30 years later*
- *Crater Lake*
- *Humboldt state park*
- *Take a look at what was done at Mt St. Helens after the eruption. Numerous visitor centers along the road.*
- *Calaveras Big Trees State Park. It was burned heavily in 1900 and it was revived with help from SaveTheRedwood league. You can still see the burn marks on most old growths.*
- *Montana De Oro and Big Sur coastline are areas that are minimally touched that allow miles of open land for viewing. Washington state manages open space very well. They could positively influence California.*

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Visioning Workshop

Virtual Event Summary

Date: February 17, 2022 | 6:00-8:00pm

State Parks Staff Present: Chris Spohrer, Superintendent, Santa Cruz District; Liz McGuirk, Chief Deputy Director; Barney Matsumoto, Southern Service Center Manager; Will Fourt, Big Basin Senior Planner

PlaceWorks Staff Present: Isabelle Minn, Isby Fleischmann, Janet Chang, Jesse Jones, Logan Woodruff, Spence Koehler, Angelica Garcia, James Castañeda, Jessica Robbins, Ricky Pozos, Rachel Jacobson

Additional Facilitators: Becky Rittenburg, Resource Stewardship Programs Manager, Parks CA

Community Participants: Over 130 unique viewers (some “viewers” may have been multiple people sharing one device)

Recording available at www.reimaginingbigbasin.org

EVENT OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

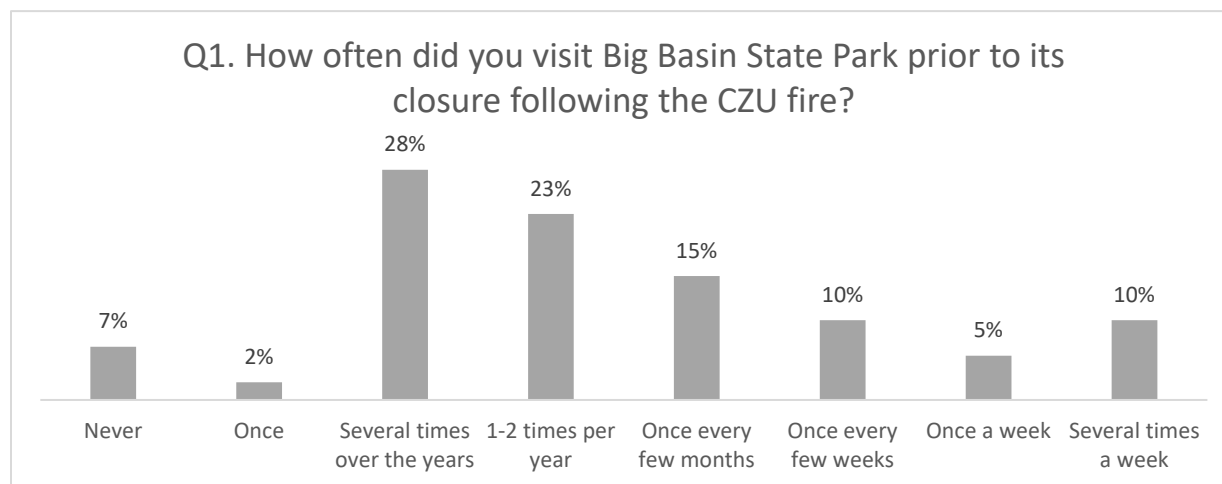
The California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) held a *Visioning Workshop* on February 17, 2022, to conclude a series of three virtual events conducted as part of the *Reimagining Big Basin* project. The purpose of the event was to summarize key opportunities and constraints in the reestablishment park facilities and public access, facilitate discussions amongst the public around these topics in an interactive format, and identify key themes and considerations that will be used to inform ongoing planning efforts at Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

Specific objectives include:

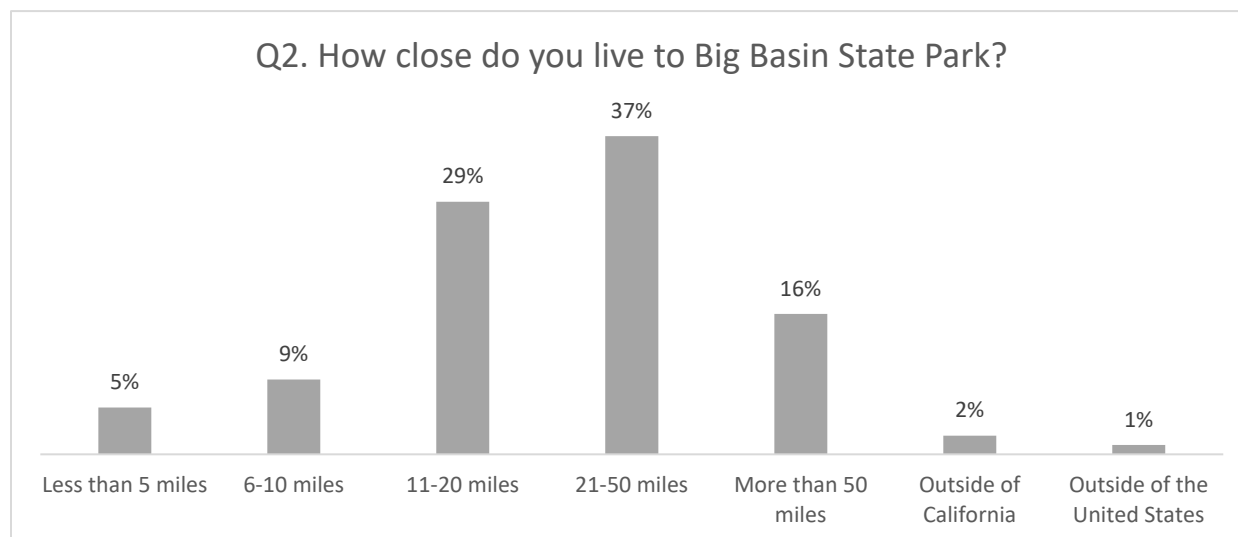
- **Review key items from previous virtual events:** Summarize the impact of the CZU fire, current conditions, and the status of recovery efforts (burn area, facilities lost);
- **Acknowledge common themes from various engagement activities** including an online survey, interactive memory mapping activity, in-person pop-up events, and social media hashtag activity.
- **Summarize Preliminary Vision Statement and Guiding Principles** as a framework for discussion.
- **Present a series of Opportunities and Constraints** to strengthen public understanding of sensitive habitats and best practices in resilient planning and design.
- **Prompt meaningful discussion with four ‘Big Ideas’** related to visitor-serving facilities; transportation and parking; camping options; and park character and style.

LIVE VIRTUAL EVENT PARTICIPATION

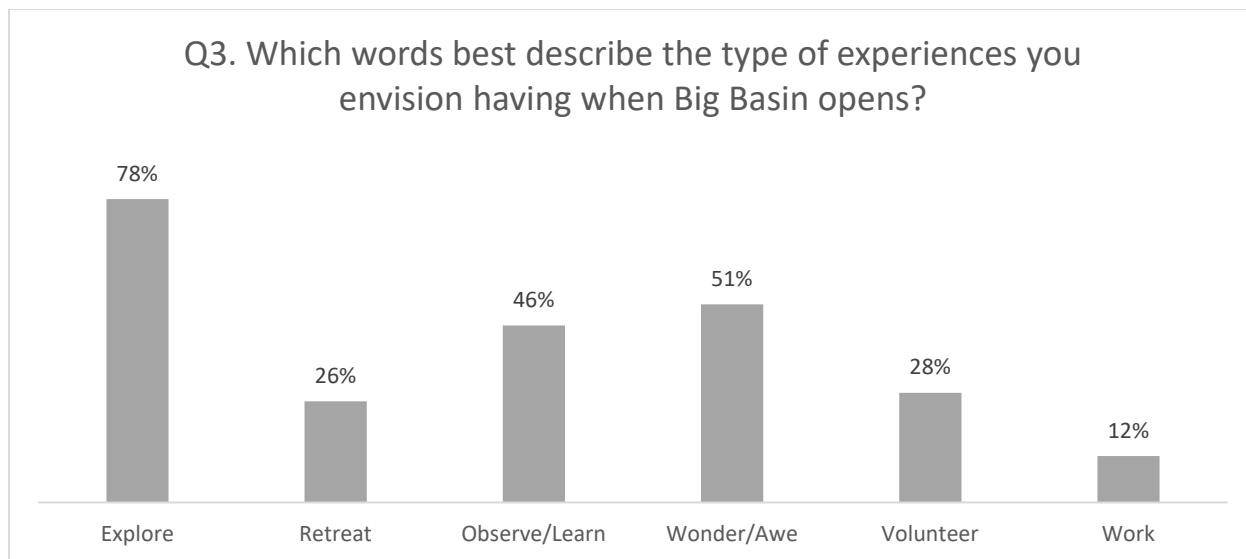
The event was conducted virtually on Zoom. 327 individuals pre-registered for the meeting and at least 130 individuals attended the virtual event (More than 130 devices logged into the meeting; some may have had multiple participants). Participants were provided an overview of the Zoom functions and tools at the beginning of the meeting, as well as instructions for accessing the Spanish channel through which the meeting was interpreted in Spanish by professional interpreters. Participants were invited to share information about their relationship to Big Basin through four zoom poll questions. The full results of the poll are provided below:



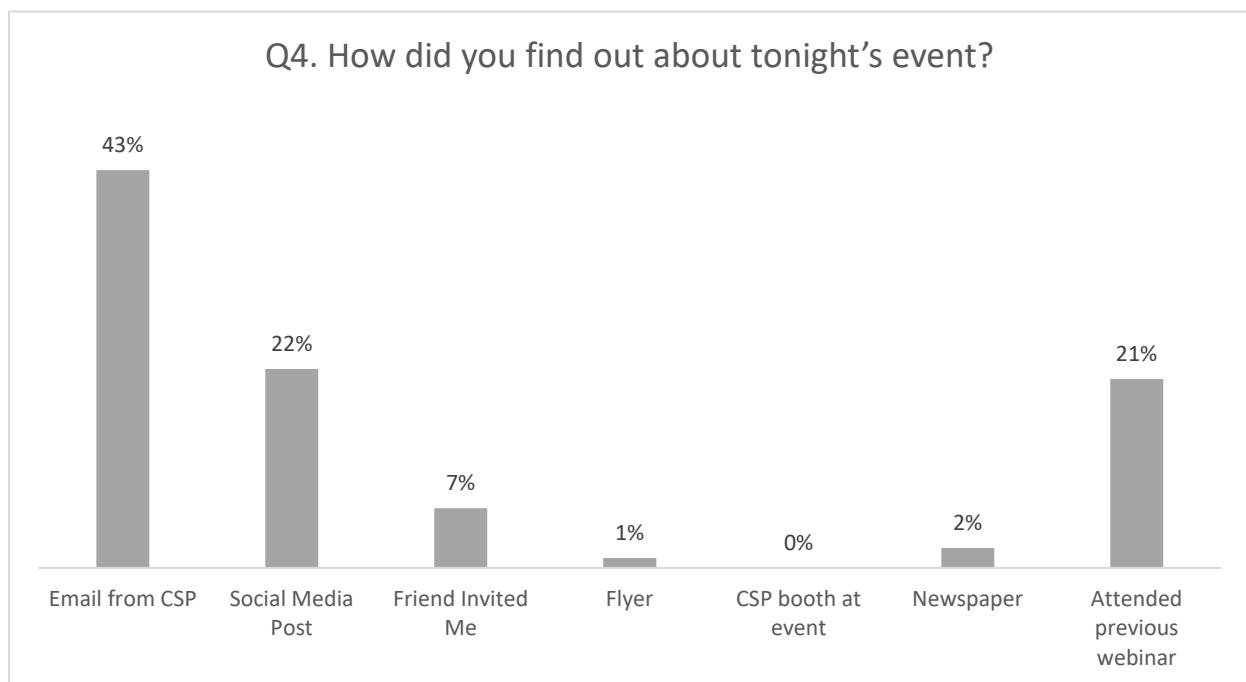
Almost two-thirds of participants (63%) indicated they visited Big Basin at least once per year prior to the closure following the CZU fire; 7% of participants indicated that they had not yet visited the park.



Most participants (80%) live within 50 miles of Big Basin.



The three most popular types of experiences participants envision having when Big Basin opens are related to exploration (78%), wonder and awe (51%), and observation and learning (46%).



About two out of every three participants (65%) found out about the Visioning Workshop through email or social media. About one in five participants indicated that they had attended one of the previous webinar events related to the Reimagining Big Basin project.

OPENING REMARKS AND EVENT AGENDA

Chris Spohrer, Superintendent of the Santa Cruz District, opened the event by welcoming participants and offering a land acknowledgement. Opening remarks were then shared by Liz McGuirk, Chief Deputy Director of California State Parks, during which she emphasized the importance of public engagement in the planning process. She celebrated the memories of park visitors and this renewed opportunity to design a park that thinks centuries ahead, inspires future stewardship, and maintains access for future generations.

The remainder of the event included the six parts listed below:

- 1) **Recovery Updates**
- 2) **Planning Process Overview**
- 3) **Opportunities and Constraints**
- 4) **Questions and Answers**
- 5) **Breakout Group Activities**
- 6) **Full Group Activities**

The remainder of this document summarizes each of these sections; a recording of the full meeting is available on the project website.

RECOVERY UPDATES

Before providing a fire recovery update, Chris Spohrer acknowledged the widespread impacts and losses this fire inflicted across the neighboring community, well beyond state parks. Recovery updates were similar to those provided at the previous virtual event on January 20 and were provided chronologically beginning in September 2020:

- **Initial assessment of impacts to the park;** cultural assessments and documentation; road, trail, and facility surveys; FEMA projects and recovery cost estimates.
- **Phase 1 Clean Up completed May 2021:** Work with Cal Trans to create safe access to park along 236 Corridor including removal of 3,300 hazard trees- very few redwoods needed to be removed.
- **Phase 2 Clean Up completed October 2021:** Work with Cal OES and Cal Recycle to remove dangerous debris from over 100 building sites, removal of 25,000 hazard trees.
- **Currently there is no visitor-serving infrastructure.** Significant work is still needed to reestablish infrastructural systems that will support safe access to the park.
- **Additional clean up continues.** Additional hazard tree removal in the core of the park; road and culvert repairs underway.
- **Winter 2021 storms caused significant damage to some roads.** Working with County Public Works on road repair.

- **Limited public reopening planned for summer 2022.** Limited parking and facilities serving Redwood Loop Trail. Focus on reestablishing access to the core of the park and then opening more trails into the backcountry as hazards are removed from more than 75 miles of trails.

PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

Isby Fleishmann, PlaceWorks, provided an overview of the Reimagining Big Basin visioning process that is currently underway and of which this virtual event is a part. She described that the current work is just one part of a much longer and more comprehensive process that will be necessary for full recovery and reestablishment of the park, but that this initial visioning phase is critical to set the tone and direction for future planning efforts and recovery activities. Isby highlighted community engagement activities that have been completed as a part of this visioning process, including:

- **Interactive Memory Mapping Activity**
- **Social Media Hashtag Wall**
- **In-Person Pop-Up Events**
- **Online survey receiving more than 950 responses**
- **Two virtual webinars**

Common themes from public input were presented, including: eagerness to create new memories; access to old growth is central to the Big Basin experience; integrate new facilities into natural setting; high demand for trails and camping; transportation options are needed, and shorter shuttle rides are preferred; protect old growth redwoods and streams; use prescribed burns and indigenous land management principles; need for multi-perspective and multi-lingual messaging; interest in volunteering; and, need for ongoing outreach to connect Californians with Redwood forests.

Finally, Isby presented the preliminary vision ideas and guiding principles that have emerged as a result of this process to set the stage for meaningful discussion during the breakout group activities.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Isby Fleishmann, PlaceWorks, began a presentation of opportunities and constraints to park reestablishment by posing the question: What areas are most suitable for development? She presented three categories of use types:

- **Higher Intensity Uses** (larger car camping facilities, operations and maintenance facilities, visitor center, large parking lots, cabins, store, events, utilities)
- **Medium Intensity Uses** (smaller car camping facilities, campfire ring, interpretive stop, multi-use trails and fire roads, accessible trails, equestrian staging)
- **Lower Intensity Uses** (primitive camping, trails)
 - She then presented a series of maps that identified key features that help identify sensitive ecosystems and the locations of site of these sensitive areas that may be more suitable for the development of higher intensity visitor serving facilities. Sensitive areas were identified as

those within old growth redwood forests, areas with a slope of greater than 20 percent, and areas near streams. *Opportunity areas* for future park development were identified if they were not located within one of the sensitive area categories, and if they were in proximity to existing roads. A map of these opportunities and constraints is presented below. Isby emphasized that these areas will need to be further explored to determine feasibility, but are useful for informing our vision for reestablishing the park.

Following the presentation of opportunities and constraints, Chris Spohrer (CSP), Will Fourn (CSP), and Isabelle Minn (Placeworks) introduced four key items for consideration in the planning and design of future visitor-serving infrastructure and facilities. The four items are listed below and were the primary basis for discussion during the breakout group activities later in the event. For more information about these topics and related considerations see presentation slides 31-34, attached.

- Reimagining the Visitor Center
- Reimagining Transportation and Parking
- Reimagining Park Camping
- Park Character/Style

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Throughout the presentation, workshop participants were invited to ask questions in the Zoom chat. All questions were recorded, and some questions were answered live during this portion of the event. The following is a summary of the questions received and either a summary of the answer that was provided during the event, or a response to the question that is now provided as part of this summary document.

<i>Question</i>	<i>Answer</i>
How was 1 million visitors per year calculated? That's over 2700 / day, seems a bit high. Is there a breakdown between access points?	It is calculated in various ways. It is a compilation of day use counts, camping counts, and estimates from other access types. This data is available online at <LINK>.
What are the required facilities for fire access roads, parking, etc . that we should think about?	The park is serviced by several infrastructural systems including water, wastewater, electricity, communications – these types of infrastructure will be critical. There are things like visitor centers, campgrounds, and other recreational facilities that will likely need be replaced. Additionally, there will likely be a need for some housing for on-site park staff.

Is there a plan to create wildlife bridges or underpass so that wildlife can freely move from one area to another without getting on road?	<i>Facilitating the movement of plants and animals within the Park and throughout the region outside the Park is imperative to preserving natural ecosystem dynamics and regional diversity, and as such, State Parks continuously advocates and explore the preservation, protection, enhancement and identification of such linkages.</i>
Is there a cost comparison between establishing a narrow gauge train route versus a road to Big Basin for visitor traffic?	<i>A cost comparison has not been developed for a narrow gauge train route into Big Basin, but this would be significantly more expensive as compared to using the existing Highway for transportation into the park.</i>
Will the planning process be subject to CEQA?	<i>The vision is a collaborative guiding document that establishes the projects that State Parks will pursue during the planning process. As State Parks develops more specific plans such as a facilities plan, these phases will be subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act.</i>
What invitation has been extended to indigenous inhabitants of Big Basin for decision making potential in this process?	<i>There are representatives of two local Tribal groups on the project Advisory Committee, including the Tribal Chair of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe</i>
Following up on the data on number of visitors- is the goal for facilities to allow for more visitors or maintain the same volume, etc?	<i>The goal is to provide facilities to allow a similar amount of visitation as occurred before the fire and is covered in the park's General Plan.</i>
Will "SCM Trail Stewardship" be involved with the trail rebuilding process?	<i>Santa Cruz Mountain Trail Stewardship is an active partner doing trail work with State Parks, and there are many opportunities for this group to be involved in trail rebuilding in Big Basin.</i>
Is there a target timeline for opening at least a portion of the park?	Limited parking and facilities serving Redwood Loop Trail are anticipated in summer 2022. Focus on reestablishing access to the core of the park and then opening more trails into the backcountry as hazards are removed from more than 75 miles of trails. A more detailed timeline is not available at this time.

BREAKOUT GROUP ACTIVITIES

Following the Q&A session, workshop participants were randomly moved into virtual breakout rooms of about ten participants each. The groups were allocated 40 minutes and the session was facilitated by one staff person from PlaceWorks, California State Parks, or Parks California. The breakout discussions were framed by a series of short interactive prompts utilizing JamBoard, a browser-based collaboration tool. The JamBoard served as means of both presenting ideas for discussion and a means to record key themes that emerged from the group on virtual sticky notes. Two sample slides are provided below to illustrate how the JamBoard format was used to facilitate the breakout session.

Idea #2: Move the main parking area outside the old growth, and provide a shuttle to bring people to and from the old growth areas?

This JamBoard slide features a central image of a shuttle bus with the text "BRIAN WEDNESDAY" on its side. To the left of the image are four yellow sticky notes with the following text:

- Shuttle to protect sensitive areas is important - it is becoming more typical - Mariposa Grove, for example.
- What about a train?
- Will new parking outside of the old growth be MORE or LESS than what was there before?
- What other options would there be for park access if people don't want to take the shuttle? Biking? Hiking?

To the right of the image are two more yellow sticky notes:

- Buses should be accessible for all users.
- How would campers access the park with their supplies? Would the shuttle accommodate that?

Below the image is a "Votes Tally:" section with a bar chart showing 6 Support, 3 Oppose, and 1 Neutral.

Reimagining Transportation & Parking

What would make an enjoyable shuttle ride experience at Big Basin Regional Park?

This JamBoard slide features a central image of a shuttle bus with the text "BRIAN WEDNESDAY" on its side. To the left of the image are four yellow sticky notes with the following text:

- Things to see, learn and do while waiting and boarding the shuttle.
- Access to areas that do not have parking
- Consider how to design parking shapes.
- A reservation system

To the right of the image are two more yellow sticky notes:

- Short waiting times for shuttles
- Linking auto access would support wildlife

Below the image is a "Where are the routes?" section with a bar chart showing 6 Support, 3 Oppose, and 1 Neutral.

Reimagining Transportation & Parking

The breakout groups responded to four *'Big Idea'* questions that were related to content covered during the presentation of *Opportunities and Constraints*. Each of the discussion prompts are provided below alongside a summary of feedback compiled from each of the twelve breakout groups. The summary for each item includes a list of themes and considerations that were common among many groups, as well as a summary chart, which is meant to give a general idea of how workshop participants either supported or opposed a particular idea. The ideas and the considerations around them are complex. The voting activity was not meant to establish the endorsement of a specific approach, but rather to foster a starting point for conversation around related topics and considerations.

Discussion Prompt #1: Visitor Center

Participants were asked to respond the following prompt by indicating whether they would support or oppose the following statement (participants could also chose to respond as 'neutral'):

Move the visitor center (or establish visitor hubs) out of the old growth area.

In all groups, there was a high level of support for moving the visitor center out of the old growth area. The following summary provides a list of items and considerations regarding the question above that were common among many of the breakout groups:

- Old growth redwoods are sacred and integral to the Big Basin experience.
- Consider Little Basin or Saddle Mountain for higher impact visitor services.
- Recognition that changing climate may make facilities vulnerable, need to be located where they can be maintained and protected.

- Ensure that some lower impact visitor facilities are included in the old growth areas.
- Prioritize locations that are proximal to old growth areas but minimize damage to sensitive resources.
- Accessibility to old growth redwoods for mobility-impaired individuals is important.
- Central visitor center can get crowded and detract from the redwoods experience, while negatively impacting sensitive resources.
- Larger areas left undisturbed from visitors increases habitat value for wildlife.
- Driving through the park is a special experience.
- There is some nostalgia for the old visitor center and other facilities
- Many appreciate having staff available at key facilities to support in educational programming, interpretation, and wayfinding.
- Many prioritize both indoor and outdoor educational exhibits integrated with visitor hubs.
- Visitor center as a cozy place to begin a nature experience with clear wayfinding, maps, and other displays with park offerings.

Discussion Prompt #2: Transportation and Parking

Participants were asked to respond to the following prompt by indicating whether they would support or oppose the following statement (participants could also choose to respond as 'neutral'):

Move the main parking area outside the old growth, and provide a shuttle to bring people to and from the old growth areas.

In all groups, there was a high level of support for moving the main parking out of the old growth area. The following summary provides a list of items and considerations regarding the question above that were common among many of the breakout groups:

- Many visitors prefer vehicular access and parking to trailheads and other facilities, but acknowledge congestion and circulation is an issue during peak season.
- There are many variables that influence how people feel about taking a shuttle. How often it runs? Where? Is the shuttle ride itself a special experience? Does it accommodate all users including those with camping equipment?
- There are many examples of other parks and natural areas with a successful shuttle system.
- There is some interest in exploring other options for transporting people throughout the park, including a train.
- Access from urban centers to the park is important.
- Having a wide range of access options is critical – hike, bike, car, shuttle, equestrian – an 'all of the above' approach is popular.

- Some park visitors use their vehicles to store important supplies to which they need reliable and quick access.

Discussion Prompt #3: Camping Options

Participants were asked to respond to the following prompt by indicating whether they would support or oppose the following statement (participants could also choose to respond as 'neutral'):

Create quality camping experiences outside the old growth.

There was general support for protecting redwoods by moving camping experiences outside of the growth area, yet also an interest allowing for some opportunities to camp near or in the redwoods.

The following summary provides a list of items and considerations regarding the question above that were common among many of the breakout groups:

- Interest in a wide range of camping options that may be appropriate inside or outside of the old growth areas, depending on their level of use intensity and impact to sensitive resources.
- Camping preferences vary significantly among visitor types – an inclusive set of camping facilities provides a wide range of camping options – an 'all of the above' approach is favored.
- Prioritize camping experiences that support connection to nature and sense of calm and seclusion.
- Camping under the redwoods was key to the Big Basin experience for many.
- Ensure campground locations consider protecting all sensitive resources and habitats, not just redwoods.
- Consider reestablishing some camping facilities at the locations of former campgrounds with more limited access - i.e. hike-in or bike-in only. Larger campgrounds are most appropriate outside of sensitive areas.
- Remember to consider supportive programming that may accompany camping activities – guided hikes, services and volunteer opportunities, facilities for group camping and activities, campfire night program, etc.
- Provide reservation-based camping alongside sites for walk-ups.
- Consider access to water and trails in planning campsite locations.
- If located outside of old growth, prioritize trails that provide access from camping areas to old growth areas.

Discussion Prompt #4: Facilities and Aesthetics

Participants were asked to respond to the following prompt by indicating whether they would support or oppose the following statement (participants could also choose to respond as 'neutral'):

Use natural character, resilience, and sustainability as the main considerations when designing buildings and other elements.

There was general agreement with this statement, but also an expression of nostalgia for former park facilities in terms of their style and rustic quality.

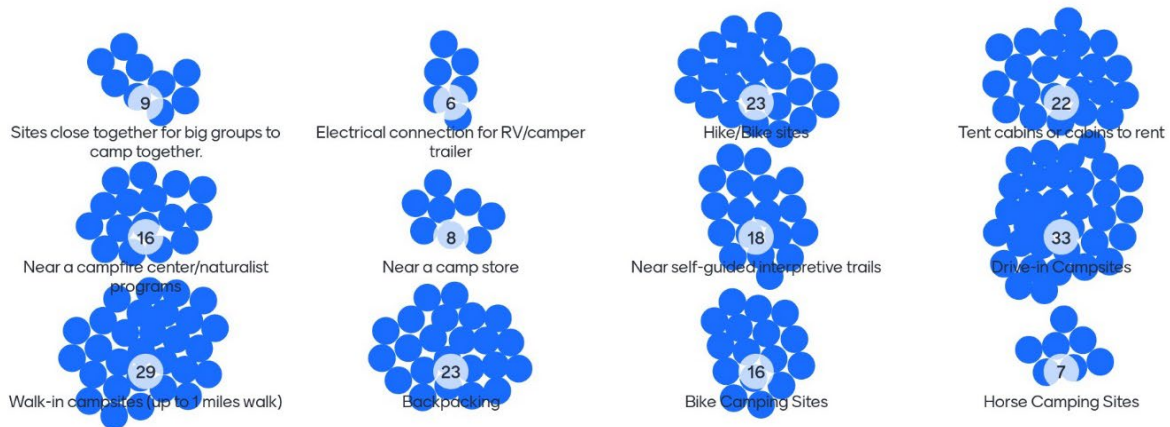
The following summary provides a list of items and considerations regarding the question above that were common among many of the breakout groups:

- Apprehension about facilities that may be perceived as 'modern' 'sanitized' 'bland' or 'caricatured (i.e. Disney-fied)'.
- Strong interest in incorporating stylistic elements that reference a deeper and more inclusive history of the landscape, especially the histories of the indigenous communities there.
- There is some nostalgia for style of former facilities (CCC), but broad acknowledgement that there will need to be stylistic updates to support resilience and sustainability goals.

INTERACTIVE POLLS

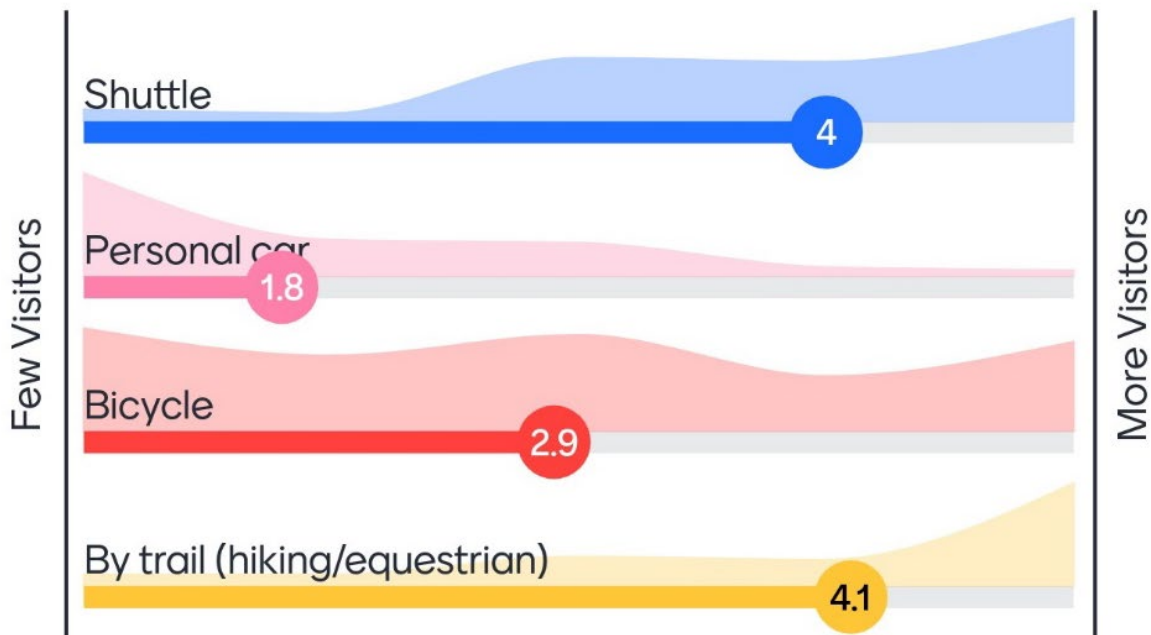
Following the breakout sessions, workshop participants rejoined the main room. The facilitator for each group shared the key takeaways from their breakout session, which are captured in the summaries above.

Following these brief 'shareback' presentations, all workshop attendees were invited to participate in several interactive polling activities to capture a sample of priorities and preferences for design and planning considerations at Big Basin. The poll questions and results are presented below along with captions highlighting key findings.



Items receiving the most responses include (1) Drive-in Campsites (2) Walk-in Campsites, (3) Backpacking, (4) Hike/Bike sites, and (5) Tent cabins or cabins. Items receiving the fewest responses include (1) Electrical connection for RV/camper trailer (2) Horse Camping Sites, and (3) Near camp store.

Question 2: How do visitors access the old growth?



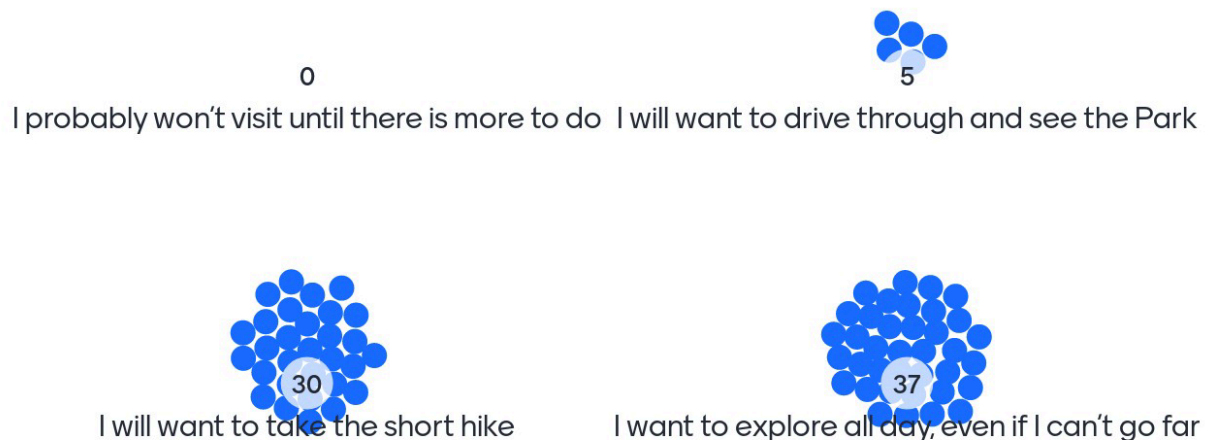
Results indicate that many workshop participants would like to prioritize improvements to old growth access by shuttle and by trail. Most participants indicated that access by personal car to the old growth areas is a low priority.

Question 3: Big Basin State Park was highly visited before the fires. How would high use



Results indicate that workshop participants enjoy experiencing the park with fewer crowds present. 40 poll respondents indicated they would plan their trip on a less busy day to avoid crowds.

Question 4: When Big Basin Redwoods first reopens, if there was only a main road, a few miles of trails, and a few signs; How do you envision your visit?



Results indicate that workshop all participants are eager to return to the park, even if there are few facilities and areas opens.

Question 5: If a new gateway was built to describe the vision for the park for the next 100 years, what should it say?



Source: Big Basin Redwood Forest--California's Oldest State Park p.119, Frank Perry Collection.

- Be Present.
- Conservation.
- Accessible
- first state park
- Be present
- Welcome to Biking Paradise
- Preserved for the use and enjoyment of all people.
- This place will outlast us all
- Nature rules. People, not so much.
- A park for all
- Respect this land
- Nature for all
- Resilient like redwoods
- First state park
- Defend our planet
- Resilient and enduring
- Respect for Nature
- Wonder and enjoy
- Old growth
- Nature is change
- Respect
- These roots are older than you think
- Big Basin Park - Timeless
- Big trees
- Abandon hopelessness all ye who enter
- Boulder Creek has historically been the gateway. I would not change that.
- A long history of trees, animals and people
- Welcome back to nature. Enjoy our first CA State Park!
- respect and reborn

- Enjoy this beautiful and timeless forest.
- Why didn't you do more about climate change?
- Preserved for the future, your future
- Be present
- Protect this beautiful forest
- connecting to the ancient trees
- Immerse yourself in nature accessibility for all
- All are welcome
- Explore, engage, preserve
- Resilience in Action
- Accessibility for all
- Redwoods.
- Respect the land
- Welcome to biking paradise
- Something that represents the native history of the land and respect for the land
- Resilient
- Preserved for the use & enjoyment of all people
- Nature pace is patience and reflection. Come and inspire your soul
- a relict of the past
- You can have a fire rage through, but we will continue to stand tall
- Respect for nature
- Welcome. We are visitors here. There were many before us and many will come after us.
- Protect nature, it's all we have.
- Enter and wonder
- Respect the forest and keep it natural
- Oldest State Park meeting new challenges
- Mother and Father Redwood, Staying here from 3000 years.
- the new big basin, reinvented.
- Welcome
- We will continue to stand tall
- Trees and animals live here
- Our elders
- We must preserve this land. Please walk softly!
- pedo mellon a minno.
- #RecreateResponsibly #LeaveNoTrace
- Nature's pace is patience and reflection. Come and experience for yourself
- Welcome to church
- Take only pictures, leave only footprints.
- Old growth
- Wonder stands before you
- Welcome to Big Basin... your park to enjoy and protect for all generations
- Welcome to a magical place where you may enter & leave your worries behind



Section C:

Pop-Up Events

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Pop-Up Events

Summary

Pop Up Events:

Watsonville Farmer's Market: Friday March 4, 2-5 pm

In City Plaza in Downtown Watsonville, CA 95076

Mexica New Year: Saturday March 12, 10am – 2pm

At Emma Prusch Park, 647 South King Rd., San Jose, CA 95116

Asian Health Services Vaccine/Testing Clinic: January 28, 2022 1-3pm

At Oakland High School 1023 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland CA 94610

Daly City Farmers Market: January 27, 2022 9-1pm

At Serramonte Mall (behind Macy's), 133 Serramonte Center, Daly City, CA 94015

Asian Health Services Vaccine/Testing Clinic: January 24, 2022 1-4pm

At Clinton Park, 655 International Blvd, Oakland, CA 94607

Virtual Exhibit at the Wild and Scenic Film Festival: January 13-23, 2022 <https://www.wildandscenicfilmfestival.org/>

First Friday Santa Cruz: December 3, 2021 5-8pm

At the Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, 1305 E Cliff Dr., Santa Cruz

REI Grand Opening, Santa Cruz: November 13, 2021

OVERVIEW

Pop-up events were conducted at happenings within Santa Cruz and the greater Bay Area to share information and solicit input. The Project Team attended **six** events, including in Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Daly City, and Oakland. In addition, a virtual exhibit was included at the Wild & Scenic Film festival. In addition to hearing about peoples' vision for Big Basin, the project team was able to talk with many who had not yet had the chance to visit California's redwood forests---revealing an opportunity to ensure that all Californians have the opportunity to experience and connect with redwood forests.

INTERACTIVE DOT-VOTE BOARD OUTCOMES

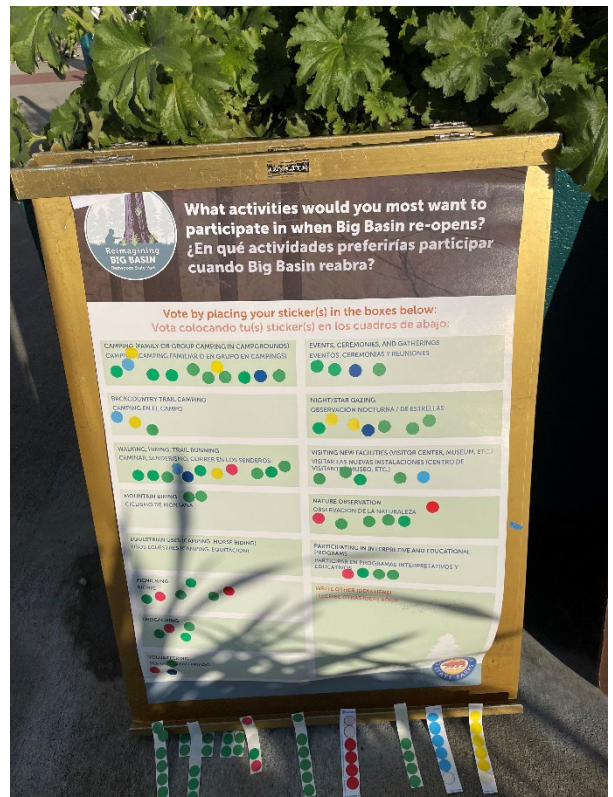
What would make Big Basin more accessible, welcoming, and inclusive?

	12/3/2021 Friday Night Art Walk	Daly City Farmers Market	Daly City/Potrero	Total
Multi-Lingual Signage and Materials	14	2	0	16
Including multiple perspectives in interpretive/educational materials	18	4	1	23
Congestion-free or traffic-free experience	12	2	0	14
Clear wayfinding signage	2	3	1	6
Availability of parking	2	3	0	5
Accessible parking, facilities, and trails	9	5	0	14
Transportation (Bus, shuttle, etc.)	1	6	1	8
How long of a shuttle ride would you be willing to take?				
15 minutes	3	1	1	5
30 minutes	4	1	1	6
45 minutes	0	1	0	1
Write in other Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education center (2) Indigenous history & future Promote bus options 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water play area/stream; kid accessible Artist residence 	

What activities would you most want to participate in when Big Basin opens?

	12/3/2021 Friday Night Art Walk	Daly City Farmers Market	Daly City/Potrero	Total
Camping (Family or group camping in campground)	12	11	1	24
Events, ceremonies and gatherings	7	3	1	11
Backcountry trail camping	25	3	0	28
Night/star gazing	11	6	1	18
Walking, hiking, trail running	23	9	2	34
Visiting new facilities (visitor center, museum, etc.)	3	4	1	8
Mountain biking	6	2	0	8
Nature Observation	14	4	2	20
Equestrian uses (camping, horse riding)	0	0	0	0
Participating in interpretive and educational programs	5	4	0	
Picnicking	5	5	1	11
Geocaching	3	4	0	7
Volunteering	2	3	0	5
Write other ideas here		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return of steam train 		

PHOTOS OF POP-UP EVENTS AND OUTREACH





What activities would you most want to participate in when Big Basin re-opens?
¿En qué actividades preferirías participar cuando Big Basin reabra?

Vote by placing your sticker(s) in the boxes below:
Vota colocando tu(s) sticker(s) en los cuadros de abajo:

CAMPING (FAMILY OR GROUP CAMPING IN CAMPGROUNDS) CAMPING (FAMILIAR O EN GRUPO EN CAMPINGS)	EVENTS, CEREMONIES, AND GATHERINGS EVENTOS, CEREMONIAS Y REUNIONES
BACKCOUNTRY TRAIL CAMPING CAMPING EN EL CAMPO	NIGHTSTAR GAZING OBSERVACION NOCTURNA / DE ESTRELLAS
WALKING, BIKING, TRAIL RUNNING CAMINAR, SENDERISMO, CORRER EN LOS SENDEROS	VISITING NEW FACILITIES (VISITOR CENTER, MUSEUM, ETC.) VISITAR LAS NUEVAS INSTALACIONES (CENTRO DE VISITANTES, MUSEO, ETC.)
MOUNTAIN BIKING CICLISMO DE MONTAÑA	NATURE OBSERVATION OBSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA
EQUESTRIAN USES (CAMPING, HORSE RIDING) USOS ECUESTRES (CAMPING, EQUITACION)	PARTICIPATING IN INTERPRETIVE AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS PARTICIPAR EN PROGRAMAS INTERPRETATIVOS Y EDUCATIVOS
PICNICKING PICNIC	WRITE OTHER IDEAS HERE! (ESCRIBE OTRAS IDEAS AQUI)
GEOCACHING	
VOLUNTEERING SER UN VOLUNTARIADO	

REIMAGINING BIG BASIN
REIMAGINANDO BIG BASIN
CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

What would make Big Basin more accessible, welcoming, and inclusive?
¿Qué haría que Big Basin fuera más accesible, acogedor e inclusivo?

Vote by placing your sticker(s) in the boxes below:
Vota colocando tu(s) sticker(s) en los cuadros de abajo:

MULTI-LINGUAL SIGNAGE AND MATERIALS SEÑALIZACION Y MATERIALES EN VARIOS IDIOMAS	INCLUDING MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES IN INTERPRETIVE/EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS INCLUSION DE MULTIPLES PERSPECTIVAS EN MATERIALES INTERPRETATIVOS/EDUCATIVOS
CONGESTION-FREE OR TRAFFIC-FREE EXPERIENCE EXPERIENCIA LIBRE DE CONGESTION O TRAFICO	CLEAR WAYFINDING SIGNAGE SEÑALIZACION CLARA DE ORIENTACION
AVAILABILITY OF PARKING PODER ESTACIONARTE	ACCESSIBLE PARKING, FACILITIES, AND TRAILS ESTACIONAMIENTO ACCESIBLE, INSTALACIONES Y SENDEROS
TRANSPORTATION (BUS, SHUTTLE, ETC.) TRANSPORTE (AUTOBUS, LANZADERA, ETC.)	WRITE OTHER IDEAS HERE! (ESCRIBE OTRAS IDEAS AQUI)
How long of a shuttle ride would you be willing to take? (¿Cuánto tiempo estaría dispuesto a tomar de un viaje en autobús?)	

15 MIN 30 MIN 45 MIN

REIMAGINING BIG BASIN
REIMAGINANDO BIG BASIN
CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS



What activities would you most want to participate in when Big Basin re-opens?
¿En qué actividades preferirías participar cuando Big Basin reabra?

Vote by placing your sticker(s) in the boxes below:
 Vota colocando tu(s) sticker(s) en los cuadros de abajo:

CAMPING, FAMILY OR GROUP CAMPING IN CAMPGROUNDS CAMPING / CAMPING FAMILIAR O EN GRUPO EN CAMPINGS	EVENTS, CEREMONIES, AND GATHERINGS EVENTOS, CEREMONIAS Y REUNIONES
BACKCOUNTRY TRAIL CAMPING CAMPING EN EL CAMPO	NIGHT/STAR GAZING OBSERVACION NOCTURNA / DE ESTRELLAS
WALKING, HIKING, TRAIL RUNNING CAMINAR, SENDERISMO, CORRER EN LOS SENDEROS	VISITING NEW FACILITIES (VISITOR CENTER, MUSEUM, ETC.) VISITAR LAS NUEVAS INSTALACIONES (CENTRO DE VISITANTES, MUSEO, ETC.)
MOUNTAIN BIKING CICLISMO DE MONTAÑA	NATURE OBSERVATION OBSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA
EQUESTRIAN USES (CAMPING, HORSE RIDING) USOS ECUESTRES (CAMPING, EQUITACION)	PARTICIPATING IN INTERPRETIVE AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS PARTICIPAR EN PROGRAMAS INTERPRETATIVOS Y EDUCATIVOS
PICNICKING PICNIC	WRITE OTHER IDEAS HERE! (ESCRIBE OTRAS IDEAS AQUI)
GEOCACHING	
VOLUNTEERING SER UN VOLUNTARIADO	

California State Parks

What would make Big Basin more accessible, welcoming, and inclusive?
¿Qué haría que Big Basin fuera más accesible, acogedor e inclusivo?

Vote by placing your sticker(s) in the boxes below:
 Vota colocando tu(s) sticker(s) en los cuadros de abajo:

MULTI-LINGUAL SIGNAGE AND MATERIALS SEÑALIZACION Y MATERIALES EN VARIOS IDIOMAS	INCLUDING MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES IN INTERPRETIVE/ EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS INCLUSION DE MULTIPLES PERSPECTIVAS EN MATERIALES INTERPRETATIVOS/EDUCATIVOS
CONGESTION-FREE OR TRAFFIC-FREE EXPERIENCE EXPERIENCIA LIBRE DE CONGESTION O TRAFICO	CLEAR WAYFINDING SIGNAGE SEÑALIZACION CLARA DE ORIENTACION
AVAILABILITY OF PARKING PODER ESTACIONARTE	ACCESSIBLE PARKING, FACILITIES, AND TRAILS ESTACIONAMIENTO ACCESIBLE, INSTALACIONES Y SENDEROS
TRANSPORTATION (BUS, SHUTTLE, ETC.) TRANSPORTE (AUTOBUS, LANZADERA, ETC.)	WRITE OTHER IDEAS HERE! (ESCRIBE OTRAS IDEAS AQUI)
How long of a shuttle ride would you be willing to take? ¿Cuanto tiempo estaria dispuesto a tomar de un viaje en autobus?	

15 MIN 30 MIN 45 MIN

California State Parks



WILD & SCENIC FILM FESTIVAL

[ABOUT](#)[FESTIVAL](#)[FILMS](#)[ON TOUR](#)[UPCOMING EVENTS](#)

EnviroFair

Welcome to the Wild & Scenic Film Festival Virtual EnviroFair!

Chat with us

Wild & Scenic Film Festival is proud to work with many amazing organizations that are devoted to protecting the earth and its inhabitants and creating sustainability for all. Large and small, hometown groups and ones with an international scope, you'll find them here! We host our annual EnviroFair to let all of these important organizations showcase their work and inform us about how we can engage in a meaningful way.

Click through the logos below to learn more and get involved at the Wild & Scenic EnviroFair!



WILD & SCENIC FILM FESTIVAL

[ABOUT](#)[FESTIVAL](#)[FILMS](#)[ON TOUR](#)[UPCOMING EVENTS](#)

The Reimagining Big Basin project is engaging the public and stakeholders in defining a renewed vision for Big Basin helping to reconnect stakeholders and the public with the park by providing updates on the park's conditions and recovery efforts. [Visit the project website to learn more and experience Big Basin today through videos, virtual tours, and virtual exhibits.](#)

Chat with us



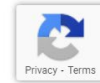
Reimagining Big Basin

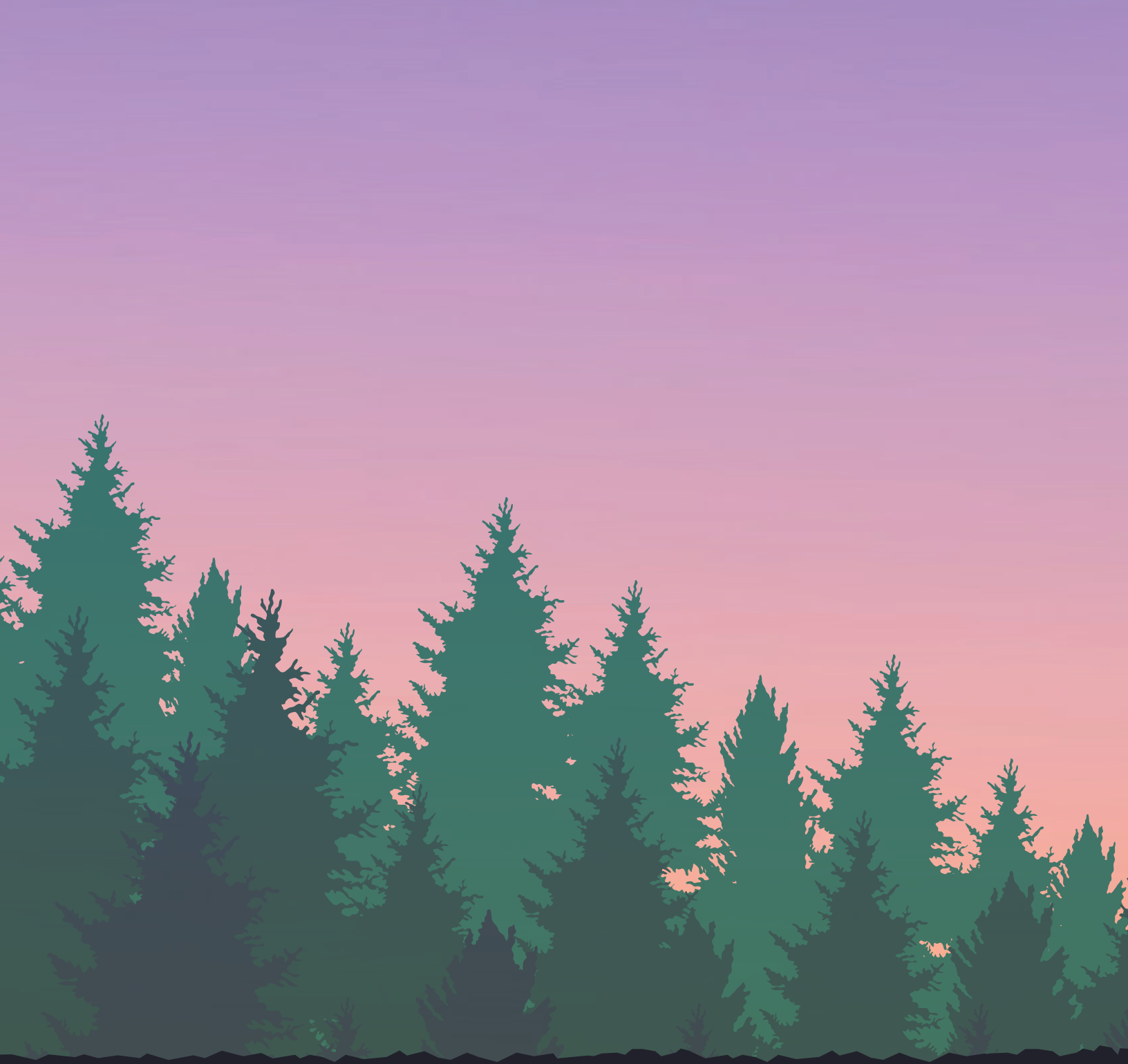


Watch later



Share





Section D:

Student Participation

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Student Participation



Overview

As part of the overall public engagement efforts for the Reimagining Big Basin project, Exploring New Horizons (ENH) has worked within their existing outdoor education program to introduce students to and involve them in the project. To do this, they have developed and completed curriculum in their program with all participating 5th and 6th grade students from January through June 2022 at their site in Scotts Valley, California. Curriculum included participation in the survey with all students and participation by some students in a focused “plan your park” activity related to reimagining Big Basin. This participation was done in partnership with Parks California through a grant program for innovative outreach for Big Basin.

Who Participated?

As part of the ENH program, 3,544 students participated in the program between January and June of 2022. Out of this total, 1,100 students participated in the more focused “plan your park” activity. All students were part of 5th and 6th grade classes that participated in the four- or five-day outdoor education program. ENH works with schools throughout northern California, including Title 1 schools, and students participated from schools throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and other parts of northern California.



Students participate in the survey

How did they Participate?

Student participation was encouraged through two ways. The curriculum describes both activities and is included as Appendix A.

1. **Survey Participation:** As part of the small group programs, staff would give a brief introduction to students about Big Basin, the CZU Fire, and the reimagining efforts. Staff would then administer an adapted version of the public participation with students. Surveys were done towards the end of the four- or five-day outdoor education program, and so students had time to reflect on their time in the outdoors and what experiences they thought were most meaningful, memorable, and important.
2. **“Plan Your Park” Activity:** With small groups of students, some leaders conducted a focused activity for up to 45 minutes with groups of about 3-5 students working together. Staff gave a more detailed introduction to Big Basin, the CZU Fire and the reimagining including more thought and consideration to old growth redwood forests and potential impacts that could be caused by recreation. Students then worked together to either draw a picture of their design for the park, or build a sculpture from natural materials of their design for their park. At the end of the session, each group presented their park design to the group.

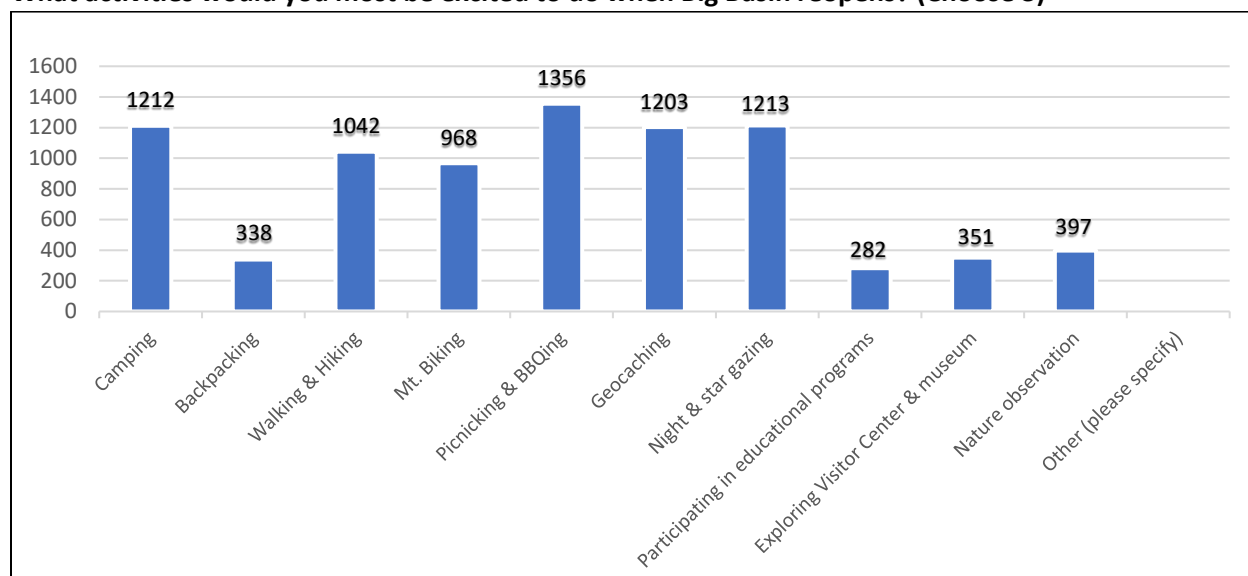
Results

Survey results are included in Appendix B, and some representative photos from the plan-your-park activity are included in Appendix C. General summaries of the overall response to survey questions are listed below.

Surveys

Question 1

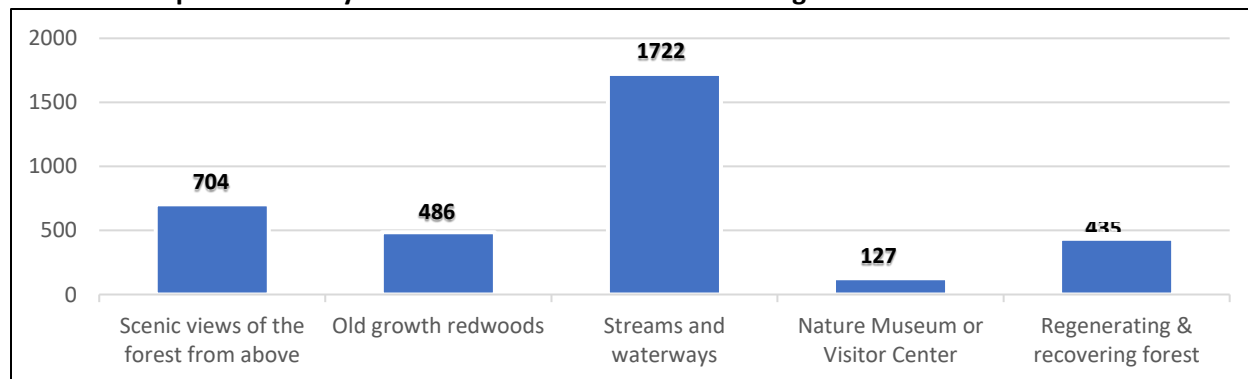
What activities would you most be excited to do when Big Basin reopens? (Choose 3)



Students get most excited about going out and exploring natural areas including hiking and eating outside. They are less excited about the idea of participating in a planned activity (educational program/visitor center) where there is a lot of talking or reading but prefer more unstructured time to just explore nature. Students at outdoor all do a night hike as part of the program and this is often one of their favorite activities, so it makes sense stargazing, hiking and picnicking would be the most popular. The rising popularity of geocaching is also of interest.

Question 2

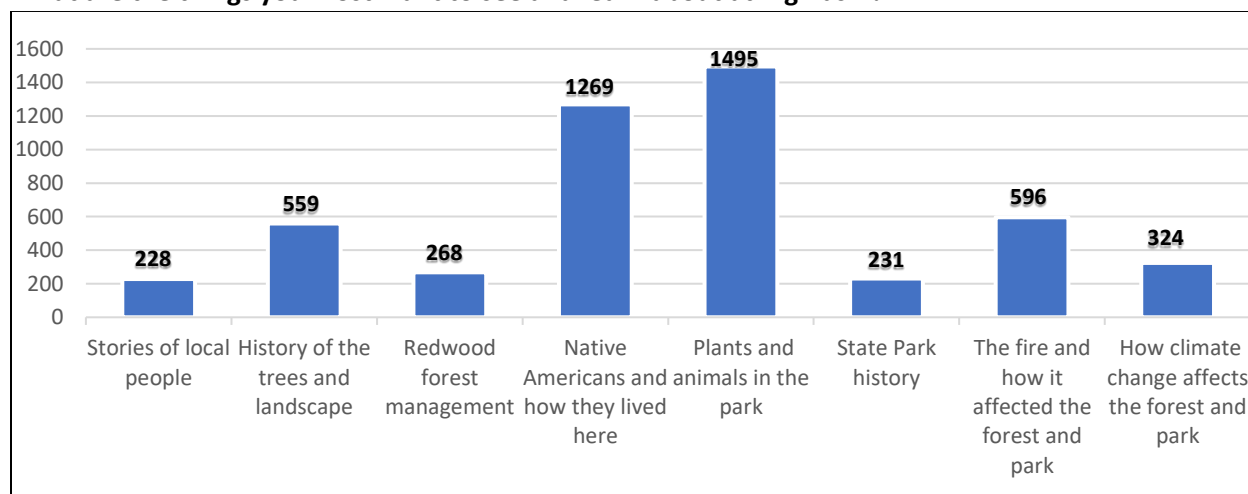
What kind of places would you be the most excited about visiting?



One of the biggest learnings from this was how much students overwhelmingly want to explore streams and waterways. Again, they are not interested in traditional learning in a nature museum, they want to be out there exploring and getting wet. I think this is of interest because often exploring waterways in State Parks is not clearly defined for the participant in terms of if it is okay and how they should engage with the water: is it safe? Will they damage the bank?

Question 3

What are the things you most want to see and learn about at Big Basin?



It makes sense that plants and animals would be at the top of the list since this is our focus during the week, but it is interesting that although ENH does not teach a lot about Native Americans in the program, many students are interested in learning more about them. If State Parks wanted to engage students more, they would want to focus educational materials on the plants, animals, and Native Americans of the area. It shows that most children would be more interested in learning more about the Native peoples and less about recent history.

Question 4

What would most make you want to go to Big Basin? (open ended, write up to 5 responses)

The responses were varied, but the most popular topics were:

1. Streams and waterways (16)
2. Old growth redwoods (14)
3. Camping (12)
4. Learning about animals (12)
5. Nature Hikes (10)
6. Mt. biking (7)
7. Tree/rock climbing (7)
8. Flora/Fauna (6)

It is also interesting to note that wifi and screens are absent from this list. Although a few students in the first couple of months added wifi as an important thing to add, no students mentioned wifi during

these last two months of program. It shows that when students think about parks, they do not think about screen or wifi or expect that it will be there waiting for them. It could be that they just take this for granted as something that is everywhere, so they don't need to explicitly say, 'there should be wifi,' but no students added screens, videos or video games as something they expect to be at the park. Students asked for water slides, bmx bike courses, swimming pools, and petting zoos, but students are not interested in watching movies when they go to a park.

Plan Your Park Activity

Students took a variety of approaches to designing a park, but there were some common themes. Often groups of students kept trees completely separate from other areas such as camping and bathrooms and parking lots, showing their value in the importance of health of the forest as the highest priority. Many drawings also included a visitor center, bathrooms, snack bar, campground, parking lot and fire pit, showing that students all understood the basic features of a State Park. Almost all drawings of parks included a water feature, although no one mentioned a river or creek or that any water feature was in Big Basin at all. This shows the importance of students thinking of a river or lake as central to a park experience. Some drawings were fantastical, like a dome on top of a giant redwood tree with an elevator inside and ziplines, but most were practical, and students took the activity seriously and enjoyed planning their park.



Students complete the plan-your-park activity

Students were also empowered to think that their ideas (both the survey and drawings) would be shared with Big Basin and could impact the decision-making process.

Students focused only on the most necessary parts of a park. These often included:

- Trees/forest
- One special tree
- Cabins/hotel
- River
- Mountain
- Parking lot
- Trails

And sometimes included:

- Visitor center
- Campsite



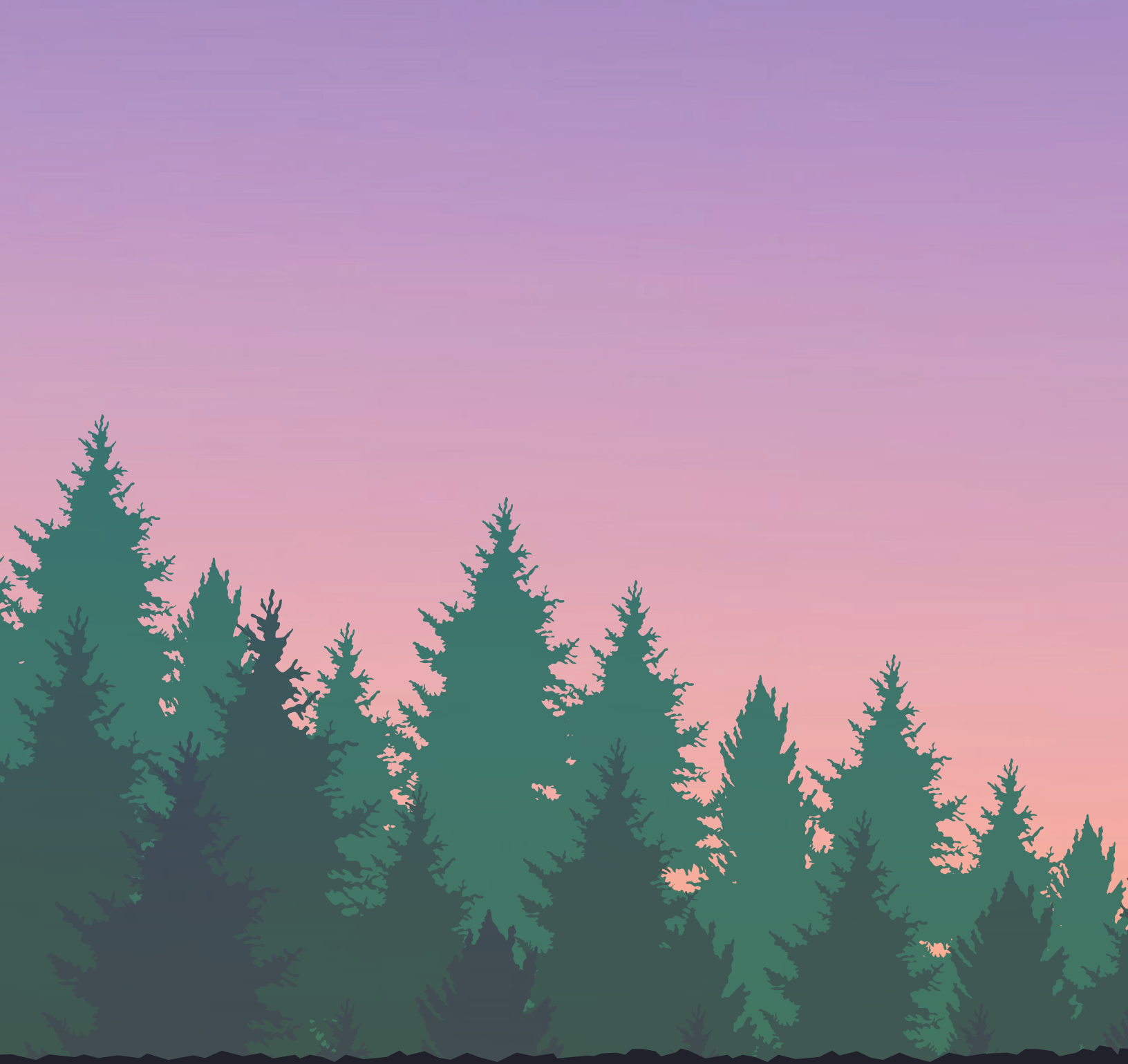
Student drawing of a park

These are what the students considered the essential components of a park. From the list, it suggests that the overnight experience of camping or staying in a cabin is most important to the students along with the experience of special trees and forested areas and creeks and streams.

Conclusion

The following recurring themes are relevant to be considered when planning the reimagined park at Big Basin:

- It would be important to create some park areas where children can safely explore off trail. And to clearly differentiate for park visitors when there is an area where kids can go off trail and explore, and where they need to stay on trail because there are sensitive resources.
- Streams and waterways are critical features for children's experience in the outdoors. Any access that can be provided safely and without impacting the resource will make memories and build future park stewards. It is also important to differentiate any areas and times when creek access could be feasible or allowed, and to make it clear for other areas that it is not allowed.
- Visitor Center and programs appear less important to children when you ask them. However, programs (such as ENH's program) are what gets children outdoors to have experiences such as these and they may not realize that.
- The students have a strong interest in learning about lives of Native Californians at Big Basin, even if it was not a subject that was emphasized in the program.
- With some introduction and discussion, the students generally understood and supported the Reimagining Big Basin principles of protecting old growth forests, prioritizing forest health and resiliency, and increasing equitable access to the park.



Section E:

Vision Survey

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Online Survey

Survey Overview

The survey asked participants about their use of Big Basin Redwoods State Park (Big Basin) prior to its closure following the CZU Fire, and the memories they hold from these experiences. The survey was distributed to the public in digital and physical form through eblasts, posters, social media posts, in-person pop-ups throughout the Bay Area, the project website, community events, and through members of the Reimagining Big Basin Advisory Committee.

The summary provides an overview of the data collected in the survey, with graphs and a short description of the responses. Note that additional analysis on key questions indicated that responses did not vary significantly based on significant location, ethnicity, or whether or not they have visited previously. Responses to open ended questions are provided in Attachment 1, and informed the “What We Heard” section of the Vision Summary Document.

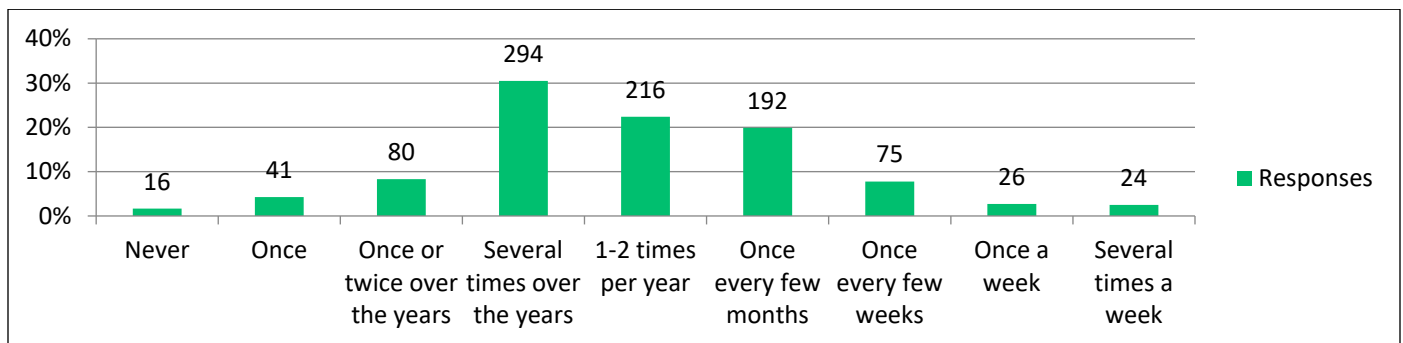
Who Participated?

962 English and 2 Spanish responses were received. All quantitative data from both languages has been combined here in the summary data. The majority of participants identified as White or Caucasian living in Santa Cruz County and were evenly distributed in age from 25 to 65+.

Survey Responses:

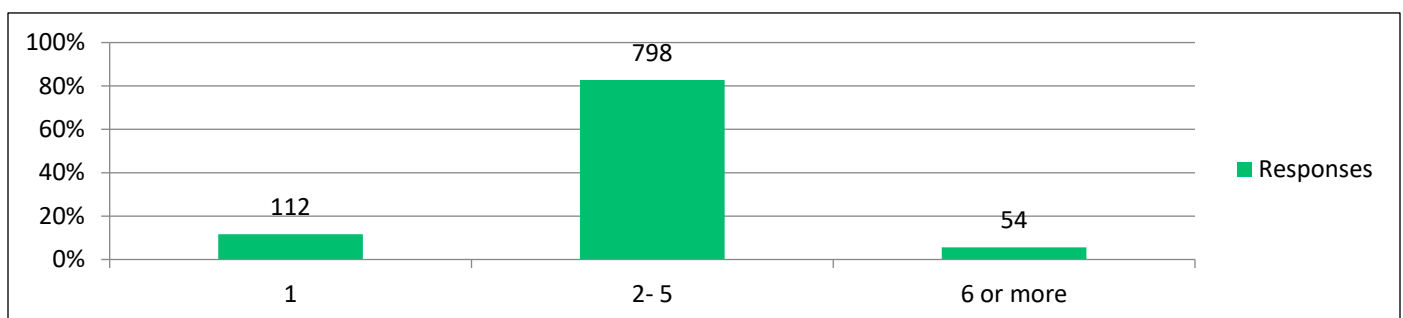
1. How often did you visit Big Basin prior to its closure following the CZU fire?

Most participants have visited the park several times over the years, with many visiting once every few months. Very few have never been.



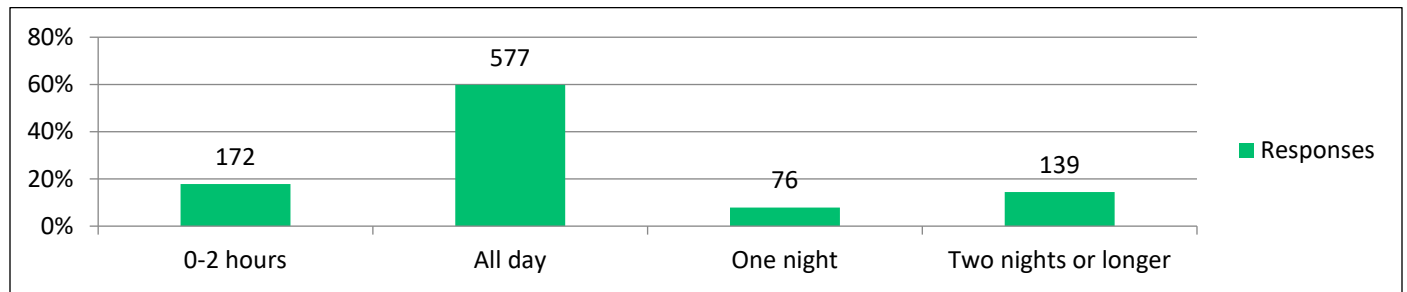
2. When you visited Big Basin, how many people are typically in your party, including yourself?

The majority of participants visit in small groups, with 1-4 other people.



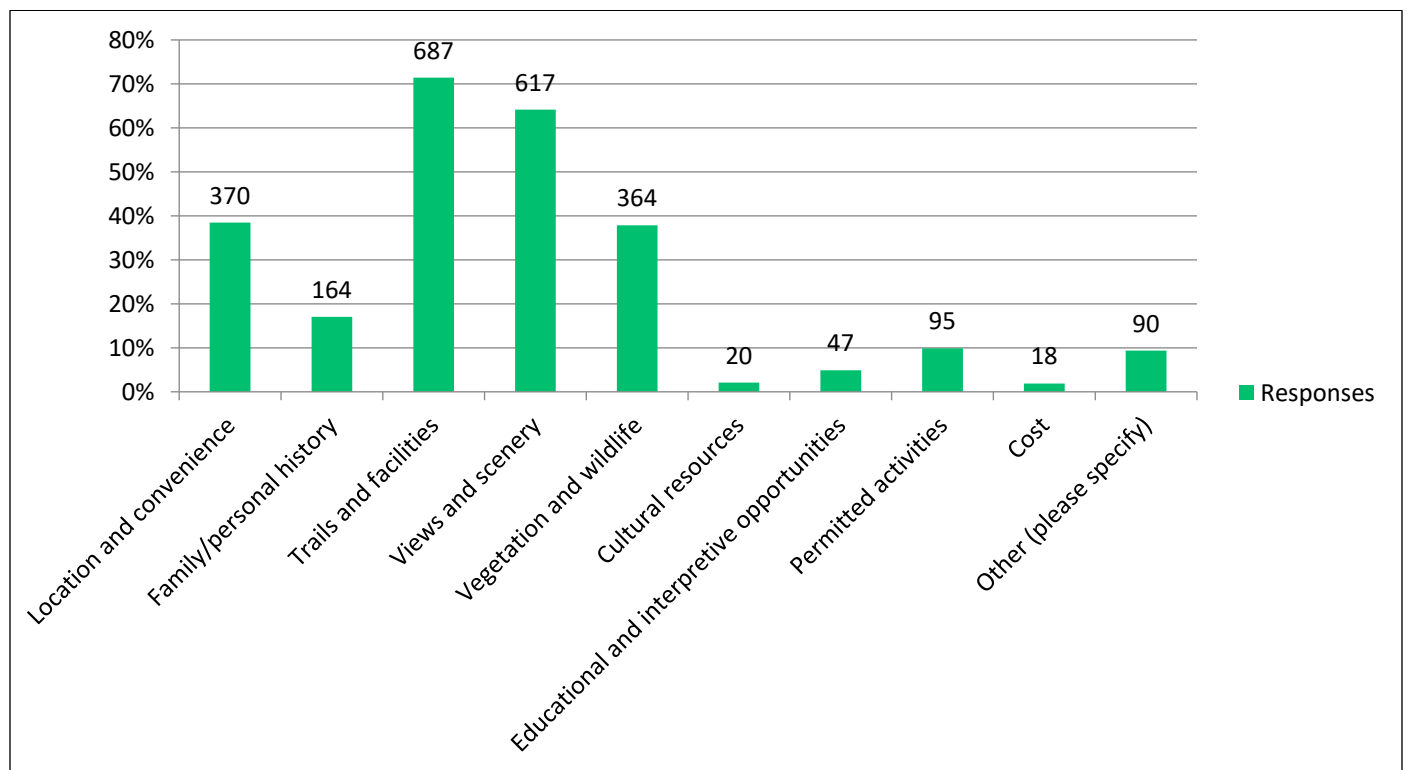
3. How long did you typically stay at Big Basin?

Most participants visited the park for a full day.



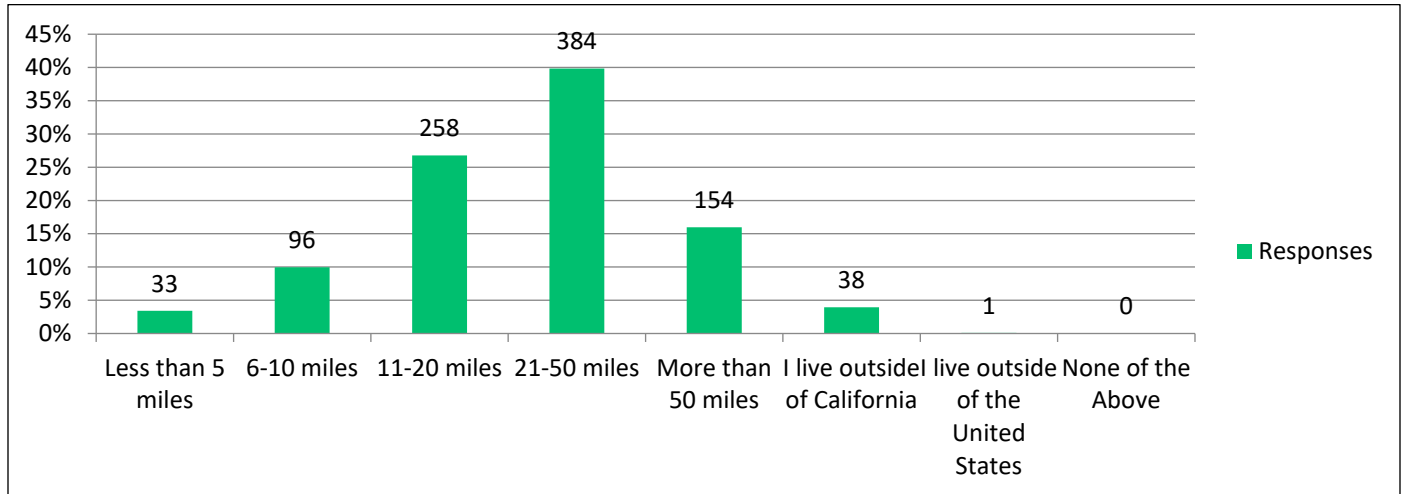
4. When visiting Big Basin, which was the most important factor in choosing it over other Park destinations? (Choose up to three responses)

Trails and facilities and views and scenery were selected as the most important factors by participants. Location and convenience and vegetation and wildlife followed as other important factors in visiting the park.



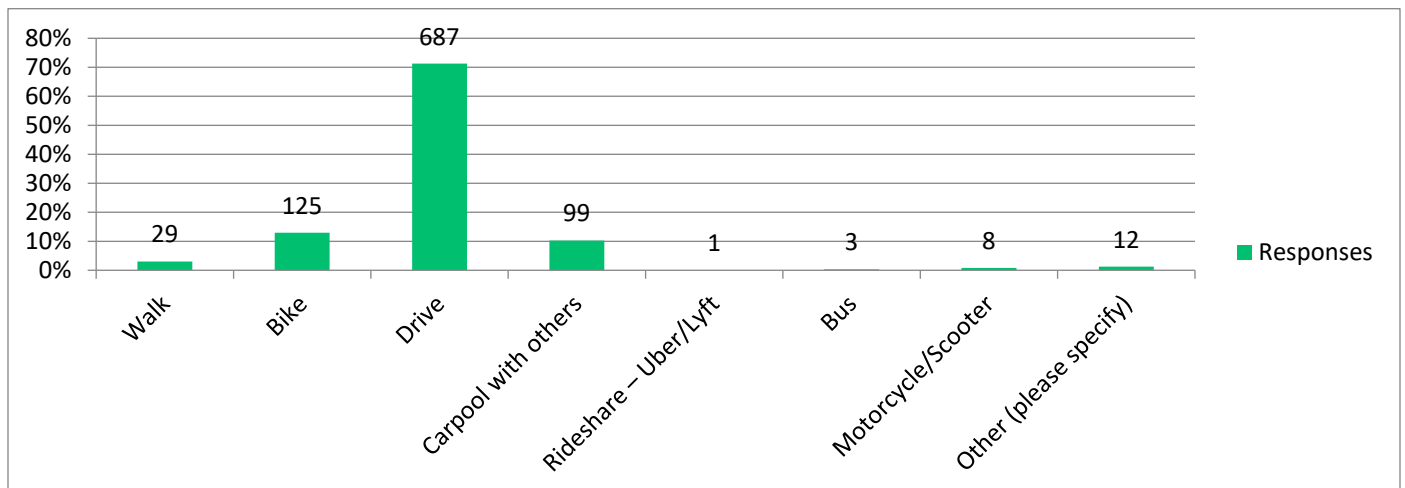
5. How far do you live from Big Basin?

Most participants live within 50 miles of the park or closer.



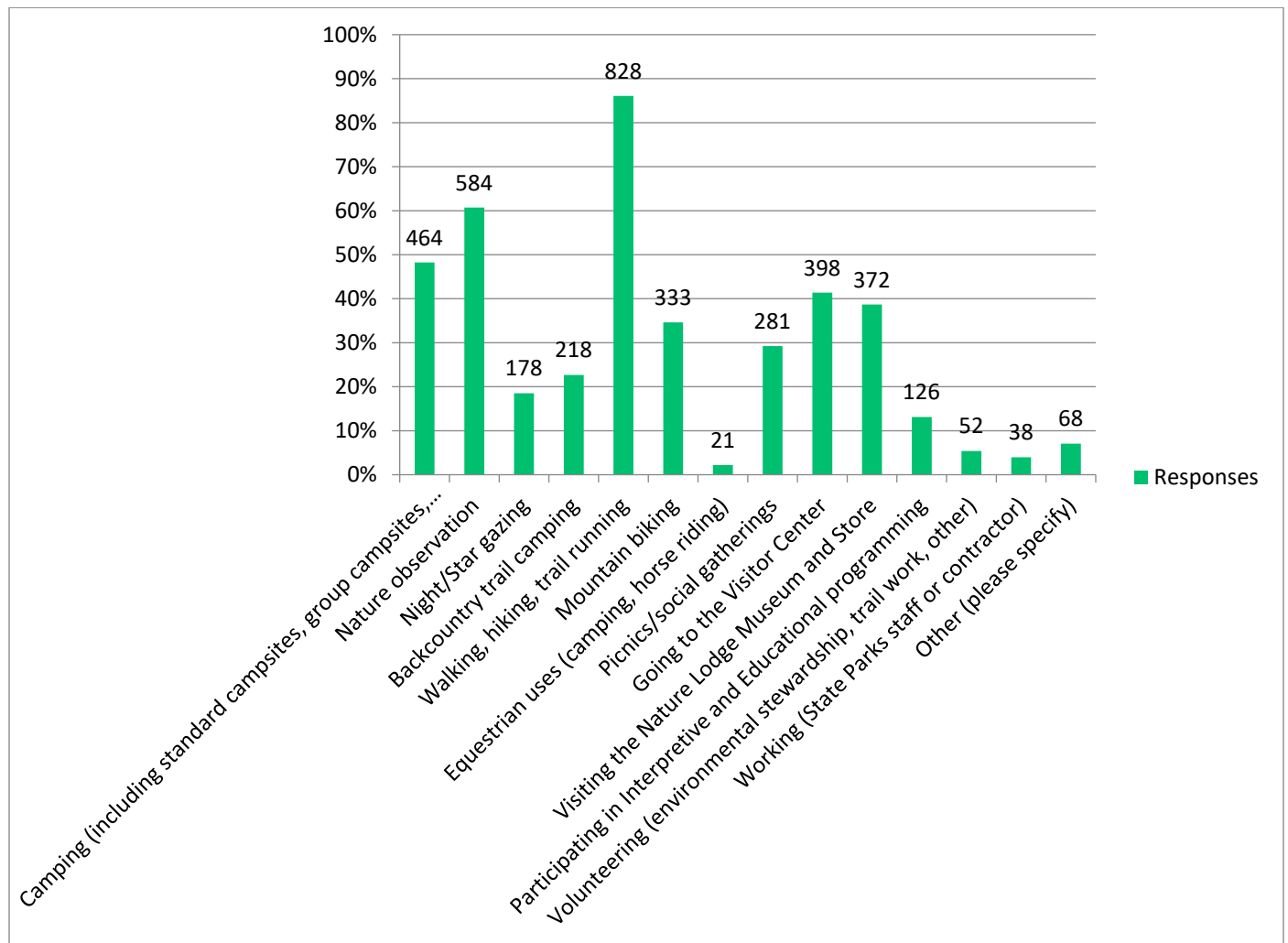
6. How did you typically access Big Basin?

The vast majority of participants drive to the park, though it should be noted that biking was the second most popular mode of transportation. Very few people take public transportation.



7. Which activities did you participate in while visiting Big Basin? (Select all that apply)

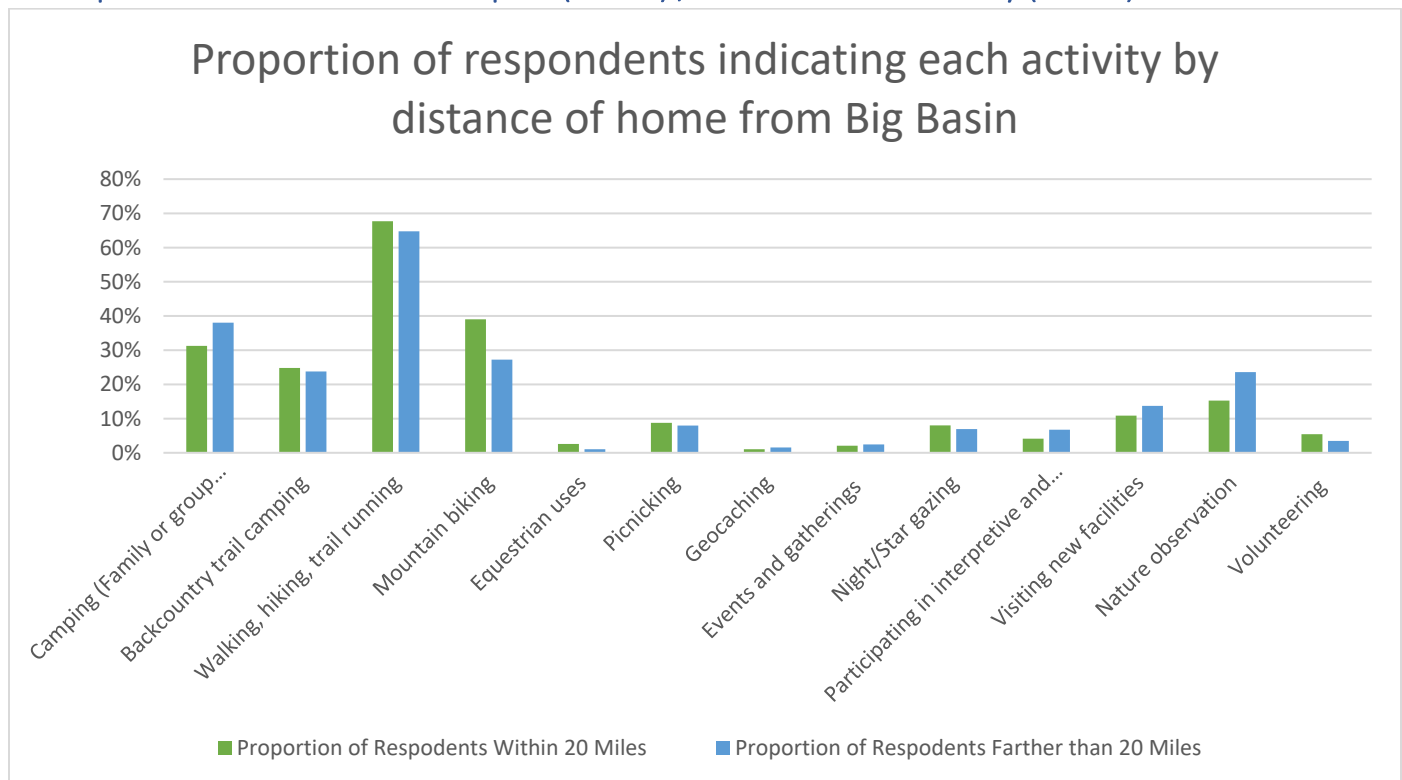
Walking, Hiking and Trail running was the most popular activity. Other highlights were Nature Observation, Camping, and visiting the Visitor Center, Museum and Store.



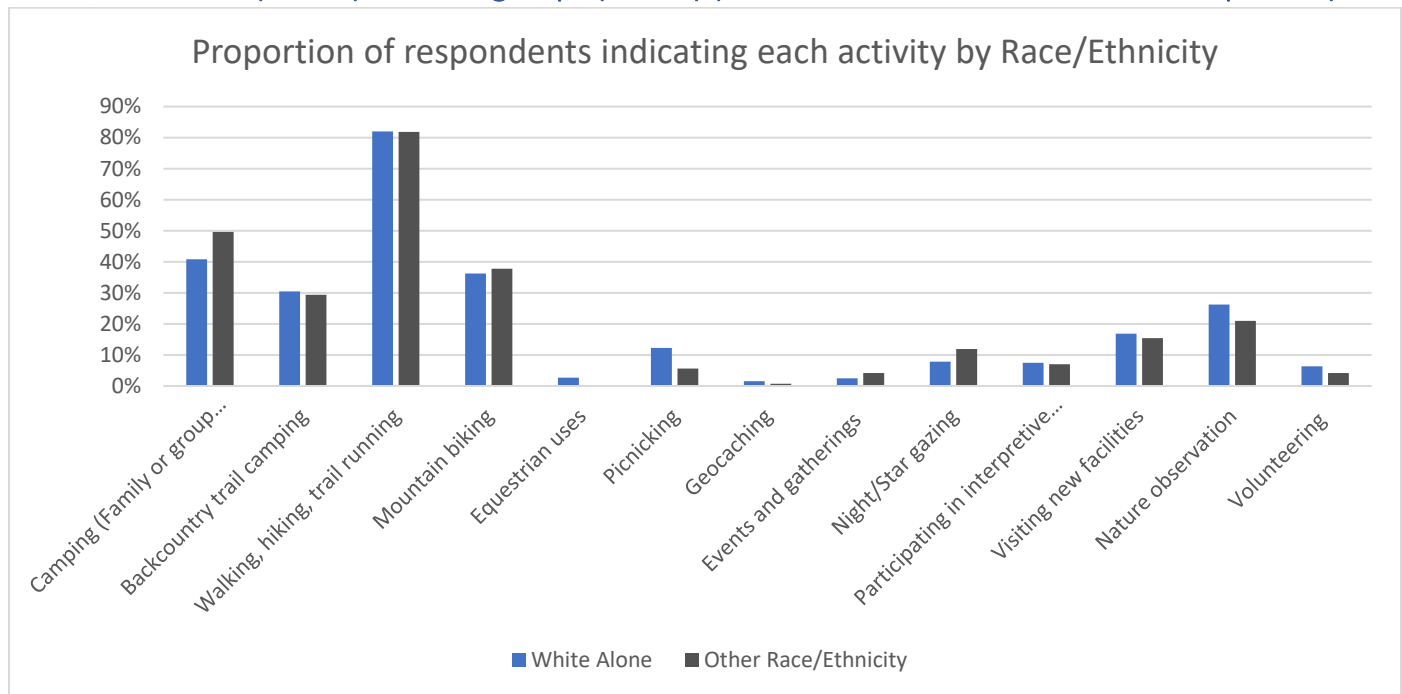
8. What activities would you most want to participate in when Big Basin re-opens?

- Camping (Family or group camping in campgrounds)
- Backcountry trail camping
- Walking, hiking, trail running
- Mountain biking
- Equestrian uses (camping, horse riding)
- Picnicking
- Geocaching
- Events and gatherings
- Night/Star gazing
- Participating in interpretive and educational programs
- Visiting new facilities (Visitor Center, museum, etc.)
- Nature observation
- Volunteering
- Other (Write in)

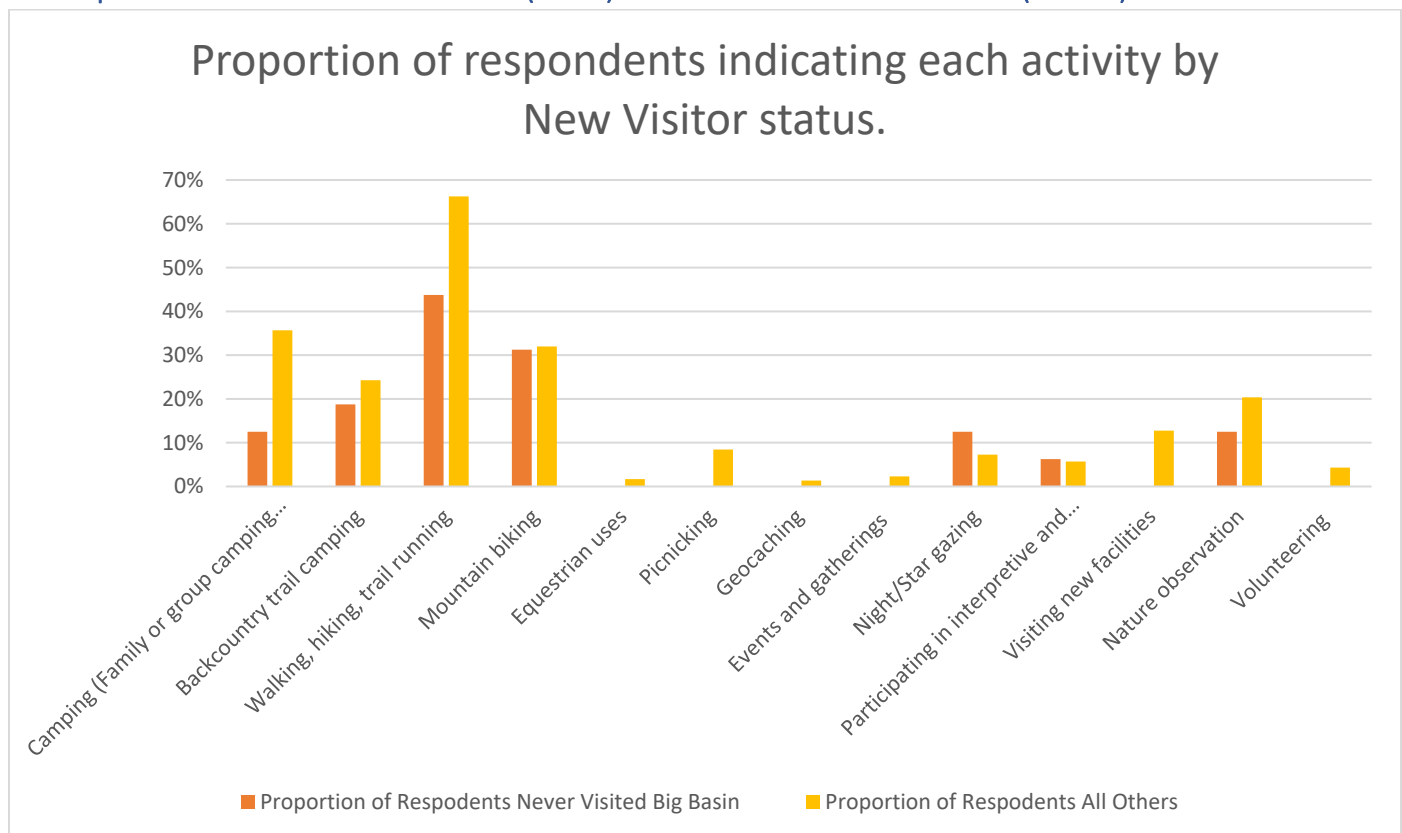
Participants within 20 miles of the park (n=387) , and those further away (n=576)



White/Caucasian (n=522) vs other groups (n=143) (remove “decline to state” from comparison)

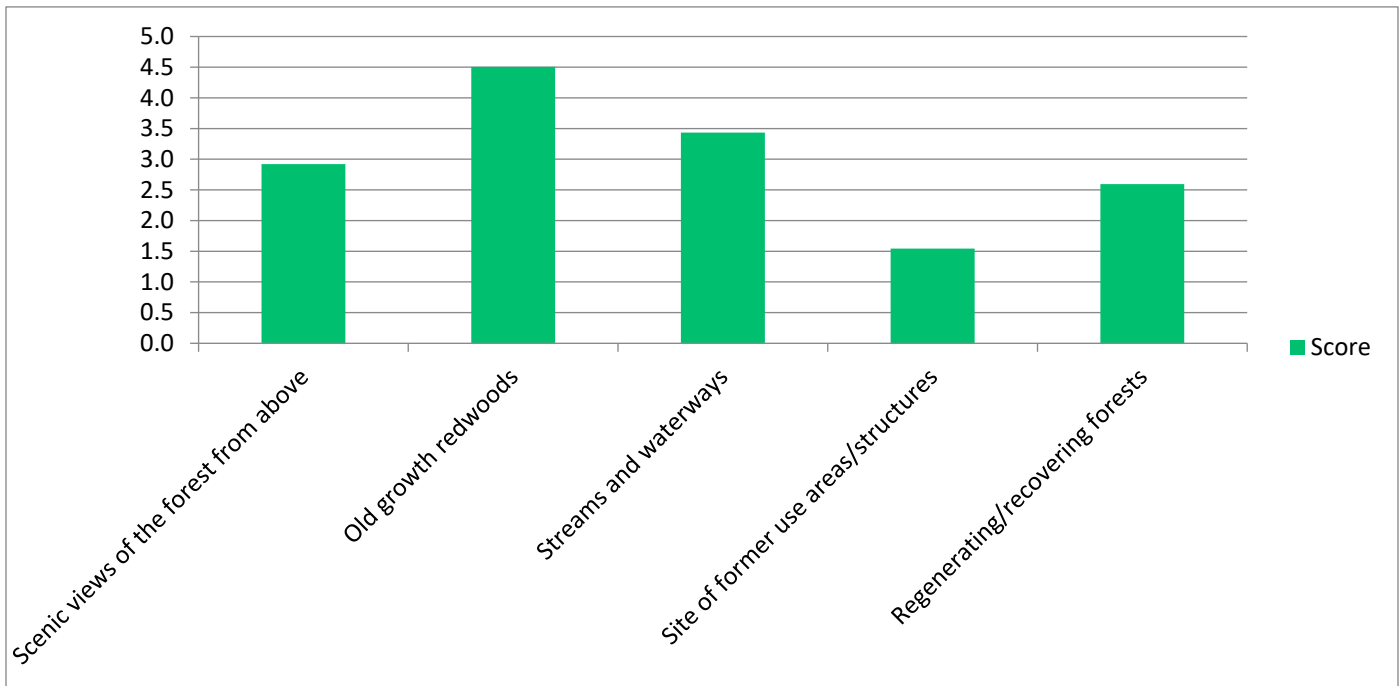


Participants who have NEVER visited (n=16) with those who have visited (n=948)



9. What areas or environments will be the most important for visitors to experience as we reimagine and reestablish Big Basin?

Old growth redwoods, streams and waterways and scenic views ranked highest. Sites of former use areas and structures were lowest priority.



Note: Scores are calculated using a linear weighting function based on ranked choice voting.

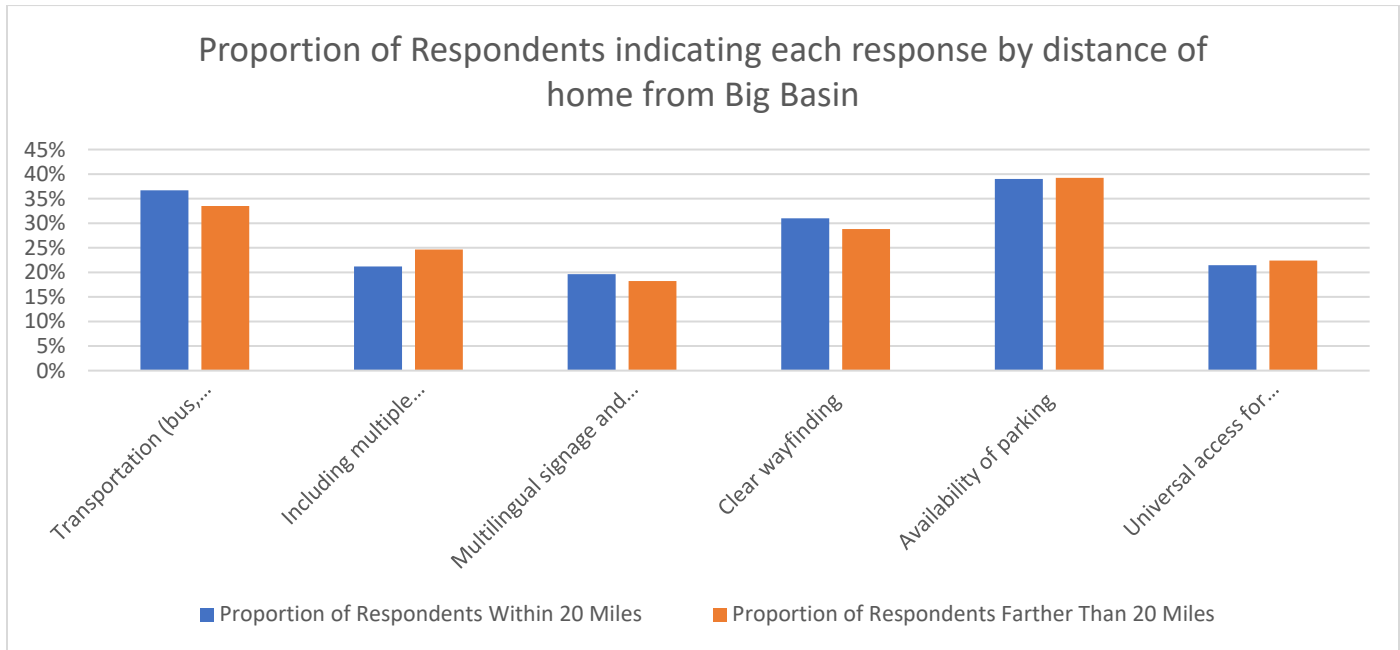
9A. What other areas or environments will be important for visitors to experience as we reimagine and reestablish Big Basin?



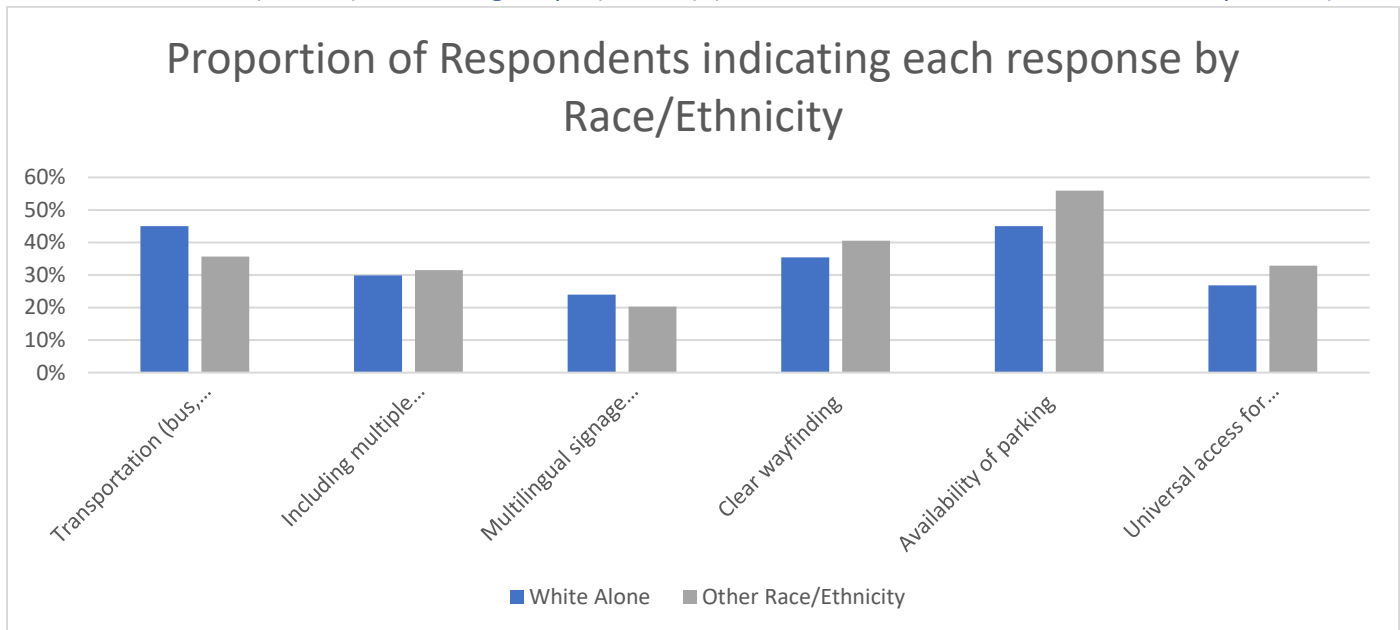
10. What would make Big Basin more accessible, welcoming, and inclusive?

- Transportation (bus, shuttle, etc.)
- Including multiple perspectives in interpretive/educational materials
- Multi-lingual signage and materials
- Clear wayfinding
- Availability of parking
- Universal access for parking, facilities, and trails (for mobility impairment)
- Other: Write-in

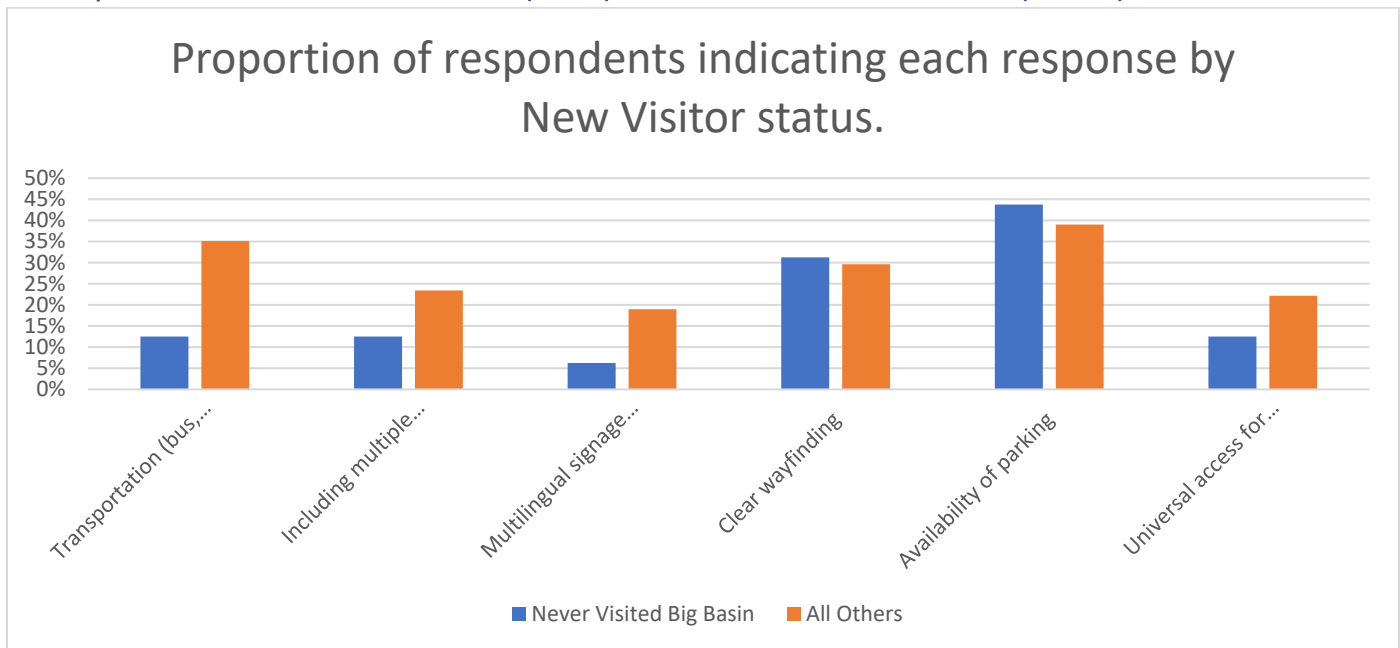
Participants within 20 miles of the park (n=387) , and those further away (n=576)



White/Caucasian (n=522) vs other groups (n=143) (remove “decline to state” from comparison)



Participants who have NEVER visited (n=16) with those who have visited (n=948)

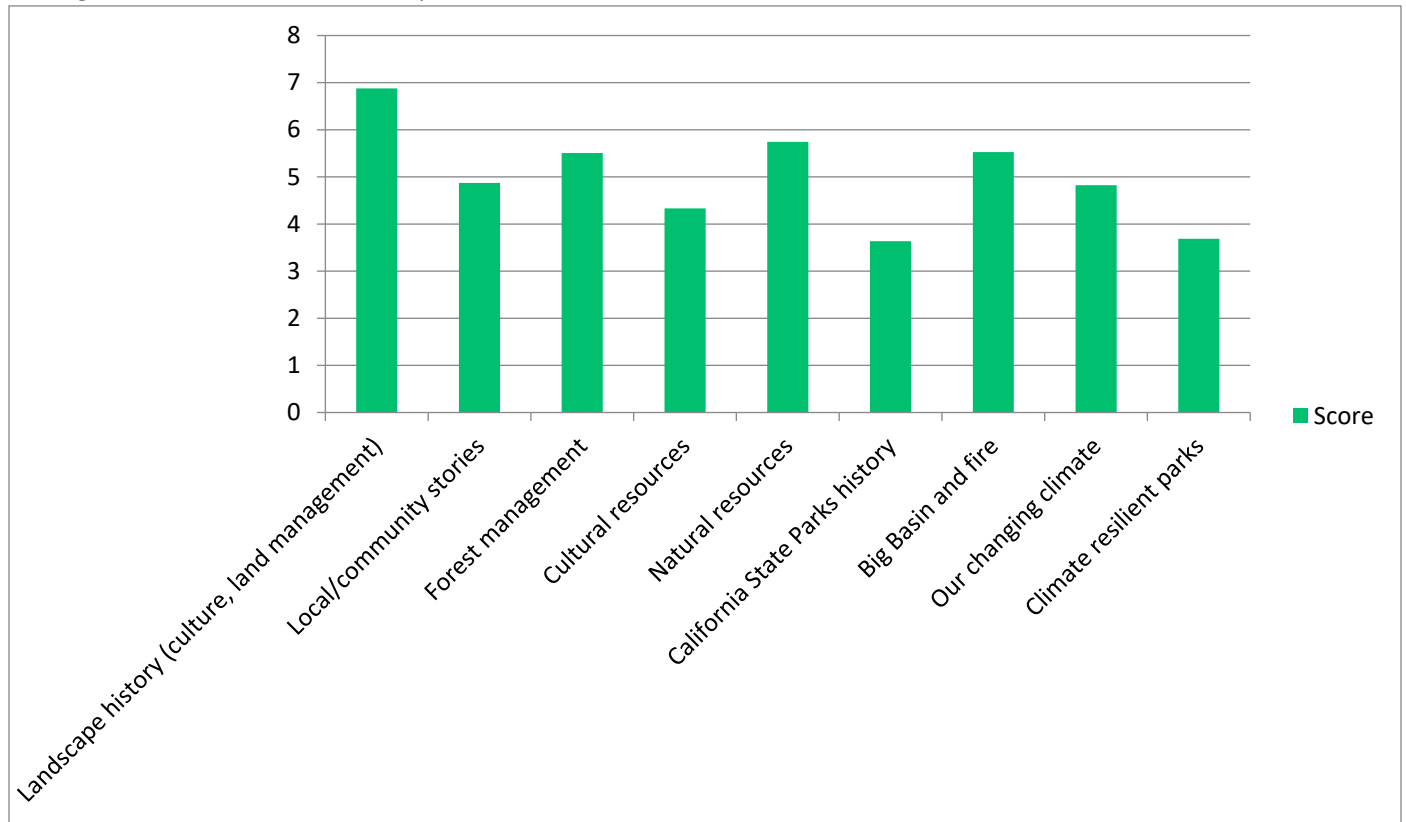


10A. What would make Big Basin more accessible, welcoming, and inclusive?



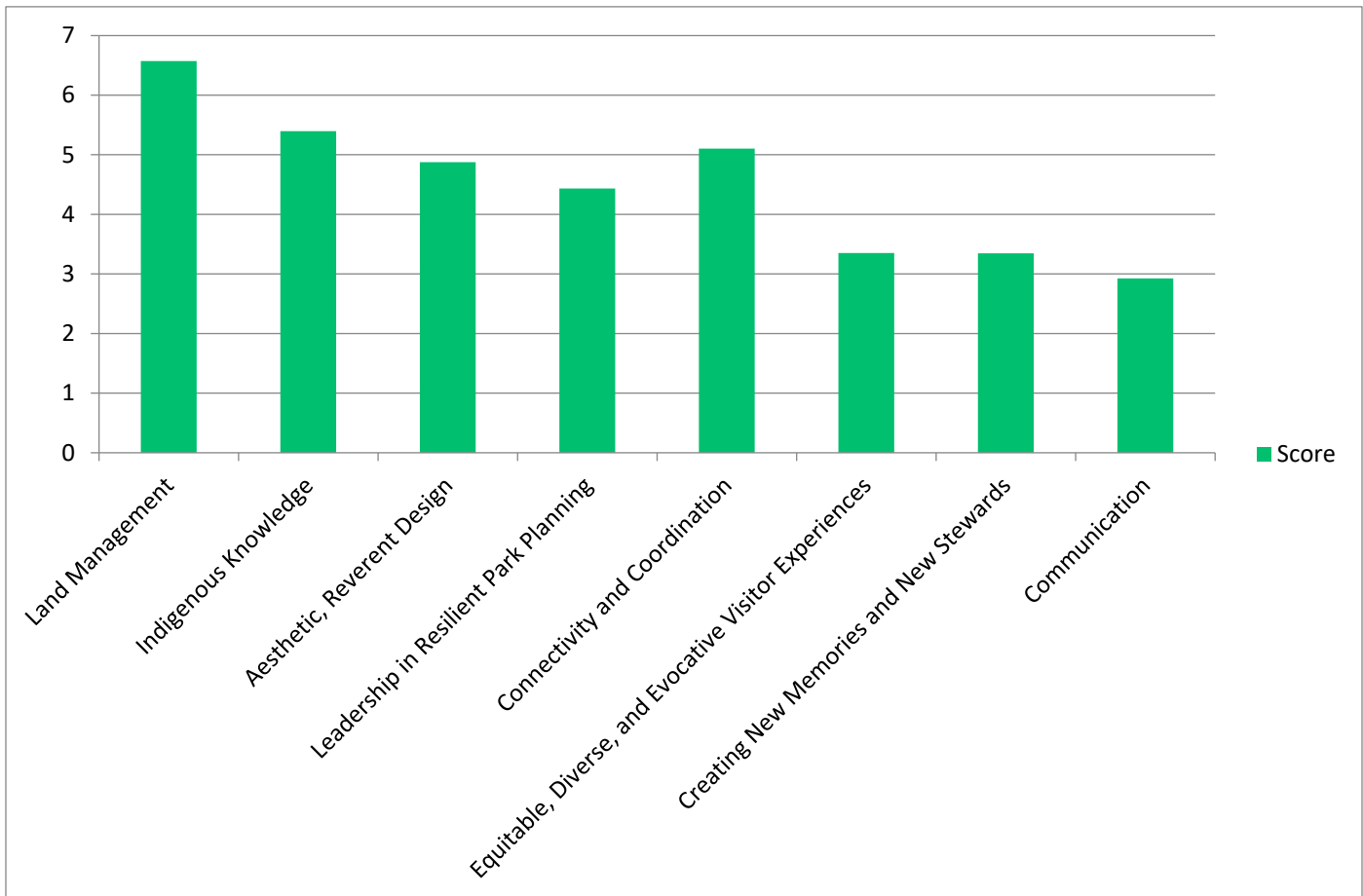
11. What stories are most important to tell at Big Basin?

Participants gave top ranking to Landscape history, Natural Resources, and Big Basin and fire. Forest management was a close runner up.



Note: Scores are calculated using a linear weighting function based on ranked choice voting.

12. The eight Guiding Principles intended to provide a foundation for reimagining and reestablishing Big Basin are shared here, and are summarized below. These draft principles will be refined through community input, including this survey. Which principles are most important to realizing your vision for Big Basin?
Participants prioritized Land Management, Connectivity and Coordination, and Indigenous Knowledge.



Note: Scores are calculated using a linear weighting function based on ranked choice voting.

13. Do you have additional comments about the Guiding Principles? I would like to make a comment about:

Additional Comments on Aesthetic, Reverent Design



- I Hope Big Basin will somehow be restored to a relatively modern park but still be somewhat funky at the same time.
- structures should be minimal and historic
- We should remember why Big Basin is such a treasure. It's about experiencing the beauty and majesty of the redwoods and diverse natural landscape. In the years just prior to the CZU fires, Big Basin on a summer weekend was no picnic. You had to arrive very early to find parking and then get out of the visitor center area and on the trails before all the people showed up. If I want to experience crowds of people and cars circling parking lots waiting for a space to open up, I'll just stay in Santa Cruz. Thanks !
- NA
- When my son was young, we enjoyed the "tent cabins" that had dense privacy walls of large huckleberry's surrounding each site. While I'm too old to take advantage of them, the back-country trail camps offered a very good wilderness experience according to the many back packers that I spoke to over the years. The ones along Waddell creek looked very nice to me.
- include lots of mountain biking trails!
- The last visitor center's remodel seemed out of place; it didn't belong in a forest setting. It seemed more suited for Yosemite. I hope we consider river rock, sandstone and local stones when developing the exterior.

- Many return visitors have held on to the tradition of Big Basin as a place that remained as natural as possible. The rustic buildings and simplicity of the park enhance a peaceful and natural experience. It is a respite place for the young and old to enjoy by experiencing nature and getting an opportunity to learn about the forest and how to respect the natural beauty it has to offer. The best way to honor the park would be to retain its original look, simplicity and culture. Traditionalists go to Big Basin year after year because it offers a respite to the grind of life in the city. All of us who have enjoyed this park for generations could always count on the familiarity of the parks buildings and landmarks to rejuvenate our soul. It should be a place where generations of families can continue to enjoy the beauty of the trees and wildlife in a natural state unhampered by gimmicks and glam simply to enjoy those majestic trees and listen to the natural sounds of the forest.
- I love the idea of having things of artistic beauty that go with the character. Architecture should really shine in places rather than trying to be "historic" - embrace modern, ecological, stunning design.
- I hope the design of facilities are not just cost-driven.
- What makes Big Basin stand out in my memory are all the times spent at the log cabin visitor center/museum and the old amphitheater. I would be so disappointed to see these replaced with glassy glitzy modern structures. Can we please have the log cabin visitor center back???
- It would be nice not to drive in but stay for days in lodging to absorb the meaning of place, to walk, sketch, photo, sit to watch the time pass by and nature flow. Also would be nice to see elk again
- I loved the log cabin style of the old Visitor Center/Park Headquarters. The redwood logs insulated really well. I was surprised how cool that building stayed on hot days after I'd been baking in the kiosk. However, the layout of HQ prevented the Visitor Service Aides from serving visitors efficiently. I recommend designing a building that has more visitor service windows, and locating the building away from major roadways. Also: no wood shingles, and please consider rodent proofing. A month before the fire, a ranger pointed out to me that the wooden roof was covered in debris and was a fire hazard. He also pointed out all the holes where rodents were entering.

Additional Comments on Communication



- I believe and trust that partnership and decision makers will be honest, open and transparent with progress, which is why I ranked them low,
- It would be nice to see more widespread information regarding the park and it's rebuilding. Big Basin is not just a Northern California treasure.
- There has been on communication with neighbors and how the general park plan is going to effect them.
- These things are difficult to navigate on an iPhone...
- Please keep open communication with the local community (Boulder Creek). I didn't know about this website until today 1/7/22. Thank you.
- i think the guiding principles are ridiculous. just make the park enjoyable and accessible to everyone. it does n't need to be a political statement
- It seems to me that the park now is in the hands of bureaucrats who are making for themselves life time jobs of "rebuilding". After a year and a half after the fire there is far less danger to enter the park than after an ordinary winter storm. Yes, some facilities need to be rebuild, but there is absolutely no reason for closing all of the trails. I am afraid that the "reimaged" park is going to be a big daycare for babies with compulsory wearing diapers upon entering.

- State Parks should work with local organizations such as the Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society and the California Invasive Plant Council. In order for these types of environmental organizations to make informed comments about the recovery process, members need to be able to observe the situation first hand. Although most trails were damaged by the fire, and there are some hazards, fit and experienced hikers and ecologists can hike these trails with minimal risk. Special permits should be issued to allow access so that monitoring can be done. Volunteer experts may be able to assist State Parks staff by visiting remote areas and monitoring vegetation recovery and recording invasive plant infestations.
- Would love to know about volunteering opportunities to help move restoration forward.
- When will the park road reopen? There has been no information or updates -- even if trails are not open cyclists use this as a route. I understand buildings and trails will take some time but can't you reopen the road now?
- I believe it is imperative that the protection of the resources be held above all other considerations in your planning effort. Over the 30 years I spent working for parks programs were implemented that focused on increasing visitation and revenue which led to deteriorating resources. At Big Basin in the 1960's the park was allowed to rest and rejuvenate during the winter months, then due to efforts to increase revenue facilities were expanded which led to compaction in the valley floor. I believe facilities should be located outside of the areas with old growth redwoods and hiking trails should be the main recreational focus in the old growth areas. With the increased demand I think looking at setting visiting limits should be considered. Bill Beat
- State Parks' vision for Big Basin is really unclear. I appreciate you are seeking input but there's no reason to be quiet about your dreams for what Reimagining Big Basin can accomplish, for the park itself, and for the park system broadly. If you have goals, state them. If you want to be bold, be bold. Right now it feels like you are going through the motions of asking for input, and I am not confident that the outcome will be anything new, different, or substantial. That, it seems, is a communication problem, not about the condition, recovery, and planning, but about the vision - the framework within which the other pieces sit.

Additional Comments on Connectivity



- Would love to see more purpose built trails to connect the park head quarters with the coast; more back country camping sites; longer bike routes that connect as well as possible to other parks in the SC mountains.
- I would love to see secure parking outside the main park areas and a shuttle to popular hiking/day use areas. This would increase the natural ambience of the park and decrease environmental impacts of visitors.
- I would love to take my son further into the forest than we can usually go by foot. Mountain bike access would allow us to see more of the park. We regularly ride in other places.
- Please keep connection of sea to skyline
- I'd like to see Big Basin via bicycle, and hope that a sparse network of narrow trails that reach all edges of the park will be established to allow visitors the wonderful opportunity to see the park without driving in. This would make Big Basin a premier stop for cycle tourists along the coast with minimal cost and minimal impact.
- I really love planning long runs through multiple parks in one day. I cannot wait for the skyline to the sea 50k to return! There is nothing better than engulfing yourself in redwoods and streams for multiple hours at a time.
- Responsible recreation including bike-friendly singletrack are very important. The park is very large and much of further reaches are rarely used and could support multi use trails. Wilder

ranch is a good model for these usages and trail stewards are ready to maintain and develop sustainable trails for all trail users.

- Trail connectivity to allow people to immerse themselves in the park is critical to promote and understanding of regrowth and instill a sense of value for the landscape and processes.
- Please consider mountain bike access to connector trails, especially those with low historical foot traffic / on outer boundaries of the park.
- Mountain bike and pedal assist bike access is very important and should be included in the planning process
- Consider integrating guiding principles
- The backcountry and lengthy trail system was such an important feature to such an important park.
- We need to reestablish the park has a place for everyone to enjoy not just for the few. It needs to have paved bicycle paths for young families, shared hiking and mountain bike trails for young and older adults, and updated camping locations for everyone to enjoy. In my 25 past years of enjoying the park, the biggest challenge was parking. We need to have more spaces that can be located away from the big trees that can be accessed by a shuttle. We need to have better trail system that connects more points of interest. Finally, if we can connect the trails from Big Basin to Wilder Ranch or to the Coastal Rail trail it would be even more inclusive.
- Non motorized transportation also improves public health
- In this time of rebuilding, it would be awesome to include more Mountain Biking trails, from Green, to Blue, to Blue/Black, and maybe even Black Diamond single track! Walking and hiking trails of course would also be awesome as well. I really think this rebuilding time is a great opportunity to really expand Mountain Biking and Hiking trails in the Santa Cruz Mountains.
- Biking trails that could connect to the fire road that takes you to the coast, further parts of the park, and potentially Coast Dairies and San Vicente Redwoods.
- Providing connectivity to neighboring parks and the whole Bay Area is important, see Bay Trail. Providing mountain biking access and trails is important to allowing longer trips and exposure to the different ecosystems that comprise our region.
- Please bring back the trails in addition to planning for carbon-free transportation to and from the park.
- Please include trails for mountain bikes. Ever growing numbers of people prefer to enjoy the outdoors by riding their bike.
- I think creating passage from Hwy 236 up and over to Hwy 1 in the form of a bike/hike trail would be very appealing to folks. I think it is somehow more exciting to see things form a cohesiveness not a dead end.
- Trails through the park and connecting to other areas surrounding the park accessible to e-mountain bikes are incredibly important to me. As I age I cannot enjoy the parks as I used to and my e-bike allows me to do that. Unfortunately we are discriminated against by hikers and regular mountain bikers in many places. Do you realize that there are no scientific studies which prove that e-bikes are more harmful to trails than regular mountain bikes; all the "evidence" cited is either anecdotal or based on an individuals' "experience". There are scientific and statistically valid studies that show that e-bikes are no better or worse for trails than regular mountain bikes.
- Connecting to coast dairies for mountain bike access would be great.
- Connecting trails to other parks
- New park facilities should have historic features and while ADA compliant and fire resistant, also blend in with the natural surrounds. Yosemite and other national parks have done a good job of this with their new buildings. Architecture that is out of place or not well thought out will have a detrimental effect on the visitor experience.

- Restore longer 15-20 mile loop trails
- Providing useful and engaging connections to surrounding parks and spaces is important to me, especially connections by bicycle.
- For trails, there are lots of organized hiking groups whose leaders (I am one) could be a great resource for your planning and maybe to volunteer for maintenance. Reach out. Meetup.com has a lot of such groups listed.
- Please consider creating a multi-use bike accessible single track connection through the park. Thank you!
- I think it's good to have some destinations be a bit difficult to reach. If everything is very easy to attain, there is not as much reason to keep returning and exploring the park. It's nice to leave some inspiration in your designs / e.g. not make everything drive up and through.
- More information on getting kids to big basin.
- There are many long distance trails in the park that would be more accessible to families if bicycles were allowed.
- We visited big basin one time with friends right before the fire. We really enjoyed our visit, but found it hard to get around. I was surprised that we had to get in the car to get places. It would be nice to be able to walk or bike from the campsites to the store, etc without having to navigate the roads with traffic, trailers, etc. Especially with young kids that aren't super confident on their bikes.
- A timeline for reopening 236 would be really helpful. Mainly I ride my bicycle through the park, stop for water, and admire the redwoods. I don't need a lot of park resources to enjoy the beautiful trees and scenery, but right now it's totally closed to everyone, even people who just want to stay on 236. The current "Reimagining" process seems to signal that it will be years before the park reopens in any capacity. Prioritizing restoring access in some way is more important than creating the most perfect park ever. The overcrowding of our parks during COVID shows that we need more natural spaces to share with each other.



- This was the first state park I ever visited when I arrived in California. it is a place i have returned to over and over both with my children and friends from overseas. it was our go to park. I would like to see some of the historic buildings rebuilt rather than some modern building. So many of us have wonderful memories of this beautiful place.
- Open to ebikes
- Would like to see more opportunities for mountain biking within the park and not just limited to fire roads.
- What about remember old memories? Big Basin Redwoods is the oldest California State Park, and there are so many stories and memories held there. To be able to create new memories while holding the old memories is very important.
- I can't wait to return to Big Basin and begin sharing the beauty with my young family. With that, a percentage of visitors including myself are not able to hike to some of the majestic area of the park any longer but could ride a bicycle. For those visitors like myself having an established crew of trail builders create and maintain bicycle trail access would be a major improvement to the park. I hope the past issues of bicyclists receiving tickets due to using formerly off limit trails will come to an end. Bicyclists are not the enemy of preservation of areas like Big Basin but rather they are typically passionate advocates for such spaces. Allowing more bicycle access throughout Big Basin would be a fantastic new approach to rebuilding this area for future visitors.

- I work in environmental ed, so I understand and appreciate what you are trying to accomplish. In addition to important themes like forest resilience and climate change, please emphasize enjoyment and wonder. Today's kids are bombarded with messages of doom about the future. Falling in love with a place is the best way to make them want to fiercely protect it.
- Big Basin is going to be bigger and better this time around. New memories with my family and friends.
- We loved coming here with family and our dog and walking the pathway by the river with the old picnic tables. We hope there will be a similar dog friendly option. I always wanted to do a backpacking trip here as well (without the dog is fine).
- Make the park open to young people and folks who don't have the resources to travel for nature.

Additional Comments on Diverse Visitor Experiences



- Having as many roads, parking lots and picnic areas as possible to help people with mobility impairment enjoy the park most!
- Visitor experience should contemplate the idea of trails and more backcountry camping options. Also, bike packing(allowing use of bikes) would allow people to explore further, more remote corners of the park
- Hard to decipher what this means. It would be good to maybe given an example of equitable and diverse visitor experiences would be.
- I would like to see Mountain bike access in the park, on narrow trails. Not all the trails. These could be a separate area of the park, used to tie together other parks bike trails with Big Basin.
- Would like to see dedicated, mountain bike only trails. Mountain biking is a valuable way to diversify your user base in terms of age and wealth (i.e. make the park not just about old rich white people)
- I would like to see handicap accessible buildings and access to at least some of the trails. Keeping some trails wide enough/ smooth enough to enable a wheel chair to be used. Maybe rentable or borrowable all terrain wheelchairs/scooters available to use. However, I would not like Big Basin to be too commercialized or overly manmade in use and aesthetics.
- Again, I would like to reiterate consideration of equitable designation of actual trail usage for mountain biking.

- Access to the park via programming and outreach to disadvantaged neighborhoods within the Bay Area to allow everyone to experience nature and learn about the natural resources and history of California's natural wonders.
- don't discriminate against mountain bikers, keep an open mind and use science and facts to determine trail use policy. Don't let small interest groups influence fair and equitable use of the park
- Opening Park trails for foot traffic is the most important thing to me.
- Bicycling is the future, a lot more access everywhere.
- To make visitors of different backgrounds feel more welcomed at Big Basin, it's important to consider sharing different stories and voices than the ones you typically see in parks like this. How did different immigrant groups contribute to Big Basin and to this part of the Santa Cruz Mountains? Whose voices have history forgotten? Whose labors have been forgotten? Who used to live here? Up above, I raised the question of how/whether Chinese immigrants contributed to this area. Seeing educational signs or resources that relate to my background and experiences, seeing pictures of people who look like me and my family, would bind me closer to the park and make me feel like I belong.
- I loved Big Basin. I hope I can enjoy it as much once again. I would love to see it have more accessibility to bikes to enjoy the parks. I am not asking for a mountain biking shredding destination kind of place, but more trails built specifically so one can explore the park on a bike. Thank you.
- Trail Runners are the largest active user group of trails in the United States yet have the least amount of visibility in our parks. We have so much to contribute. We are collecting ONE MILLION DOLLARS to be part of the new Big Basin. I am busy tonight and could not make the meeting. I hope to be part of the development process. Thank you for your consideration. Kindly, Greg Lanctot Advisory Board - American Trail Running Association Pacific Coast Trail Runs The Trail Portal, LLC
- More narrow trails open to bicycles. Connections to Ridge Trail, Coastal Trail, Bikepacking opportunities.
- Please strongly consider multiuse trails - use Wilder Ranch as a good template
- People use parks for ALL sorts of activities -- running, picnicking, hiking, meditating, horse back riding, biking, family time, dog exercise, etc. I happen to love multi-use trails and zones, but not everyone does. Please consider surveying park go-ers to understand the conditions that will make them comfortable supporting as many activities as possible (and reasonable) in the parks. For example, maybe certain trails are hiker only. Maybe certain zones are 'quiet' zones. Nisene Marks in Santa Cruz is a nice model. https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=666
- I would love to be able to go on long bike rides on dirt roads in the park (10 miles or more) on well planned and maintained natural surfaces. Long loops of double and single track trails for all abilities without technical sections. Basically long gentle roads and trails that take visitors deeper into the park than a short loop around the main center. Work with Santa Cruz Trail Alliance to plan and build a new focus on "gravel bikes" and road bikes not just Mountain Bikes. Thank you for reading my comments. Marty
- Being able to be empathetic and understanding with those who have strong opinions for their visions. Enjoying this resource for everyone in their own way is important so we each take away our unique memories of Big Basin.
- The reconstructed trails should be multi use trails to provide equitable and diverse access to all visitors. Additionally, Big Basin should build new multi use trails. The recent Covid 19 pandemic has increased the trail usage significantly. New multi use trails will take pressure off old trails that were suffering from over use and environmental damage... reduce erosion, habitat separation... THANK YOU STAFF FOR REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY! KEEP THE GOOD WORK UP AND LETS REBUILD BIG BASIN. Regards, Patrick
- Multi-use loop trails for mountain biking and hiking. Previous park policies restricted mountain bikes to fire roads. Allow bikes on single-track trails, too.

- Irrelevant
- Make getting backcountry permits easier and less expensive. I would also like to see more sites specifically designed for thru-hikers like Waterman Gap Trail Camp. Also, make fire regulations easily accessible to be up to date on current restrictions.
- We must welcome all ages, abilities, incomes, languages, and places visitors come from in our materials and on-site resources. We must have a work-trade option for people to enjoy the park who cannot afford a cash contribution.

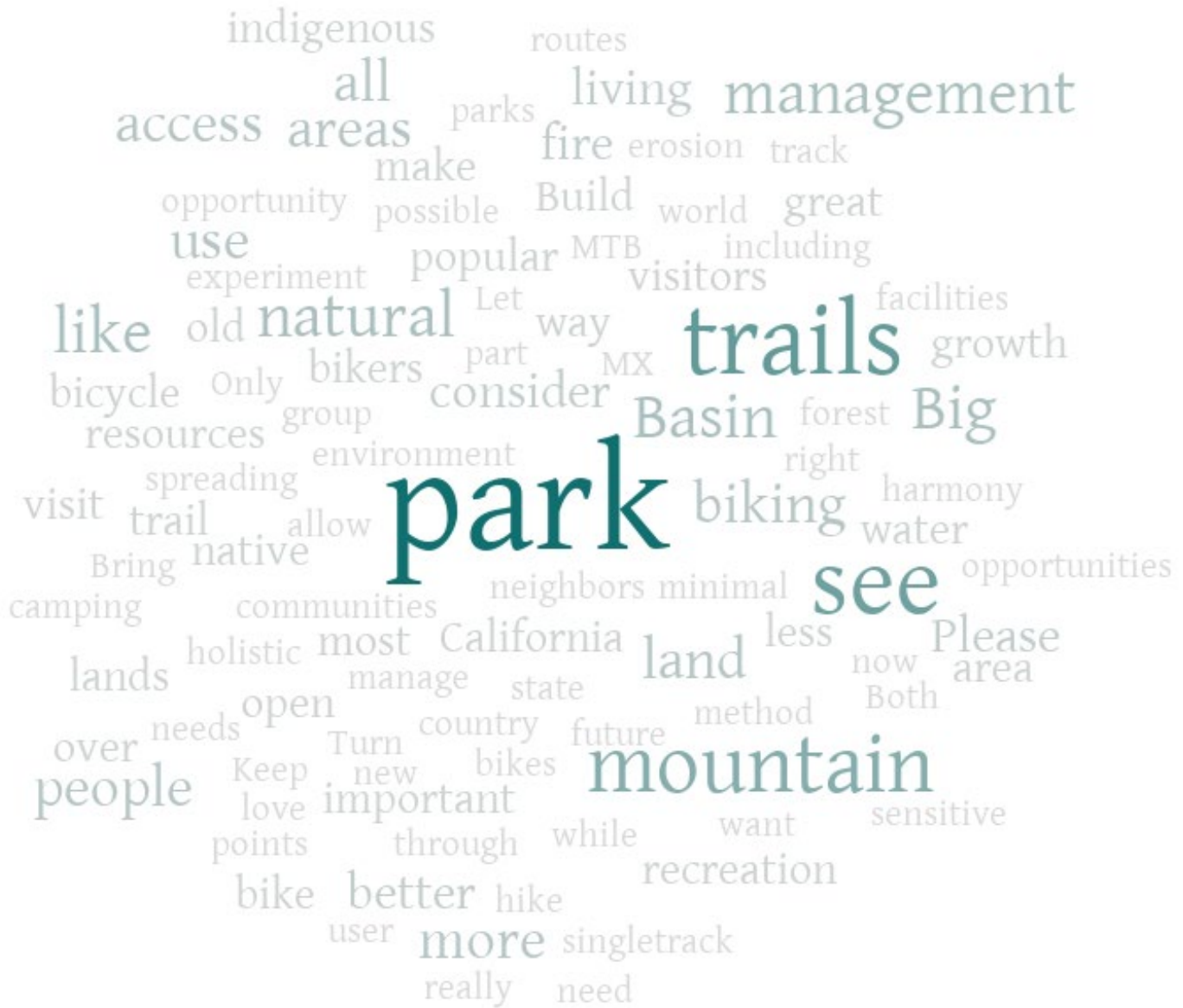
Additional Comments on Indigenous Knowledge



- Educate about indigenous knowledge foremost
- Include "indigenous" memories & wisdom go current & past park staff & volunteers
- <https://amahmutsun.org/>
- Not relevant to today's concerns about forest management and climate change.
- Land Back. Involve the local Amah Mutsun Tribal Band in the sustainable management of the land going into the future. It was their land once and it should be again.
- Knowing what the people of the land who were there before us, thought of this place, these trees, would be very special and enhance our experience quite a bit.
- I'm curious about why "indigenous knowledge" and "land management" are called out as separate entities in this list. Land management evokes indigenous knowledge explicitly, and in a way that I think is both respectful and achievable. I think by calling it out separately it almost lessens its role in land management? I feel there has also been a lot of over simplification when it comes to indigenous practices. I may be generalizing my own experiences, but I've heard a lot of people say things like "oh you just need to do controlled burns, indigenous people knew this." Completely ignoring the fact that you need favorable conditions to keep a controlled burn from turning into an uncontrolled burn. From that

perspective, I think that "land management" frames 'indigenous knowledge' in an appropriate context by pairing it with other information.

- I greatly respect this as a guiding principle. The parks system is designed to steward land its crazy to think how long the original land stewards have been rejected from conversations on park management. In my mind the old park mantras of leave no trace are lacking in that they separate humanity from ecosystems. Humanity is part of any ecosystem and to deny either the ecosystem or the humans in it is equivalent to sticking our heads in the ground. Visitors should be asked to steward not to 'take only photos leave only footsteps'.
- The idea that indigenous people were ideal caretakers of the land is probably a fallacy. We've learned a lot about ecological systems way past what they've understood. Decisions going forward should be based mainly on science and the long view.
- Seems like good insight into how to do deal with fires effectively.
- The Amah Mutsun Land Trust should be involved in this planning process and represented at future events.
- I believe that trails and indigenous knowledge and the two most important planning considerations. Trails offer visitors a unique and individual opportunity to connect with nature and in turn become earth stewards. I hope the Big Basin offers trails for all user groups and is built in partnership with the Amah Mutsun Land Trust. Indigenous folks have stewarded this land for generations and are leaders in climate adaption. I would love to see the new park plan work incorporate their practices and knowledge.
- provide additional information on the history of indigenous tribes/people in the area
- Accept and use ALL *good* science/knowledge regardless of where it comes from.
- I think including indigenous knowledge in the park's redesign and making it a core part of the park is paramount. The park is built on stolen lands and should honor those who came before the settlers and white people.
- Please work directly with local indigenous people on what they want represented
- My family has been coming to Big Basin since I was a preteen. My wife and I are 72 and 73 years of age. We want the park to reflect the history of the parks thru the years, as if the terrible fire never happened. I know this is pie in the sky, but that is our wish!
- Indigenous knowledge, both past and present, should be at the forefront of all fire recovery and fire management principles.



- Equal access for all user groups including MTB
- I enjoyed the way the park was before, natural beauty, camping facilities, beautiful trails and just the right amount of amenities. Would hate to see it overbuilt, it should remain a place to visit to see and enjoy the great costal Redwood forest.
- Please consider incorporating mountain biking into future trail management/construction where appropriate. Big Basin is a popular park and while I love mountain biking I also realize mixing hikers and bikers in the most popular areas is not good. Please consider single-track bike-legal trails in less popular/further out areas of the park. It would be important that these trails are designed in a way that encourage reasonable speeds (such trails also usually work well for erosion control etc.) and could be in areas of the park that are less accessible to foot traffic.
- I'd like to see Big Basin via bicycle, and would like to see singletrack trails that reach all edges of the park so visitors the wonderful opportunity to see the park without driving in. This would make Big Basin a premier stop for cycle tourists along the coast with minimal cost and minimal impact.

- Build a nice MX track please. I'd look carefully at how Auburn recreation is managed. It provided multi use for everyone. I'd broaden net of users especially now since for certain area in park restoration will not be likely in our lifetime. Why not focus on building a MX park exclusive to electric dirt bikes?
- Get camping out of old growth
- Would love to see increased Mountain Bike Access
- There really needs to be more singletrack trails available for mountain bikers.
- I want to make sure the MTB community is included in discussion
- Keep equestrians out and add biking trails
- Keep the area as simple as possible-
- I didn't see equitable recreation opportunities as a value.
- Big basic really needs to focus on opening and allowing more legal Mountain bike and gravel cycling trails. It is a real missed opportunity there to engage with and support the demands of the local communities.
- More biking access to trails
- redwood forest management, old growth
- I hope to visit the old growth trees which survived the fire.
- Increase job opportunities for indigenous and native populations to manage the park and the land.
- It would be great to have several routes to exit the park in case of fire
- Educate bicycle track erosion issues and cite violations Build and maintain environmental friendly bicycle routes through the back country . Enforce neighbors private property trespass issues coming from and going to the parklands .
- I would like to see narrow trail use approved for mountain biking
- Better mountain bike access would be great
- I vote to prioritize conservation over recreation. Both are possible!
- Habitat restoration.
- I would like to see the park manage it's land for fire resiliency, both to protect the park but also to be responsible neighbors to other landowners and communities to minimize fires from growing large on park lands and spreading into neighboring lands. Sustainable forestry/logging, fuels management, chipping, masticating, controlled burning, should all be a part of the puzzle.
- Relating how landscape level planning (e.g., choosing native landscaping; not using pesticides, insecticides, herbicides; creating defensible space around structures) that will be part of the reimagining project can be applied locally at residential and neighborhood projects.
- if you want to include more diverse group of people and younger people, and more stewards, you could do so by having trails be open to cyclists
- Please consider spreading parking/access points to other areas to avoid excessive congestion during popular visitation times. For those of us wishing to hike and experience nature, alternate access points in less crowded areas would be a plus. Spots such as Little Basin should be considered.

- It is important to me that the park allow the creation of trails oriented towards mountain bikes. Mountain bikers are a large user group that have as much right to public land as anyone else, so they should not be shut out of public lands as often happens.
- You are over managing this park. Just open it to visitors and let people hike trails. We don't need exhibits and visitor centers and programs to open. It is a natural area... not a museum. Don't try to turn it into something different than it is. Let people visit.
- How can you improve management in this climate change era? How can you introduce natural fire methods and indigenous ways of living while still keeping it safe/accessible for public/camping/etc? I'd like to see a better holistic method of living regeneratively. California should experiment with a completely new method of living in harmony with environment/water/planet/etc. Use Big Basin as a "lab" experiment for the new way of living in CA .. recycle all water. Compost everything (food/waste/human excrement/urine); use only wind/solar/geothermal/etc; prohibit plastics/toxins from the park. Only use disposable wood/natural products. I'd like to see a full circle, holistic, and zero waste/energy/water/etc environment. Let's clean up CA and show the world we are better and enlightened from this. We have a chance to remake Big Basin and our state parks now to be cleaner/better/healthier/natural/etc. Turn waste into energy. Be a model for the rest of the state and country on how to be in harmony with planet. Bring in permaculture experts from Occidental Arts & Ecology and bring in art and music to the mix . .beautify the natural world and parks in the process. Create an indigenous viewpoint and blueprint for making it better. Incorporate history and make it the most firesafe (wildfires/etc) and progressive wildfire environment for future. Build out of brick/steel/stone/firesafe products/materials with natural elements.
- How Native American land management practices can be used to mitigate catastrophic wildfires.
- Protection and management of sensitive species and sensitive habitats Protect and conserve water resources, including natural waterways and springs and reducing domestic water uses Consider compostable toilet facilities instead of flush toilets.
- Maintaining the trail system through the park to allow visitors to experience the entire park.
- The most important issue in California and the West is Land Management. California has been paved over and developed and people have been encouraged to move here and encroach on our precious resources. We need to teach and require good stewardship of our resources, in the park systems, all schools, the government and in the media.

[illegible]

- You forgot the role of the trees. A national treasure. A world recognized one. Rest of elements are b. s.
- What are goals for number of visitors per year based off of prior years? Are you guys looking to grow? By how much etc.?
- Involve community in re-establishment of native species. Case a wide net among the many conservancies and parks reaching from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. Volunteers at the Presidio of San Francisco's Habitat Stewards program and the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy would be delighted to make the trip south for a day to help out.
- Please expedite access. Please limit the inclusion of contemporary social mandates into the park service that incline those in green jackets to exclude the rest of us from their perfect nature.
- I think this is a great principle to focus on, particularly in helping individual visitors see that they have a role in providing for the park's future. Individual actions can have both big negative effects (like introducing invasive plants) and positive effects (like encouraging others to be aware of invasive species and be careful not to introduce them).
- These are comprehensive and well thought out, in particular the up-front emphasis on indigenous perspectives and cultural knowledge. I would appreciate more information about the leadership principle, and the form and process that effort will follow. Will the participants in that leadership body or bodies reflect the diversity of the populations the park intends to serve, and the indigenous perspectives it intends to embrace and put into practice?
- This seems an amazing opportunity to both promote resource preservation and enhance equitable trail use and future connectivity. Inclusion of cycling trails, not just roads, would be of great benefit and if properly managed, economic gain.

- Please don't over think the work of opening the park. The people of the Central Coast need a place to visit the backcountry. Here are some ideas: 1. Make it fair and equitable for each person's visit. If you need multiple languages on signs in the front country, then do it. 2. Rebuild with a unified theme. Pick something and go with it. Don't hodgepodge the design. And don't use modern architecture for buildings. 3. Don't over think this. The number one goal is to get the park open and used by the public. Make decisions and then run with them. 4. Don't make the experience Disney Land. We go to hike, not have wonderful, lightweight experiences with 0.5 miles of trail. When you leave the trailhead, everyone should feel like they are in the forest, even if on a paved path. 5. Provide some accessible experiences with nicely built low maintenance trails. 6. Use steel signage in the backcountry to deter vandalism. 7. Don't delay and over think what needs to be done. 8. Rebuild with an eye on easy maintenance and restoration. The biggest problem is building with materials and designs that are costly. 9. Go Dark Sky! The stars are the second wilderness. Check out parks like Lassen for inspiration.
- There are 2 and only 2 groves of uncut Redwoods left in Santa Cruz County and the Grove at Big Basin is one of them and the only one that was undisturbed by development before it became the first state park in the USA that was opened by President Teddy Roosevelt. It was where the root of environmentalism started when a photographer was not allowed to take pictures of the old growth at a hotel that is were Henry Cowell Redwoods in Felton is today. The photographer Andrew Hill was told of another grove that hadn't yet been cut but was to be and that is the one in Big Basin. Andrew Hill and his Sempervirens Club <https://sempervirens.org/about/story/> saved the trees and created most likely the most important place in the Western USA.

Other thoughts/ideas.

- 1. Put the park on its own microgrid to be self sufficient in energy. Have zero overhead power lines, for both safety and esthetics. Disconnect it from the grid. Remove all existing overhead lines. Let's not have a fire from a downed line. 2. Have educational sessions explaining how the park is self- sufficient in energy. Treat the park as an energy laboratory. Collaborate with a university. 3. Do the above in all State Parks.
- I envision Big Basin as a premier cycling and hiking destination. Access for all user groups, cycling hiking and equestrian, on ALL trails within the park.
- We need to maximize MTB trails. California is behind so many states in outdoor conservation.
- The different categories and descriptions are confusing and appear s to be a lot of overlap. Not 100% sure what you are asking
- The State needs to accept the principle that we live on Spaceship Earth and there are NO lifeboats. The message that we need to protect and preserve Mother Earth has got to be our highest priority for our own survival. California's State Parks are only a beginning in that endeavor as places where the citizens of California can learn to appreciate the environment that supports them and, in turn, learn to support the concept of protecting the environment.
- I don't see anything about balancing number of visitors with the number of people a park can support. Sustainable visitation perhaps? Over-crowding, too many car trips were always a problem in the old-growth grove especially. Would rather see a healthy forest than a too-well-traveled one.
- Encourage volunteerism -- particularly habitat restoration (invasive non-native species removal, etc.). Avoid silliness -- like Big Foot trinkets in the gift shop. And most of all, make it clear that the Native Americans who lived here prior to European contact kept the size of their population to an admirably small SUSTAINABLE size, and did so in a mostly peaceful manner. Human over-population is the most dire threat we face.
- Does coordinated roads mean more roads being built? I do not think that needs to happen.

- Just hope the park can recover soon. It would be nice to see the trees again. Looking forward to it.
- This rank ordering exercise is really an insult to the planning process. All of these are important and saying that there is something that should receive less attention than the others means that there is hypothetically some that can receive less attention than is required to insure the park's survival and re-opening with access for all who will respect its environment.
- I feel that Land Management and Indigenous knowledge could be 1 principle, combined. It feels like Indigenous knowledge falls under Land Management.
- For our CA parks, we aren't "visitors"; we are stewards. As California residents, we should be involved in the future of our lands. Big Basin leadership should reflect the stakeholders and people who live, work, and thrive in CA. The possibility that our coast redwoods will become extinct in my generation brings me great sadness. We need to incorporate indigenous practices that protected the lands for centuries before us. Our European / western religious ideas that "the land serves us" and is a "source of potential wealth" has proved to be extremely destructive and unsustainable.
- I sincerely appreciate your effort to get community input. In addition to my survey responses, it may be useful to know that I live almost 400 miles away. I returned several times because of all of the wonderful features of the park itself, and because the tent cabins made you feel like you had your own tiny piece of the forest - it was wonderful.
- Ranking is somewhat irrelevant-all issues need to be addressed.
- Strive to serve those who are drawn to the park for evolving reasons. It has been my experience over several decades that park leadership is slow to change to new trends and interests regarding park use. Look at who your users are. They have diversified but the Park is stuck several decades in the past. Many people want to experience the park for recreation and its natural beauty. Be more welcoming to groups like dirt bicycling (gravel, mt. bike, etc). this is growing recreational segment that continues to be excluded from a majority of trails. Work with responsible bike organizations to rebuild Big Basin in a fashion that welcomes more than hikers. Thanks for recreating a park that is for everyone.
- Some of these guiding principles are vague, so I don't understand very well what's to goal of the principle might be (particularly Leadership in Resilient park planning; Equitable, diverse and evocative visitor experiences). I followed the link to <https://reimaginingbigbasin.org/about/> to get more details, but found only the message "It looks like nothing was found at this location."
- While I think accessibility is good, it shouldn't come at the expense of the wilderness. Potentially low-impact activities, like backpacking, were incredibly difficult to do in the park pre-czu. Meanwhile, clearing space for developments like amphitheaters, group campgrounds, and paved trails feels much more destructive and much worse of a nature experience. Also, I appreciate the thought of the new headquarters reflecting the old architecture in a sustainable way.
- They are all pertinent and a challenge to prioritize. Recreation and conservation are not mutually exclusive. Recreation experiences are important to younger generations and appear to be a strong consideration for the future. Please keep this in mind. Mountain biking has not had equitable access historically but it is possible and should be incorporated in the new Big Basin more than it was previously.
- you are going to get a very low response rate to this survey with how it is organized with all of these required sections! it is incredibly tedious to have to rank order a huge list of items!! plus, requiring people to rank order things won't provide you with valuable information anyway. you need someone to help you with survey design - would be much more valuable to get ratings 1-5 strongly disagree to strongly agree with the value of each option. I've wanted to quit this survey several times but gutted through only to share this information with you because i love big basin.

- This is a series of thoughts, not a cohesive single subject paragraph. I think connectivity to other places in the region is important. BB is part of a larger environment. Make and show those connections. What's happening in Butano, at Waddell Creek, Portola, and so on. As recovery permits, make it feasible to get to those places by foot, horse, or bicycle. The fire created an opportunity for some new things in the park. Perhaps classrooms / environmental training facilities can be part of that. Can you somewhat hide the parking? Lower the auto footprint while keeping the park accessible; maybe a few tucked away parking areas with a circulating shuttle of some sort.
- I hope that the plans don't get bogged down in too many objectives & principles & ambitions. Yes, this is a moment to improve, but if that leads to the park staying closed for many years, it defeats the purpose. Please don't let great be the enemy of good. Many people are dying to just walk around the trees again. Or bike over the highway.
- Current knowledge of endangered species and locally threatened animals takes priority over human encroachment. Marbled murrelet nests threatened by increased corvids because of human trash, trails pushing mountain lions to not den in park boundaries.. Western Gray Squirrels unable to live in redwood-only forests. Interconnected choices of human impact that lower non-human animal resiliency.
- I would appreciate efforts that highlight Big Basin's unique experiences (old growth redwoods, expansive trail network, camping and mountain biking trails). Too much of the park land area is underutilized and/or made inaccessible. Please make more areas of the the park more accessible to the huge SF Bay Area population.
- Increase way to experience the park and access for cycling
- Backcountry camping that is accessible by bike trail (both singletrack and doubletrack) is rare in the bay area and very valuable to bikecampers.
- How can you have a good set of guiding principles without a clear understanding of what the people want?
- this is a test, please don't count this survey result
- Mountain Biking continues to be a growing sport, many more miles of narrow single track are needed. Living in the Santa Cruz mountains very little legal single track is available. If State Parks wants to be inclusive they need to build more multi use trails (not roads) and think about how they will be used by the public to reduce conflict and spread out the usage on the land.
- #12 and 13 are difficult to assign rankings, as most of these concepts are inter-related with other concepts quite intricately.
- Sustainability has to include both economic sustainability and survivability, not just for Big Basin State Park but for your neighbors in the towns of Boulder Creek, Ben Lomond and Felton. It is my opinion that the deliberate decision not to properly maintain the trails and roads net in Big Basin State Park directly caused the loss of a human life during the CZU Lightning Complex fire of 2020 and was a major contributing factor to the loss of over one thousand inhabited structures. I want the tension between human access, patrol / emergency access, and the protection of wilderness to be thoroughly explained and also understood. Every road should be a decision. Every trail should be a decision. I never want to have to hike with a crew ten miles to carry out someone with a broken ankle ever again. Or recover the body of someone who died of a heart attack who could have been saved if there had been an AED or a proper LZ. Or lose ten miles of fire hose to an overrun because State Parks could not afford to grade a (expletives deleted!) road. Fire planning is part of this, but only part. I want a parking plan, a traffic management plan, a security plan, an emergency response plan, and the proper equipment (certainly fire water tanks, perhaps equipment caches, perhaps with wheeled litters and electric motorcycles for trail response, certainly with designated helicopter landing zones and adequate numbers of trained personnel, paid and volunteer) for properly handling emergencies anywhere in the Big Basin

State Park. I firmly believe that there should either be 100% mobile phone coverage throughout the park, or call boxes provided in areas where this coverage cannot be provided. These plans have to take into account limited resources and costs. This may include closing areas to public access or other limited use restrictions. Stanford University uses remote-controlled 'bollards' to keep vehicles off service roads while allowing instant access to vehicles for maintenance, patrol and emergency response personnel. Automated gates are also an option widely used by homeowners and remote facilities. Either is much, much faster than dismounting to open a gate with seven or more locks on it. Each gate is a minute, each minute of delay getting an AED to a patient reduces survival by 10%. At a secondary but still critical level, the Big Basin State Park should set the standard for public education and forest management. The experiences of the native peoples of California and their expertise in lands management must be showcased. Historical logging and modern logging should not just be told but shown. The history of people living in the woods, from vacation cabins to the differently housed, from mega-mansions to ordinary folks in Boulder Creek, is also essential. The role of Big Basin State Park in the regional economy is vital. Near the bottom of the list, but still on it, is a frank discussion of weather and climate and human adaptation to climate change. A primary focus on this literally misses the forest for the trees. A focus on land stewardship and forest management allows climate change to be the next layer, understanding that we manage the land differently because of the climate rather than vice versa.

- I love the old architecture... try and use the stone fireplace gathering area. I loved the swinging screen doors, the large outdoor decks (can be fire resistant in future) being able to buy an ice cream after a hike in the store. try and keep the tent cabin rental area. we spent many family gatherings there each family with a cabin. summer trail crew for high schoolers got me interested in Big Basin, and natural places for life.
- Big Basin prior to the fire was the unique time capsule of California State Parks from my childhood, although I didn't visit the Park for the first time until I was married and with young children, I did visit many State Redwood Parks in Northern and Central California. The Rangers Office and displays were period pieces, including the outdoor auditorium (benches made from felled Redwood Trees, something that shouldn't be reconstructed), and a general ambiance of the 1950's and 1960's. That was part of the history. The first year we came, there still was a hamburger stand, which later closed, but the store was a valuable asset, rather than driving to Boulder Creek. I hope that future visions of the park, include the Ohlone people, (my children's mother still teaches Native American Studies at Santa Barbara City College. Our children, now in the 30's and 40s, continued to visit the Park after becoming adults, with happy memories, of the Junior Ranger program, all for achieved the highest level. Some things we didn't appreciate over the years. Although it made access for some individuals who would normally be unable to tent camp (us) or who owned campers or trailers, we didn't appreciate the Tent Cabins decreasing the number of available campsites, especially as the Tent Cabins displaced the shower facilities, and some of the more accessible campsites in Huckleberry. Some years we had to hike walk into less accessible sites 4 children in tow and walk out farther to the restrooms. The Tent Cabins were run by a concession, a commercial company independent of the California State Park System, who treated that portion of Huckleberry campgrounds as though it was their private property. Some of the equally fine campgrounds had sinks and toilets removed, as someone in the State Parks thought Big Basin visitors should "rough it". An additional comment, some safeguards against change to the guiding principals for political or commercial interests. Back to guiding principles: The environment and global warming effects on the Redwood Forests should also be addressed, as the fire that consumed 97% of Big Basin wasn't the only fire to occur in 2020. This isn't a political reason, but rather a fact of the 21st Century, call it what you like, Global warming is here, and the forests and more than a few rural areas have suffered. I can't share the Big Basin I knew with my current wife, but hope that families in the future will have the possibility

of seeing Marbled Murrelets nesting (we did), as the birds lost critical habitat to raise their young.

- It's hard to get away from the fact that the only good way to access the park was motor vehicles. Paved roads, lots, and other car infrastructure take significant space. I don't know what you could possibly do to deemphasize cars, especially given the needs of people with limited mobility, but do whatever you can.
- Speed of re-opening is important. Young people miss out due to delays, and the window of time that young families have for camping together can't be put on pause. Open trails when safe, and don't delay for the final state solution.
- Planning and management should include climate change and appropriate fire control practices. Regarding the latter, so many reports of recent fires in the have included reviews of supposedly cutting-edge (though not necessarily intuitive) practices such as, for example, allowing a certain amount of fire in wilderness where it is natural, which should now be implemented. However, many of these techniques and the basic knowledge upon which they are based have been around since my college days in the seventies. To properly implement them (and newer procedures) safely requires not only knowledge but also the resources, the political will to dedicate resources, manpower, diverse skills and training regimens, and coordination with diverse public and private entities. Of these, support of the people to promote the political will to achieve adequate implementation is paramount.
- Its not clear which principle is really focused on extending access. The park is so beautiful and vast and yet it's use was somewhat limited. I'd like to see more non-reservation / first come first serve campsites, more access for mountain bikers, more opportunities for trail camping. Can't wait to enjoy the park again soon.
- Those things are all incredibly important!
- Clear, honest communication and an equitable, diverse experience designed for current and future stewards are a given in this endeavor.
- You have *many* imperatives, and it's good to see a range of guiding principles. Life -- natural life -- is complex, and denying life's complexity harms life. I've ordered them in priority order, but that doesn't mean the lower-ranked priorities are unimportant, just that others are slightly greater in scope, impact, or urgency.
- I want to affirm how glad I am that Big Basin is centering DEI, accessibility, and Indigenous wisdom. I hope that DEI extends beyond the visitor experience and includes organizational culture and employee recruitment/retention/engagement. I'm also curious how the park will incorporate Universal Design.
- This is one of the best natural areas for hiking and redwoods in the world. Please prioritize recovery and rebuilding of longer hiking trails through redwoods and along creeks/waterfalls, and some multi-use (mountain biking/e-biking) trails. An improvement would be to enable mountain biking out Gazos Creek Fire Road and then down to the coast, either through Big Basin or Butano, or potentially looped back to the HQ area, but it should route around (separate from) the Skyline-to-the-Sea/Sunset hiking loop. Also, when we rebuild facilities, please don't cheap out... the CCC-era HQ and store were a core part of this park's character and this is a reverent place for all time. If the budget is limited, less ambition to satisfy everyone and at higher quality would be better.... this is your legacy as a leader, and we can add over time at higher quality if we need to do more?
- Be bold. Undertake the large-scale restoration and infrastructure reengineering that in the past was too daunting. Phase the reopening of the park. Frame the narrative. "What does not change / is the will to change" - Charles Olson.
- Just as Big Basin Redwoods SP has experienced a natural evolution & flora/fauna succession, so has the human experience influenced and impacted the park as it has evolved. The creation of interpretive indoor & outdoor timelines illustrating these changes would be an impactful way to interpret this history & evolution - why also provoking visitors to imagine what a future Big Basin Redwoods SP might be.

- Emphasis on education is all very well, including indigenous practices, but what it appears the "public" really is starving for is recreational access in this glorious area whether it be Open Space or State and Federal parks. They want good facilities that harmonize with the natural area that are kept in good, usable condition. Younger families love camping outdoors, physically active adults want hiking, horse back riding and (unfortunately) biking trails that connect in loops or through the parks with other trail networks. As an equestrian user, I have loved the Skyline to the Sea trail. I have ridden from my home by Russian Ridge to the ocean using the Saratoga Gap trail and then Big Basin trails to Waddell Beach. An amazing trail. The horse camp at the coast is a gem. Lately, before the fire, it was nerve wracking to do this ride due to downed trees and little trail clearing so I was afraid to get stuck (which had happened with scary results.) I am also an avid trail hiker - almost daily. The aspect of the park that I cherish is not only the magnificent trees but the ability to cross from the coastal mountain tops with their outstanding views through the various ecosystems to the streams, waterfalls and finally emerge at the sea. Please restore that access as soon as possible. Please! And keep it in hiking and riding condition.
- Please include more mountain biking in Big Basin. Particularly it would be great to partner with Santa Cruz Mountain Trail Stewardship in creating some parts of the trail network with riding in mind. Biking is a spiritual activity for me and the primary way I have improved my health and relationship with the outdoors over the past year.
- Your visions are of course clear and excellent. Question 12, is rather difficult the rank theses concerns as all are important. Thank you.
- Connectivity: the backcountry road and trail system within Basin is a special that needs to be brought back to its splendor. Creating new memories: the children are the ones that will be guiding us into the future, the sooner they can understand the effects of climate change, the better.
- Although preservation of natural resources is extremely important the visitor experience shouldn't be ignored. This is a park and not a wildlife refuge and parks are for people. Remember to keep the visitor experience at the forefront of envisioning. Also remember that the visitor experience for the types of natural parks is universal and should not be based on race, culture or ethnicity. To do so is racist in itself. All people would like to experience the natural beauty, cultural points of interest and recreation activities associated with that. The way they experience these should be based on the codes and policies that govern California state parks and not catered to any one group.
- This survey was too hard to choose order and ranking. My last questions are inaccurate because I have up and just answered willy nilly.
- These are all fantastic! Having worked in environment, conservation, stewardship, resource management, and sustainability fields myself for 25+ years, I found it VERY hard to rank these as they're all excellent. I ranked them only in terms of thinking which may lay a foundation for the others. I'm incredibly impressed with the care, vision, and innovation demonstrated by these principles, and I'm eager to see any and all of them put into practice at this extraordinarily special place. Thank you!
- 1. It's important to have the campgrounds well thought out. We should have a bit more camping included, especially for the Skyline to Sea trail. 2. I would like to see the some type of fireplace or even better, a wood stove with large glass door for the new visitor center - some way to take the chill off. 3. A new raised relief map, showing Big Basin topography. 4. The slice of redwood, showing how old the redwoods are, is always impressive. 5. The trail through the old growth forest should be made to minimize compression of the soil, to help keep these redwoods healthy. 6. It would be nice to have a large parking area near the entrance to the park, with shuttles to the main park center - minimize parking in the redwood groves for day visitors who are able to walk.
- Modern conveniences in a designated modern campground experience, while maintaining a more natural experience in another designated area. Better signage and maps

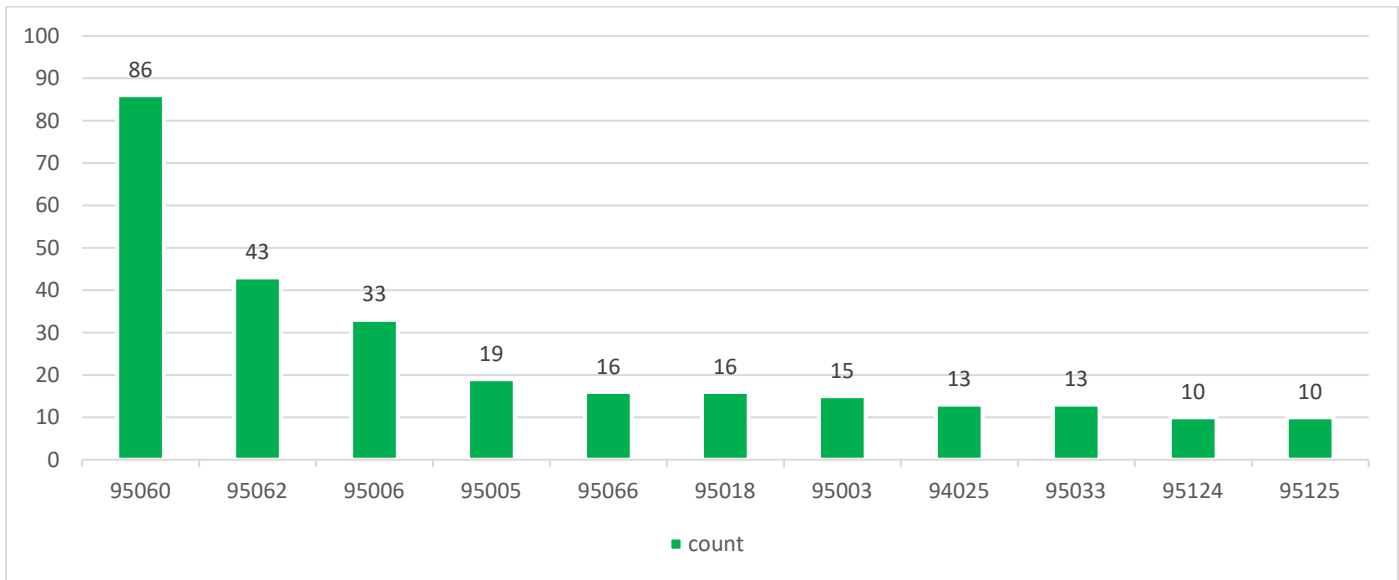
- I think a key element is missing. This park has existed for almost 120 years. We should be sharing the stories of the families who feel like Big Basin is their own. I cannot separate Big Basin from my family history. So many formative moments took place for me in this place. I am only 45 years old. I have pictures showing me growing up next to the Redwood Trail sign at the Park HQ parking lot, I have pictures of my grown children growing up next to that sign. The small elements like this cannot be lost. I think you can expand your guiding principles to include "Storytelling." New memories are great. After 120 years, you should embrace the rich tapestry of family stories waiting to be told.
- My camping visits were usually me and my dog. Loved being able to go off with him and be alone under those amazing trees. Don't really need much else. Thank you for asking.
- Art, storytelling centered to place and environment
- It's impossible to rank the items in number 13. They are all important.
- Consider doing day permits or maximum daily visitor limits. Big Basin is wildly popular and has sometimes suffered from crowds and being loved to death.
- The park is attractive because of the rarity of the land features enclosed within the boundaries. There are few places where you can see large waterfalls, old-growth redwoods, and coastal views during a hike of a few miles. First and foremost, the reimagining of the park should encourage visitors to see and appreciate these features while leaving no trace of their visits, so that others can experience them in similar ways for centuries to come.
- Many of these principles are not mutually exclusive, thus it is difficult to rank. By incorporating more indigenous practices and communicating such to the public, you drive a more diverse visitor experience. Frankly, there are too many guiding principles. It looks like you're trying too hard. A few of these could easily be combined to provide a more streamlined set of principles. I highly advocate for a balance between visitor experience and resource management and protection. But what is most important is a forward vision. This park will be in place in another 100 years. What we do now should represent what changes in climate and use patterns we might at least logically expect in 100 years.
- Eight principles seems like too many. I would focus on a more defined and shorter list to accomplish.
- The rebuilding of Big Basin is the principal concern, the 3 close state redwood parks should be included as they have resources that can be used now and add to the complete story of the region and why Big Basin became our official first state park. (Our first state park was Yosemite which we didn't know how to manage and was returned to the federal jurisdiction)
- There is significant conflict here. You can not responsibly steward this land and rebuild it as a park at the same time. The issue of how to manage the land responsibly must be decided before anyone can advise on any park-type features/services - my responses in this survey would be very different if I already knew if/how the land would be allowed to recover, protected from human impacts, and then I could offer input on park-like features that would be located in areas, and in ways (hello, technology!) that don't impact the recovery of the forest that has existed there long before we encroached upon it. It doesn't have to be a park! Look at the many preserves around you. Look to Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District as a model. Low impact. Direct people to healthy redwoods forests, not far away. Climate changes require that you "re-imagine" much differently than this survey seems to suggest, and when you (agency leaders, political leaders) speak about climate resilience on one hand, and rebuilding a park like this on the other, you sound hypocritical and that makes it hard to trust this process.
- Question 13 references 7 Guiding Principles but offers 8 choices... I didn't like being asked to rank order the guiding principles, because we can, and should, hold more than one thought in equal importance. It feels like pushing an agenda to ask the community to rank Indigenous Knowledge in relation to Communication. These two principles have nothing to do with each other, yet ranking one relative to another implies their relative importance. I ranked

Creating New Memories as #2 in importance because without a future generation of Big Basin lovers, the future will be harder to maintain. For me, all efforts to create a more welcoming, inclusive park experience should build on the populations that already have a history of loving the park.

- I'm really, really excited to see Indigenous knowledge, accessibility, diversity, and equity take such prominent roles. They're things historically sadly neglected in parks across the world, and I'm excited to see Big Basin take leadership in that regard. I think a lot of the other goals will flow naturally from prioritizing these. Emphasize Indigenous knowledge and you're likely to get beautiful ecosystems to explore. Emphasize accessibility and more people will be able to enjoy it and you'll get a great variety of trails. Emphasize diversity and more people will come. These guiding principles are better than I was hoping for, and I had high hopes already!
- They all seem great, hard to rank them.
- Open single track to mountain bikes
- I love that Big Basin has been a bicycle friendly state park, and I have had my fondest memories there on two wheels. I hope that continues (and improves) in Big Basin's future.
- I pretty much had no idea what the heck you are talking about with Guiding Principles. It sounded a lot like meaningless business buzzwords.
- Keep it simple. Get it done.
- I like seeing the people at the Daly City Farmers Market. I think it is helpful to get more info out to the public.
- Please do not make extra double wide trails, Put a bunch of money into a parking lot, you need to let the area regrow establish itself. You are putting profits first and only care about what money you're going to get to build this place. Also sempervirens is a scam, how much money do the Board of Directors get?
- Bikes
- keep bicycles and dogs off the trails
- There should be major consideration regarding why the park burned. Did you allow fire breaks? I heard- not! There should be better preparation for fire. Why did you not keep the forest floor maintained? Maintaining a healthy forest floor has proved to be most important.
- All eight guiding principles are extremely important. My ranking should not be interpreted as a belief that the lower-ranked guiding principles are not very important.
- Committing to Big Basin returning to a natural state as it recovers from fire - which means reducing impacts from high vehicle traffic including noise, paving, crowds, wildlife safety, and human experience.

14. What is your Zip Code?

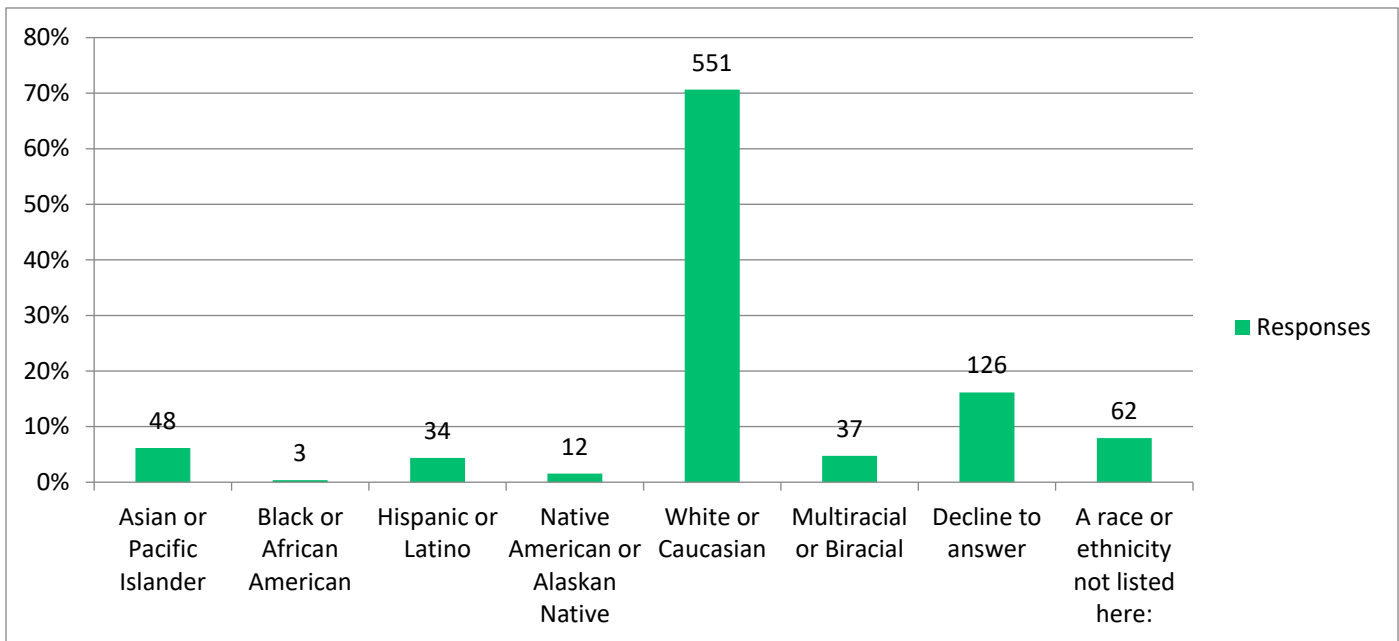
The majority of participants were from Santa Cruz County, CA.



Note: This graph only shows zip codes that received 10 or more votes. There were many other zip codes from across the country that had less than 10 votes.

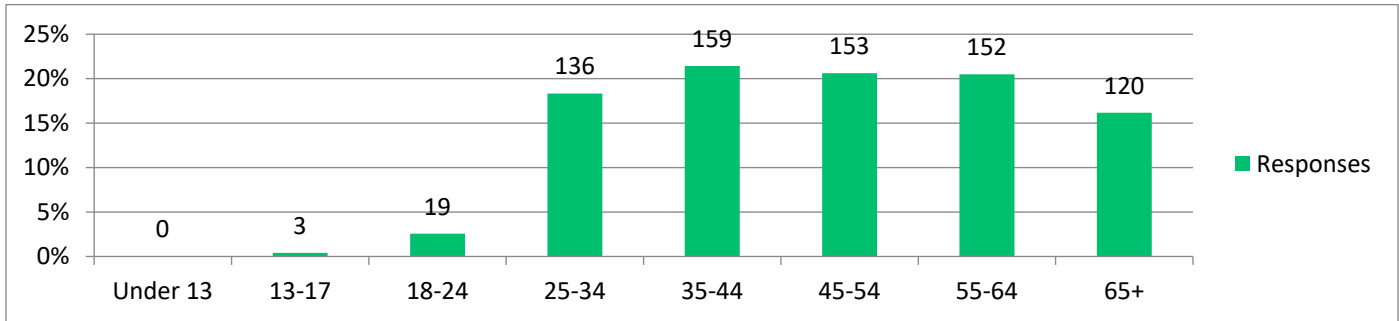
15. Which of the following best describes you?

The majority of participants were White or Caucasian.



16. What is your age?

There was fairly even participation from people ages 25 and up.



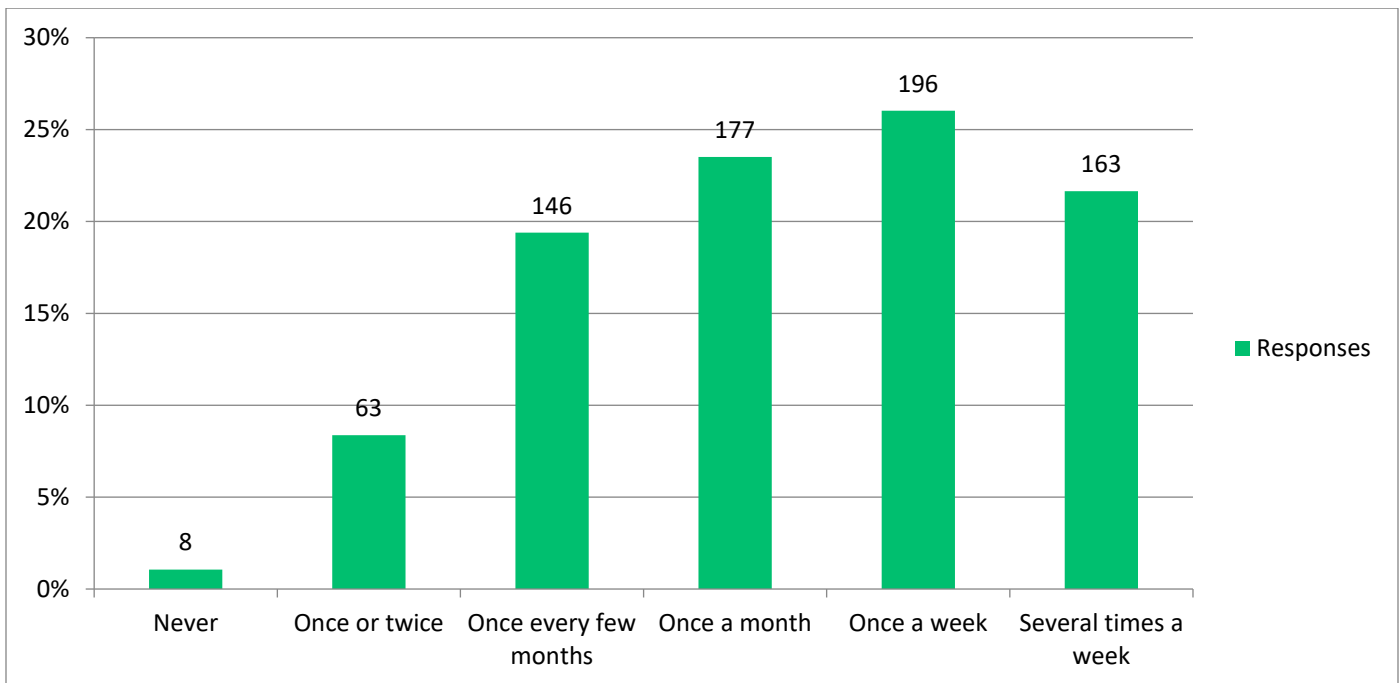
17. Are there members of your household that have mobility and sensory impairments?

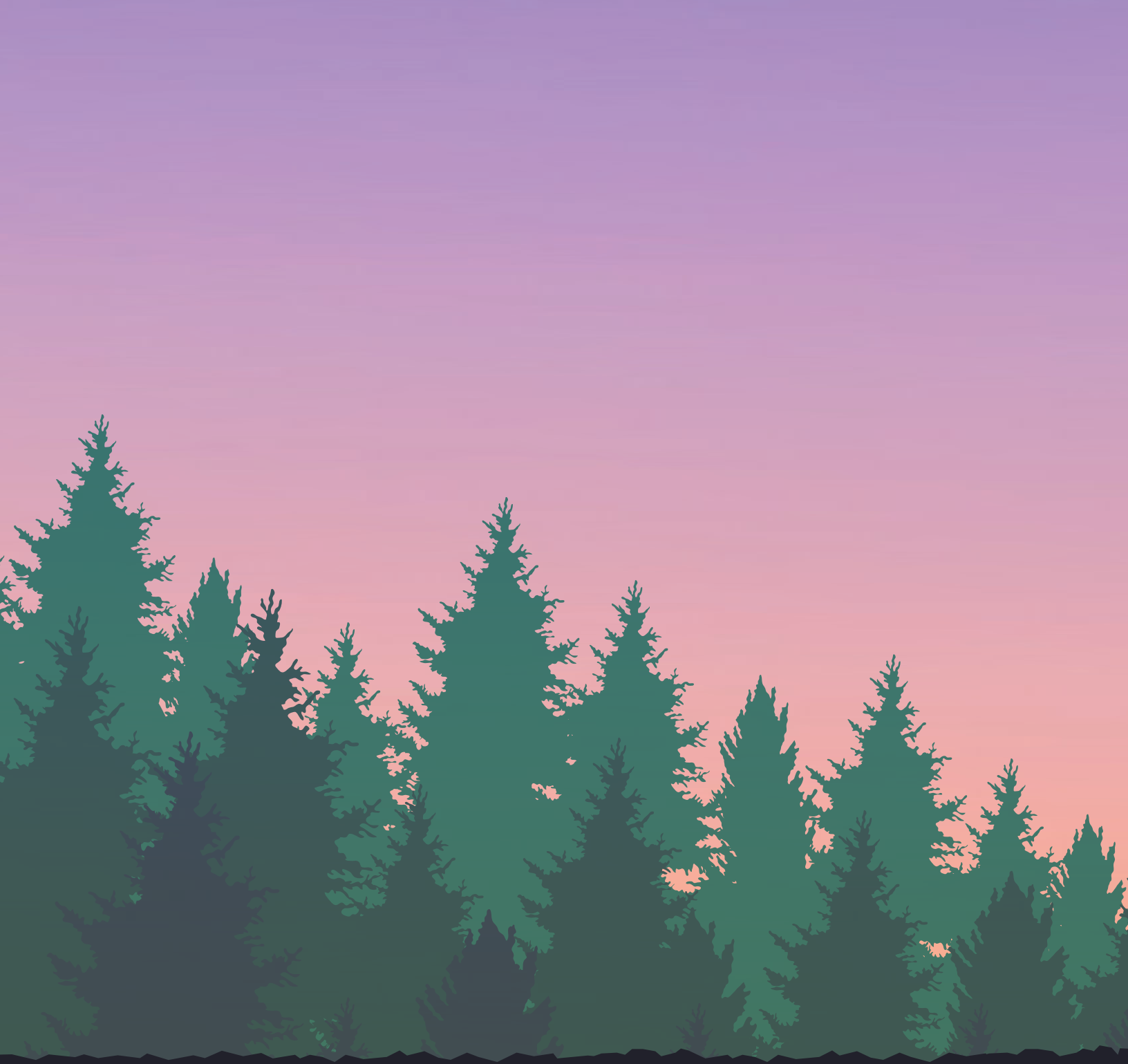
More than 15% of participants have members of their household that have mobility and sensory impairments.



18. How many times have you visited a Federal, State, or Regional Park in the past year?

Most participants visit Federal, State or Regional Parks at least once every few months up to several times a week.





Section F:

Vision Summary Feedback

Reimagining Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Vision Summary Presentation - Event Summary and Comments Received

Date: June 3, 2022 | 5:00-7:00pm | Boulder Creek, CA

State Parks Staff Present: Chris Spohrer (District Superintendent), Will Fournier (Big Basin Senior Project Planner), Tim Hyland (Senior Environmental Scientist), Molly Shea (Senior Park Aide), Sky Biblin (Senior Park Aide), Madeline Miller (Environmental Services Intern), Scott Rohlf (Associate Park and Recreation Specialist), Juan Villarino (Park Maintenance Chief II), Phil Berman (Parks Peace Officer)

PlaceWorks Staff Present: Isabelle Minn (Principal), Logan Woodruff (Associate)

Other Staff Present: Brenda Holmes (Executive Director, Mountain Parks Foundation), Bonny Hawley (Executive Director, Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks), Peg Danielson (Operations Director, Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks)

Community Participants: 100+ Community Members attended the event, 33 responses were collected on the Vision Summary via the project website, and 9 individuals sent emails with feedback.

Recording available at www.reimaginingbigbasin.org

Event Overview

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) hosted an open house to present the public draft of the Reimagining Big Basin: Vision Summary on June 03, 2022 from 5-7pm with sponsorship from the *Mountain Parks Foundation*. The public draft of the Vision Summary is available on the project website (www.reimaginingbigbasin.org) and presents the synthesis of more than a year of planning and stakeholder engagement that has culminated in a collaborative vision to guide the reestablishment of Big Basin Redwoods State Park (SP) after the 2020 CZU Lightning Complex Fire. The in-person event was hosted near Big Basin Redwoods SP at the Recreational Hall in Boulder Creek concurrently with the community's First Friday Art Walk.

The purpose of the event was to:

- *Present* the culmination of the Reimagining Big Basin planning process
- *Answer Questions* about the Vision Summary and Reimagining Big Basin planning process
- *Solicit Feedback* on the vision summary public draft before finalized
- *Incorporate engaging activities* and graphic displays to encourage reflection and discourse
- *Set the Stage* for continued community engagement in future planning processes
- *Provide Information* regarding near-term interim use of Big Basin Redwoods SP and a timeline for future planning efforts, including several additional opportunities for community and stakeholder input.

Event Summary

The Reimagining Big Basin Vision Summary (*Public Draft, June 2022*) is a 24-page document that describes and graphically illustrates the results of the Reimagining process. Pages from the document were printed on large posters and displayed on the walls of the Boulder Creek Recreation Hall in *an open house format*. For the first hour of the event, community members were invited to explore several stations which included the informative posters, staff from California State Parks to answer questions and promote discussion, and large sticky notes to write public comments (comments are recorded and summarized at the end of this document). The open house stations are presented below and generally mirror the content of the Vision Summary Document:

- ***What We Heard*** – Summary of 10 key takeaways synthesized from online surveys, webinars, a virtual workshop, and several pop-up events.
- ***Vision and Guiding Principles*** – Presentation of a unifying vision statement and eight high-level guiding principles developed by a stakeholder steering committee and refined with public input.
- ***Park Access and Regional Connectivity*** – Illustration of Big Basin Redwoods SP in its regional context emphasizing need for coordinated and collaborative approach to forest management and potential trail connections to be explored.
- ***Park Core Area Vision Concepts*** – Diagram of key experiential and facilities components of Big Basin Redwoods SP core area following the CZU Fire, including a reorientation of facilities outside of sensitive old growth areas.
- ***Interim Public Access and Future Planning*** – Map of initial limited public access beginning in summer 2022 and a roadmap for continued post-fire recovery, reopening, and planning efforts.
- ***Art Activity: Future Park Users*** – An interactive station with disc-shaped ornaments, markers, and colored pencils for open house participants to express their hopes and vision for what future generations might experience at Big Basin Redwoods SP. Ornaments were hung on salvaged redwood plank.





The second half of the public event included a presentation with contributions from **Chris Spohrer** (California State Parks, Santa Cruz District Superintendent), **Isabelle Minn** (PlaceWorks), **Will Fourt** (Big Basin Senior Project Planner), and **Logan Woodruff** (PlaceWorks). The presentation summarized the content presented throughout the open house and within the Reimagining Big Basin Vision Summary document. Following the presentation there was a **Question and Answer Session** with questions gathered on index cards throughout the open house portion of the event. In addition to the questions received via index cards, questions and comments were also shared verbally by community members during the session. A complete recording of the presentation and Q&A session is available on the project website (www.reimaginingbigbasin.org). Questions received are categorized and presented in the following section.

Questions Received

More than 25 questions were received via index cards and fell into several categories, including questions about public transportation access, recreation, logistics planning/ reservations, forest management, and other topics. The questions received during the event are categorized and presented below. Most of these questions were answered by State Parks and PlaceWorks staff at the end of the presentation during the Question and Answer Session. Summarized questions are presented below:

Shuttle, Public Transportation Access, and Parking. Open House participants asked about details for future public transportation access from nearby communities and the logistics of a potential shuttle service into the old growth core of the park. There were also questions about enforcing parking regulations and how the regulation of access would affect adjacent property owners.

Recreation Possibilities. There were questions about recreational facilities for different user groups, including those for hiking, biking, and equestrian uses.

Visitor Management, Logistics, and Reservations. Several questions requested clarification about the details, procedures, and potential exceptions for a park reservation system. There were also questions about how new facilities would be best facilitate park access and visitation management.

Forest Management and Recovery. A few attendees asked about ecosystem recovery within the park and wanted more information about recovery efforts and future forest management and fire mitigation measures.

Preservation History and Legacy. A few attendees questioned if there was consideration given to preserving the legacy of the park in the conservation movement and as California's first State Park.

Continued Engagement and Volunteering. There was interest among open house participants to learn more about volunteer opportunities and other engagement activities.

Saddle Mountain Neighbors. Several community members from nearby Saddle Mountain spoke out to raise concerns about the planning process. They submitted a letter detailing their concerns and desire to be involved in ongoing and future planning efforts.

Comments Received

In addition to the submission of questions during the event, the public was also invited to provide comments on the Vision Summary on **comment cards or directly on posters at the June 3rd event**, on a **webform hosted on the project website**, or by **email**. Those comments fall into several categories and are synthesized below.

Trails, Bikes, and Equestrian Facilities. Comments included support for dedicated facilities for various user groups (bikers, hikers, backpackers, and equestrians) as well as accessibility and connectivity considerations within the park and to adjacent public lands, roads, and trail networks.

Transportation, Shuttle, and Traffic. There were several comments in support of a shuttle concept with additional consideration of several details and integration with a holistic park experience, visitor management approach, and parking facility strategy. Several comments also cited specific concerns about the ability of existing infrastructure and facilities to handle an amended park access strategy, including how increased traffic and new/relocated facilities may impact neighbors.

Equity and Indigenous Perspectives. Several comments underscored the importance of incorporating indigenous perspectives in this planning process and in the development of management strategies and interpretive programming. Improving accessibility for user groups of all backgrounds and abilities was also highlighted in several comments, including considerations for bilingual interpretive elements/programming and accessibility improvements for visitors with mobility impairments.

Future Facilities at Saddle Mountain. Many comments expressed concern about additional visitor-serving facilities at Saddle Mountain and fears about how they may negatively impact residents of that area. Among these comments, some acknowledged the need to relocate the headquarters from its previous location but felt that Saddle Mountain was not an appropriate location. Other comments expressed the opinion that park facilities should be rebuilt in place (away from Saddle Mountain and in the old growth core).

Ecosystem Stewardship and Sustainability. A few comments presented specific ideas to promote ecosystem stewardship and sustainability, including focused tours, interpretive signage, and prioritization of sustainability and stewardship practices in recovery and rebuilding activities.

Community Engagement and Planning Process. Some commenters expressed frustration with the planning process, means of outreach, and level of engagement with immediate neighbors to the park, especially as related to the Saddle Mountain area. There were some specific requests for alternative outreach methods, extended review periods, and more meaningful engagement.

Expressions of Appreciation. Several expressed appreciation and excitement for the planning process, ecosystem recovery, and phased park reopening.