

UNIT 128

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

January 1990

William B. Ide Adobe

State Historic Park

GENERAL PLAN

Preliminary

October 1989



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

George Deukmejian, Governor • Gordon Van Vleck, Secretary for Resources • Henry R. Agonia, Director

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The many people who helped shape this plan through participation at the public meetings, especially members of the William B. Ide Adobe Interpretive Association.

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE
STATE HISTORIC PARK

PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN

October 1989

State of California - George Deukmejian, Governor
The Resources Agency - Gordon Van Vleck, Secretary
Department of Parks and Recreation - Henry Agonia, Director

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SUMMARY

Overview

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in Tehama County, approximately 1.5 miles from the City of Red Bluff. 2.91 acres in size, it is sited between Adobe Road and the Sacramento River, in a "rural suburban" area. It attracts visitors to view the historic adobe and gain insight into the history of William B. Ide and the lifestyles of the 1850s. The park's quiet, shade-covered landscape with the adjacent Sacramento River offers a cooling respite from the severe summer heat of the Sacramento Valley.

Native Americans were known to be very active in the area. There are many known Native American sites in the vicinity. However, there is no archeological evidence discovered to date of human occupation by Native Americans within park boundaries.

Euroamerican settlement in this area began as early as 1845 with agricultural and ranching activities in the general area. The site was also used as a ferry crossing between 1860 and 1870.

The unit was acquired and classified as a State Historic Park in William B. Ide's name in 1951. While research indicates that he never owned the property or built the adobe, the public has come to identify him with the park. Because of his importance to the history of California, and because Ide's house, located south of Red Bluff, no longer exists, he will continue to be interpreted here.

The purpose of the park will be to present William B. Ide as an important figure in early California history and development of the area, and to interpret the lifestyle of California pioneers between the years 1845 and 1865.

Existing facilities at the park include an 23-vehicle (or 18 vehicles and two buses) parking lot, a picnic area, restrooms, the historic adobe, a wagon shed, an animal shelter, a corral, a smokehouse, a service yard, and a 10' x 50' mobile home used as a park office. Under construction during preparation of the General Plan are the smithy/woodshop building and the setup of a 10 x 24 mobile office building to serve as a temporary exhibit trailer.

Visitor attendance has remained static at about 33,000 visitors a year. This is primarily due to the limited capacity of the Environmental Studies Program, the size of the park, and limited parking for daily visitation and special events.

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential for environmental studies programs and special events such as "Adobe Day".

This park is also an important part of the fabric of the Red Bluff community. With the lack of parking, the existence of special events such as "Adobe Day" is now threatened. Inadequate on-site parking also exposes visitors to dangerous conditions when parking off-site and walking to the park.

The General Plan proposes that a permanent visitor center be constructed, and that acquisition of adjacent property be considered for additional parking.

With construction of a visitor center, these programs can be enhanced and improved. This would not necessarily cause an increase in visitor attendance, but would help improve existing programs.

Additional parking must be found for special events to continue, and for the park to grow and keep up with the increase in visitors' demands. With increased visitation, additional funding and staffing must also be sought.

To carry out such a program, this General Plan is prepared to guide the effort, and to support the department's requests to the legislature for funding. As presented here, the General Plan for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park emphasizes its educational and interpretive potential. The overall thrust of the plan's proposals is to provide opportunities for interpretation, enjoyment, and appreciation of the park's prime cultural resources.

The plan's proposals can be summarized in four areas: resource management, interpretation, facilities, and operations.

Resource Management Recommendations

The resource management policies are intended to restore, protect, and perpetuate cultural and natural resources, and to provide direction for future development effort.

- Change the unit's name from William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park.
- Establish a resource management program to perpetuate the unit's natural and cultural resources.
- Maintain the historic integrity of the adobe and adjacent outbuildings.
- Prepare a Resource Management Plan that will assess the underwater archeological resources of the ferry crossing area.
- Protect any subsurface historic archeological resources.
- Work with appropriate agencies to help restore and protect riparian forests in the riverbank area outside the Primary Historic Zone.
- Protect and perpetuate native oaks contained in the park.
- Control non-native plant species.
- Establish a fire management system.
- Correct human-made erosion in the park.

Interpretive Recommendations

These proposals will improve the educational and informational opportunities at the park to enhance the public's park experiences.

- Interpretation will take two approaches:

1. Present William B. Ide as an important figure in early California history and to development of this area, and
 2. Interpret the lifestyle that Ide and other California pioneers experienced between the years 1845 and c. 1865.
- The primary interpretive period will be from 1845 to 1865, emphasizing William B. Ide's arrival in California, his participation in the Bear Flag Revolt, his service as treasurer, district attorney, judge, and deputy clerk for historic Colusa County, and his death in 1852. This period also encompasses construction of the adobe in the park, and operation of the ferry.
 - Secondary interpretive periods include:
 - o 1796-1845: From the birth of William B. Ide through his life prior to his arrival in California.
 - o c. 1865-1951: Including transformation of the property over the years by various owners, up until the state's acquisition in 1951.
 - o 1951-Present: Focusing on efforts to restore the property by the department.
 - Proposals for interpretive facilities include:
 - o Development of a central visitor center that will consolidate and improve interpretive activities.
 - o Outdoor exhibit shelters on the knoll and in the picnic area.
 - o Appropriate landscaping in the historic zone.
 - o Preparation of a historic structures report for the adobe building.
 - o The historic structures report to include evaluations of buildings surrounding the adobe, to reaffirm the accuracy of their historic portrayal.
 - o Development of furnishing plans, detailing appropriate artifacts and how they should be used in the historic zone.
 - o Investigate the possible reconstruction of a full-scale (non-operational) replica of the Adobe Ferry, landing, and road, and implement if appropriate.
 - Preparation of a Risk Management Plan to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collection in case of theft, fire, flood, or earthquake.
 - Continuation of an active volunteer program which will be an integral part of interpretive activities.
 - Ongoing research by staff and volunteers concerning the Bluffton Ranch, William B. Ide, and craft practices of the period.

Land Use and Facilities Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on land use goals to ensure a quality park experience and the continuity of park resources.

- Construction of a new ±3,000 square foot visitor center.
- Reconfiguration the existing parking area, increasing the number of spaces from 23 to 30.
- Construction of a new fence around the existing service yard.
- Money has been allocated by an opportunity purchase to acquire adjacent land for additional parking (will provide approximately 90 spaces).
- Preparation of a landscape management plan for all areas, including the primary historic zone.
- After construction of the visitor center, removal of the existing 10' x 50' trailer in the service area and the 10' x 24' trailer at the entrance to the primary historic zone.
- Reconstruction of the loop trail to the knoll.
- Installation of benches at overlook on the knoll.

Operations Recommendations

- Encouragement of volunteer participation in the park.
- Continuation of cooperation and participation with local school districts in the environmental studies program by charging a user fee to offset departmental costs, or pursue other alternative funding sources.
- Continuation of co-sponsoring (with the Interpretive Association) special events -- Adobe Day, the Adobe Ferry Championship Horseshoe Pitcher's Contest; and the Pioneer Christmas Party.
- Senate Bill 119/Chapter 620, Statutes of 1989, has provided for the sale or exchange of property at the northeast corner of the park to solve an encroachment problem.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Plan

This General Plan provides guidelines for long-term management and development of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation to satisfy requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5002.2, its approval by the California State Park and Recreation Commission is required prior to any development that would constitute a permanent commitment of natural or cultural resources.

The plan summarizes the available information about the park, documenting the planning process and the relevant data used in making land use decisions and specific management and development proposals. As conditions change, the plan may be reviewed and updated as necessary to responsibly guide departmental actions at the park. The plan, however, is not meant to provide detailed plans for site development, resource management, or park operation and maintenance. Day-use and parking capacities indicated by the plan are approximate only, indicating maximum capacity, and may be less when specific site plans are prepared for funding and implementation. Details of resource management are left for inclusion in specific resource management programs that will be prepared at a later date.

Discussions about land not owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation have been included. These lands represent potential acquisition opportunities, based on available data. However, the discussions are intended for planning purposes only, and do not represent an intention or commitment for acquisition.

General Plan Outline

The plan is made up of the following elements which reflect the department's responsibility to fulfill certain goals:

The Resource Element evaluates the natural and cultural resources of the park, and sets long-range management policies for protection, restoration, and use of these resources.

The Interpretive Element proposes programs and facilities for public information and interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resource values.

The Concessions Element summarizes opportunities to provide appropriate goods or services to the public through concessions in existing or proposed facilities.

The Operations Element describes specific operational and maintenance requirements and guidelines unique to the park.

The Land Use and Facilities Element describes current land uses and relevant planning issues, determines proposed land uses consistent with the resources and unit classification, and outlines land use objectives and recommendations. Also described are current facilities and proposed development to enhance public recreational experiences and enjoyment of the park resources and values, and establishes priorities for park development.

The Environmental Impact Element serves as the Environmental Impact Report required by the California Environmental Quality Act. It assesses environmental effects, and proposes mitigation measures and alternatives.

Unit Identification

Historic research conducted to date strongly indicates that William B. Ide never constructed the adobe or owned the property. The historic record does not clearly state what connection, if any, Ide had with the property. The Department of Parks and Recreation will change the name of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park. The emphasis in the name change is to make the park a memorial to the contributions William B. Ide made to the history and development of California, and to make it clear to the public that William B. Ide and his family did not reside on this property.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the city of Red Bluff, on the Sacramento River. The park is in an unincorporated area of Tehama County, which lies at the north end of the Central Valley. This location places the unit in the Great Valley Landscape Province.

Vehicle access to the unit is via Adobe Road, which connects to Main Street, the major arterial of Red Bluff. There is no access to Adobe Road from I-5. Off-ramps are provided by Main Street, one mile north, and Antelope Boulevard, one mile south of Adobe Road. Sacramento is approximately 100 miles to the south.

The State Park System units nearest William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park are Shasta State Historic Park, located 40 miles to the north, and Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area located 30 miles to the south.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is 2.91 acres in size. It is surrounded on three sides by residential development and the Sacramento River. The riverbank, located between the unit and the river, is owned by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

The park receives approximately 33,000 visitors a year.

The Planning Process

The Department of Parks and Recreation assembled a planning team in November 1987 to begin work simultaneously on General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe, Weaverville Joss House, and Shasta State Historic Parks.

The planning process is structured around a comprehensive program of public participation. From the beginning, it has been the team's goal to identify all parties interested in or affected by the plan, and to encourage their participation in the decision making process. Planning began with a "clean slate" (with no decisions made), and a final plan was evolved step-by-step, with active public involvement.

The first step was to develop a mailing list, and to reach as many interested people as possible through direct mail announcements requesting participation in the planning job. The planning team developed an active mailing list of 400 individual names, organizations, newspapers, and radio and television stations for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.

During this period, information was gathered on the parks themselves, developing an "information base" on the natural and cultural resources of the area, the character of the communities and people who live in them, the constraints of the land and of the law, and projections of future change. The information base provided the knowledge to make the assumptions on which the plans are based.

In late November 1987, a meeting with the planning team and certain members of the Red Bluff community was held. They included the Red Bluff city mayor, city council members, county supervisors, park directors, and representatives from the local school district and the Ide Adobe Interpretive Association. In all, 13 members of the community met with the planning team.

The purpose of this meeting was not to make unilateral planning decisions, but to try to gain an understanding of the community, identify important issues, add to the mailing list, and map out an appropriate planning process for the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park General Plan.

At the next stage, Newsletter 1 was mailed, and the first series of workshops was conducted for the three park units.

A workshop for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park was held on February 9, 1988, at the city hall council chambers in Red Bluff. Approximately 25 people attended.

The purpose of the workshop was to allow us to initiate communication among interested groups, individuals, and agencies, to learn more specifically of their needs, concerns, and preferences for the park. Ideas flowed freely, as scores of park users, adjacent property owners, business and government people, and interested individuals completed detailed questionnaires, and discussed the future of the park.

A questionnaire was developed to help the planning team target the broad areas of issues and concerns, and to give us people's general philosophy about "What Kind of Place" William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park should be.

The next phase of the planning process was to take the wealth of information and ideas which had been collected, and to synthesize it into a series of alternative plans -- plans which reflected the range of ideas and park philosophies which we learned from people's questionnaires, and at our public workshop meetings.

At this time, Department of Parks and Recreation management changed work assignment priorities. The General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe, Weaverville Joss House, and Shasta State Historic Parks, which were to be done together, were put on hold for a year.

As the planning team began a natural and cultural resource inventory and research into the historical background of Shasta State Historic Park, it became clear, due to its complexity, that the General Plan could not be completed on schedule with the other units.

In February 1989, the planning team resumed work on the General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Parks.

The planning team developed three alternatives with concepts ranging from no new proposals to proposed acquisition for additional parking and construction of a visitor center, with emphasis on the unit's educational potential. Once they had been prepared, Newsletter 2 was mailed out, describing the proposed alternatives and their implications, and announcing a workshop for public review. The planning team also apologized in the newsletter for the year's delay and the break in continuity in the planning process, with the hopes of continued public participation in completing the General Plan. The workshop was held on Thursday, March 2, 1989.

Approximately 20 people attended this meeting. Even with radio, television, and newspaper coverage following the planning process, describing the purpose of the General Plan, announcing public meetings, and covering the workshops, attendance was low.

Using workshop recommendations as a guide, and respecting the planning assumptions established earlier by identifying existing conditions, the planning team made decisions about park use philosophy, and developed the objectives, concepts, and facility elements for the final plan.

The planning team then began to complete the written elements and graphics of the Preliminary General Plan.

The single plan was announced in Newsletter 3 and to the media, and was presented at a public meeting on July 26, 1989. The plan was re-evaluated after the meetings, appropriate changes were made, and the preliminary plan and environmental impact report were issued in compliance with CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act), for review and comment.

Final action on approval of the plan will be taken by the State Park and Recreation Commission in public hearing, after completion of the environmental review process.

Involvement of Other Agencies

Numerous contacts were made with the following agencies that have, or might have, an interest in the General Plan:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- California Department of Water Resources
- California Department of Fish and Game
- California Department of Forestry
- California Department of Transportation
- California Highway Patrol
- Tehama County (Planning and Public Works)
- Tehama County Parks and Recreation
- Tehama County Sheriff's Department
- City of Red Bluff (Planning and Public Works)
- City of Red Bluff Parks and Recreation
- Pacific Gas and Electric
- Pacific Bell

RESOURCE ELEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of the Resource Element for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is to establish specific long-range resource management objectives and policies necessary to protect and perpetuate the unit's resource values.

The stimulus for preparation of this Resource Element is governed by Section 5002.2 of the Public Resources Code, which states:

5002.2 General Plan

(a) Following classification or reclassification of a unit by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and prior to the development of any new facilities in any previously classified unit, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing plan, as the case may be, for the unit.

The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land use, facilities, operation, environmental impact, management of resources, and any other matter deemed appropriate for inclusion in the plan.

The general plan shall constitute a report on a project for the purposes of Section 21100. The general plan for a unit shall be submitted by the department to the State Park and Recreation Commission for approval.

(b) The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historic and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships and shall contain a declaration of purpose, setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50) of this chapter, and a declaration of resource management policy, setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose.

This Resource Element has two main parts. The first is a brief summary of the unit's resources. More detailed resource information on these subjects is on file with the Department of Parks and Recreation. The second section deals with policy formulation, which begins with unit classification and a declaration of purpose, and concludes with specific resource management policies.

Unit Description

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is situated about 1.5 miles north of Red Bluff, California, in the northern end of California's Central Valley. This historic park is composed of five former county parcels of approximately three acres of land. The Sacramento River borders the park along the eastern side, and Adobe Road borders the park on the west. Dibble Creek empties into the Sacramento River about 1,000 feet downstream from the park. Blue Tent Creek empties into the Sacramento River about .75 mile north. On March 9, 1951, the State Park System acquired 3.95 acres of land to establish William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. In 1968, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation acquired 1.04 acres from the State Park System as an easement between the park and the river.

Resource Summary

Natural Resources

Topography

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in the northern end of the Great Valley of California, in the Great Valley Landscape Province or Natural Region. This province is a long, flat valley, about 450 miles long and 50 miles wide. It is flanked by mountain ranges, the Sierra Nevada on the east, the Coast Ranges on the west, the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the Klamath Mountains to the north. This alluvial plain has average elevations of a few hundred feet above sea level, with extremes ranging from several feet below sea level to 1,000 feet above. On this flat plain, the only prominent landscape features are the Sutter or Marysville Buttes, a domal uplift capped by a cluster of ancient volcanoes located about 40 miles north of Sacramento. The northern part of the Great Valley, the Sacramento Valley, is drained by the Sacramento River, flowing from the Klamath Mountains south.

The majority of this small unit is fairly flat, with elevations ranging from 250 feet along its eastern edge at the riverbank to 325 feet above sea level at the northwest corner, the knoll. After rising from the level of the river, the unit is in two elevations. The lower southern portion at 271-276 feet elevation is bisected by a 4-15-foot-deep drainage canal, and is the location of the historic features and administration facilities. The northern portion of the unit is a steep-sided hill, rising to 324-325 feet in elevation. The topographic aspect of the unit includes about 18% of northerly exposure, and 82% southerly exposure.

Meteorology

The northern Great Valley and surrounding foothills experience a Mediterranean climate characterized by temperatures of little diurnal fluctuation, cold, wet winters, and warm, dry summers. Diurnal temperature fluctuation, precipitation levels, and the duration of winter fog can be attributed to topographic relief and distance from the ocean. Local climatic conditions are also moderated by drainage from the slopes of Lassen Peak, Mount Shasta, and the Trinity Alps.

For the years 1941 to 1980, the mean annual temperature recorded at Red Bluff was 62.6°F. Mean monthly minima and maxima during January are 37.2°F and 53.4°F respectively, and 65.4°F and 97.4°F in July. The record high temperature for that period was 119°F; the lowest, 20°F. Precipitation occurs commonly as rain during the winter and spring months, while rain during the late spring and summer results from thunderstorm activity. Measurable precipitation as snow or ice is not common. Average annual precipitation is 22.85 inches. Basic air flow at Red Bluff is from the west or northwest during most of the year, with wind direction and speed modified by storm conditions and the location of high and low pressure areas. Fog is common during the winter, although not for extended periods of time. The closeness of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to the Sacramento River results in localized occurrences of tule fog.

Hydrology

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in the Sacramento River Hydrologic Basin, which extends north from mid-Sacramento and El Dorado Counties to the Oregon border, and from the western borders of Shasta and Tehama Counties to nearly the eastern border of the state. The unit is included in the Red Bluff Hydrologic Area of the Tehama Hydrologic Unit (HU). The Tehama HU includes a northern portion of the Sacramento Valley, and its topography is characterized by the wide alluvial plain of the Sacramento River, with some uplands providing topographical relief to the west and north of the unit.

Most of William B. Ide Adobe SHP is encompassed by the drainage basin of a small, unnamed ephemeral creek which flows 8/10 mile in a southwesterly direction from the highlands northwest of the unit down to its outlet at the Sacramento River. The creek crosses the southern 1/4 of the unit for its final 100 to 150 feet, through a rock-lined drainage canal on the western side of the unit. The area of the unit not included in this drainage basin drains directly down the hillside into the Sacramento River.

There is little downstream flow through this small unit, and streamflow is subject to seasonal variations, and dependent upon rainfall. All drainage flows southeast across the unit, including the surface flow, and the steep slope of the knoll hill experiences rapid surface flow leading to erosional gullies, often coinciding with the trail traversing the hillside.

The Sacramento River is directly adjacent to the unit, forming its entire eastern boundary, and the majority of the unit is within 30 feet of the surface of the water.

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located in the northern end of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, which covers 5,000 square miles, and is drained by the Sacramento River. The depth zone of this basin is from 20 to 600 feet, and its storage capacity is 113,650,000 acre-feet. The quality of the groundwater has been tested in the area of the unit, and the quantity of groundwater has been measured 3.2 miles southeast of Red Bluff. The highest level was 60.4 feet below land surface datum (LSD), and the lowest was 102.8 feet LSD.

The eastern edge and the entire southwestern portion of William B. Ide Adobe SHP encompass the 100-year floodplains of both the unnamed creek and the Sacramento River, and the remainder of the southern portion is included in the creek's 500-year floodplain. The Sacramento River overflows during the wet period of the year, and may change the topography of the low, level areas of the unit. The banks of the Sacramento River are riprapped along the length of the unit.

Surface water quality and quantity have been measured for the adjacent Sacramento River in the vicinity of Red Bluff; however, it is unlikely that formal studies of the hydrology of this particular small basin in which the unit is located have been conducted due to its small size and regional insignificance.

Geology

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located on the northern edge of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province, a nearly flat alluvial plain extending from the Klamath Mountains on the north to the Tehachapi Mountains on the south, and from the Coast Ranges on the west to the Sierra Nevada on the east. This geomorphic province is about 450 miles long, and averages 50 miles wide, with an average elevation of a few hundred feet above sea level. The northern part of the Great Valley, the Sacramento Valley, is drained by the Sacramento River, which flows down the valley to meet the northward-flowing San Joaquin River in the delta, eventually emptying into San Francisco Bay.

The Great Valley Geomorphic Province consists of a large, elongate, northwest-trending structural trough that has been filled with a sequence of sediments ranging in age from Jurassic to Recent. These sediments were derived primarily from erosion of the Sierra Nevada, and, to a lesser degree, erosion of the Coast Ranges, and consist of gravel, sand, silt, and clay which may be thousands of feet thick on the western side of the Great Valley. It is an asymmetric geosyncline with a short western flank seen in the upturned edges of the basin sediments, and a long, stable eastern shelf supported by the subsurface continuation of the granitic Sierran slope. Beneath the sedimentary sequence is a basement floor of metamorphic and igneous rocks in the eastern half of the Great Valley, and along the west margin of the valley beneath the very thick sediments, the basement is probably of basaltic or ultramafic rocks, although it has never been observed.

The Great Valley experienced the mid-Pleistocene Coast Range orogeny, particularly along its western side, which produced many folds and faults. Igneous activity has been a factor in the northern Sacramento Valley geology, indicated by the volcanic, pyroclastic rock formations in the area. At the base of the Tehama formation are evidences of volcanic mud and basalt flows.

The primary geologic formations found in William B. Ide Adobe SHP are the Tehama formation, the Red Bluff formation, recent alluvium, and stream channel alluvium. The unit is situated on the northwestern banks of the Sacramento River, on Great Valley recent river and stream channel deposits consisting of finer grained materials: sand, gravel, silt, and minor amounts of clay which are deposited along channels, floodplains, and natural levees. To the northwest of the unit are Upper Pliocene non-marine sedimentary rocks, with

the Tehama formation (greenish-gray silt, silty clay, and locally tuffaceous sand and gravel) exposed, while the headlands visible from the unit to the southeast and northeast are composed of Pleistocene non-marine sedimentary deposits. Here, the Red Bluff formation is exposed, consisting of poorly-sorted, well-rounded boulders and gravel in a tan to brickish-red iron-stained matrix of sand and some clay. Visible across the river and northeast of the unit are the Tuscan Buttes, made up of igneous and metaigneous rocks, Pliocene volcanic rocks, and pyroclastic rocks.

The northern end of a series of faults, each about one to three miles long, occurs approximately seven miles east of the unit, generally defining the interface between the western edge of the Pliocene volcanic/pyroclastic rocks (the Tuscan Buttes) and the eastern edge of the alluvial fill of the Great Valley. Movements along these faults are possible, but recent seismic and volcanic activity in the immediate area of the unit has not been sufficiently researched. The hazards of landslides and subsidence in the unit need further research and fieldwork. To date, landslides have been minor, moving a few yards of earth, and occur along the slopes of the Tehama formation. Located on a low bank in the floodplain of the Sacramento River, the unit is flooded during high flow episodes of the late winter/early spring, sometimes changing the low-lying areas of the unit.

Mining activities in the area of the unit consist of sand and gravel mines at Redding, dredge fields 15 miles north of the unit, and natural gas deposits 15 miles south of the unit.

Soils

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in Soil Region IV. The Sacramento Valley is characterized by slightly sloping valley land. Soils on the east side of the Sacramento Valley are derived primarily from igneous alluvium, while those on the west side were formed in sedimentary alluvium. Parent material in the valley trough is mixed igneous and sedimentary alluvium.

Two soil mapping units are found within the boundaries of the state historic park: Columbia silt loam and Newville gravelly loam.

The Columbia series consists of nearly level to gently sloping soils, formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks. This soil is well drained with moderate permeability; runoff is very slow. Columbia silt loam, 0-3% slopes, occurs in large areas along the Sacramento River. Principal constraints associated with Columbia soils are slow percolation for septic tank and absorption fields, and occasional severe flooding due to its location in the Sacramento River floodplain.

Soils in the Newville series are nearly level to very steep. They are well drained and formed in lightly consolidated sediment derived from conglomerate and siltstone of the Tehama formation. Newville gravelly loam, 10-30% slopes, is on rounded foothills in the western part of Tehama County. Permeability is slow, runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is moderate. Moderate to severe constraints (slow percolation, slope, erodibility) for septic systems, shallow excavations, dwellings, roads and streets, terraces, and paths and trails are associated with Newville soils.

Plant Life

This unit occurs in the Valley Floristic Region of the California Floristic Province, characterized by long, dry summers and short, wet winters. Summer rainfall is minimal. The Valley Floristic Region is low in numbers of endemic species. Low numbers of endemics may be attributable to rapid climatic changes that occurred in the Great Valley following episodes of mountain building and the cooling and drying of the climate.

Although not extensive in area, three types of natural plant communities are represented in the state historic park: freshwater seep, blue oak woodland, and cottonwood riparian forest.

Freshwater seeps occur in areas of permanently moist or wet soil, and are dominated by perennial herbs, especially sedges and grasses. A freshwater seep occurs at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park near the mouth of the seasonal stream that traverses the unit. Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus), sedge (Carex sp.), and horsetail (Equisetum hymale var. affine) dominate the wet areas. The seep is not extensive, and intergrades with riparian vegetation along the bank of the Sacramento River.

Blue oak woodland occurs on well-drained, often rocky soils, in valleys and slopes of Coast Ranges and foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Blue oak woodland is a highly variable climax woodland dominated by blue oak (Quercus douglasii). This community usually includes other species of oak, as well as Digger pine (Pinus sabiniana) and buckeye (Aesculus californica). At lower elevations, blue oak woodland forms an open savanna with a grassland understory; it can also form a fairly dense woodland with an understory of shrubs.

At William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, blue oak woodland occurs in the northern part of the unit on the knoll above the river. The trees are widely spaced, with an understory of annual grasses (Avena-dominated) and herbaceous species. Herbaceous species include miner's lettuce (Montia perfoliata), yellow yarrow (Eriophyllum sp.), and sanicle (Sanicula spp.). A few scattered shrubs of green-leaf manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula) and Ceanothus leucodermis also occur. At the toe of the slope along the river, interior live oak (Quercus wislizenii) becomes a co-dominant with blue oak. The canopy becomes denser, and the number of shrubs in the understory increases. Tussocks of native grass also occur on the steeper slopes.

Only a remnant of the once-extensive Great Valley cottonwood riparian forest occurs at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, and it has been altered by human modifications to the Sacramento River. Under pristine conditions, the cottonwood riparian forest consisted of a dense, broad-leaved, winter-deciduous forest, dominated by Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii) and willow (Salix spp.). The understory was dense: juvenile cottonwood and willow dominated the mid-canopy layer. Box elder (Acer negundo ssp. californica) and ash (Fraxinus sp.) also occurred in the mid-canopy, but frequent flooding prevented their reaching the upper canopy. Wild grape (Vitis californica) and poison-oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) were conspicuous lianas (Holland 1986). This community intergraded with a mixed riparian forest at sites higher and farther from the river, and with willow scrub communities in areas subject to severe flooding conditions.

The riparian community at the unit consists of a narrow, depauperate band of vegetation along the Sacramento River. The river in this area has been riprapped. The dominant trees are white alder (Alnus rhombifolia), although a few cottonwood trees also occur. Small willows, wild grape, and Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus) also occur. Herbaceous species include scouring rush (Equisetum hymale var. affine), sagebrush (Artemisia ludoviciana), sedge (Carex sp.), saltgrass (Distichlis spicata), and large tussocks of grass. A number of exotics are also established in the understory: sweet clover (Melilotus albus), umbrella sedge (Cyperus alternifolius), mullein (Verbascum sp.), and star thistle (Centaurea solstitialis).

This community intergrades with oak woodland on the slopes above the river. Two large, old valley oaks (Quercus lobata) occur on the terrace above the river, and probably represent remnants of a valley oak riparian forest.

Euroamerican settlement in the Red Bluff area began in the 1840s, and influenced plant communities in the northern Great Valley. Wood was harvested for construction and fuel, as well as to clear land for agriculture and grazing. Fear of flooding also led to dam construction, river channelization, and bank stabilization projects, thus depriving plant communities of overbank deposition of nutrient-rich sediments. Riprap also precluded establishment of plants in the boulders. Human use of the shoreline has resulted in vegetation trampling, and has limited seedling development.

No rare or endangered plants have been reported in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, or in the immediate vicinity. Of special interest are the two very large valley oak trees established near the adobe structure. The largest tree is estimated to be 350 years old. These stately trees are probably remnants of the valley oak riparian forest that existed historically in the area. Many exotic plants, primarily landscape plants, are established at the unit. Two invasive exotic species naturalized in the unit are periwinkle (Vinca major) and Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus).

Animal Life

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is included in the California Wildlife Region. In this historic unit are small representatives of three natural biotic communities, the riparian woodland, wetland, and foothill woodland biotic communities. The small, ephemeral creek is an impermanent aquatic biotic community, while the Sacramento River is a constant aquatic community. Although the natural communities are but a small area, and alteration, particularly in the riparian community, has occurred, the unit does offer some important resources for wildlife. A fourth, non-native biotic community, human development, makes up the majority of the unit.

The riparian woodland, made up of Great Valley cottonwood riparian forest, is found as a narrow, sparse band of vegetation bordering the Sacramento River. Once extensive in this area, the riparian woodland has been decimated by human settlement and alteration of the Sacramento River. The riparian vegetation in the unit consists of a white alder and cottonwood canopy, and an understory of small willows, wild grape, Himalaya berry, horsetail, sedge, and grass. The wetland biotic community, a small freshwater seep found near the mouth of the stream, consists of similar vegetation, and provides similar wildlife habitat

opportunities. The thick riparian growth provides food and cover to several wildlife species, and moist riparian areas produce abundant insect life, which, in turn, feeds insectivorous amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Typical riparian and wetland inhabitants include the Pacific tree frog, ruby-crowned ringlet, black phoebe, flicker, great blue heron, snowy egret, and raccoon.

The foothill woodland biotic community, found in the northern upland area of the unit, consists of a blue oak woodland, with widely-spaced trees and an understory of annual grasses, herbs, and a few manzanita shrubs. This biotic community offers important wildlife food resources in mass (acorns and fruits), and cover resources in the shelter and nest sites offered in the shrubs and trees. Wildlife species found in the foothill woodland community include the scrub jay, California quail, acorn woodpecker, rufous-sided towhee, Cooper's hawk, a seasonally-visiting wild turkey flock, and deer.

Human development, the homestead site, and the administrative and picnicking areas make up a large part of the unit, and provide habitat for animal species adapted to disturbed environments, particularly introduced species, and those species which are not disturbed by human activity. The large oak tree in the center of the homestead is a focus of much avian activity, with birds searching for insects from its bark, using it as a perch to hunt from, or exhibiting behavioral displays. Introduced English sparrows and starlings mix with native species here, including the dark-eyed junco, mockingbird, robin, and common crow.

The aquatic resources of the unit include the small creek that traverses the unit and the Sacramento River. Although flowing in the wet seasons, the creek is ephemeral, and so has little in the way of resident fish life, but the streambed may provide seasonal habitat for aquatic insects and amphibians. The Sacramento River supports many species of fish and invertebrates such as aquatic insects and crayfish, and their predators, pied-billed grebes, cormorants, and osprey. No surveys of aquatic life were conducted.

Although no state or federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife species have been recorded, there are species of special concern in the area. A sighting of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a federally listed threatened insect, was recorded less than a mile south, and again about six miles downstream of the unit, and the area is in the historical distribution of the state-listed threatened California yellow-billed cuckoo, both threatened due to degradation and destruction of the riparian biotic community. Several species considered of special concern by the California Department of Fish and Game have been seen in or from the unit. The bank swallow, a second-priority species on this list, has been recorded less than five miles downstream of the unit, and may hunt over the river in sight of the unit for its flying insect prey.

Cultural Resources

Archeology

This unit is situated in the traditional territory of the Native Americans known as the Nomlaki. The Nomlaki, along with their neighbors, the Wintu and the Patwin, are members of the Penutian language stock. These Penutian-speaking people probably began settling the northern Sacramento Valley about 1,300 years ago. They probably displaced the Hokan-speaking people known as the Shasta, Achumawi, and Yana.

One archeological sequence suggested for the northern Sacramento Valley proposes: The earliest period dates from 5,000 years BP (before present) to 2,000 years BP. This period is represented by use of large, wide-stemmed spear and atlatle points. This period also includes unifaced keeled leaf-shaped tools, manos, and slab metates, as well as pestles and bowl mortars. These artifacts have many similarities to the Mendocino Tool Complex. After 3,000 years BP, large corner-notched and side-notched points came into use.

The second period, 2,000 years BP to 1,300 years BP, saw use of the bow and arrow. The corner-notched and side-notched point styles continued in use, although they were reduced in size as use of the bow and arrow became more common. These people were probably the ancestral Hokan-speaking people.

The third period, which began perhaps 1,300 years BP, is represented by the temporally coexisting Shasta Complex and Tehama Pattern. The Shasta Complex is represented by the Gunther barbed, Desert side-notched, and Cottonwood triangular point types, and use of hopper mortars. These people were probably the ancestral Wintuian. These people displaced the Shasta, Achumawi, and Yana peoples. It has also been suggested that this complex is a variant of the Augustine pattern, which has similar artifact assemblages.

The Tehama pattern appears to represent continuation of the previous periods' artifact types. This pattern appears to have been concentrated along the eastern foothills of the northern Sacramento Valley, territory of the Achumawi and Yana.

An intensive search of the archeological record has shown that previous investigations found only scattered evidence of Native American occupation in the unit. One report indicates that obsidian points were found in the plowed fields west of the park, and that the previous owner of the park property found several obsidian points and other tools. The sketch available with this report shows that these artifacts belong to the Shasta Complex. In another report, obsidian flakes were found in an excavation near the adobe, as well as scattered obsidian flakes found on top of the alluvial gravel knoll just north of the adobe.

Several Native American sites have been recorded along nearby Dibble Creek. Blue Tent Creek, which is about .75 mile north of the park, has several recorded sites. The features of these sites range from house pits to dance pits and burials. Artifacts found were olivella and clamshell disk beads, abalone pendants, glass beads, obsidian points and flakes, pestles, manos, hopper mortars, scrapers, choppers, cores, and obsidian and basalt flakes. Several burials were removed, but no information was given on orientation, position, or condition.

Several sites have been recorded south of the park, along Dibble Creek, as well as along the Sacramento River. These sites have yielded similar types of artifacts to those found along Blue Tent Creek.

It is probable that the Native Americans who lived along the Sacramento River between Dibble and Blue Tent Creeks used the resources of the park area. However, the evidence for any permanent occupation is unsubstantiated. During the course of resource inventory work at the park, random test boring of the knoll and area surrounding the adobe were conducted. These test borings did not reveal any subsurface Native American occupation of the area.

Ethnography

When the Europeans first met the Nomlaki living along the Sacramento River, they did not distinguish them from their linguistic relatives, the Wintu. But the Nomlaki themselves later described their external and internal groupings. The Sacramento River Valley in Tehama County, where the unit is located, was the territory of the River Nomlaki. The Hill Nomlaki occupied the western foothills. The Hill Nomlaki appear to have had at least six dialectal subdivisions, each situated along a river drainage. Of the two River Nomlaki subdivisions, Memwaylaka or "water north language" was probably spoken in and near the park area. The total Nomlaki population at first contact with Europeans was estimated as more than 2,000 individuals.

Although the frequency of contact with the Spanish, white trappers, and explorers prior to mid-19th century was slight, it was sufficient to produce the devastating malaria epidemic of 1833. Worst hit were the Sacramento River villages, and it is quite likely that the Blue Tent Creek habitation area, to which the park area was no doubt closely related, could have been severely depopulated or even abandoned at that time.

The river villages were probably inhabited by some Nomlaki year-round, but most of the people moved into the western mountains for seed gathering in the summer. While acorns were the basic staple, the Nomlaki diet included other seeds, tubers, fruits, berries, and nuts. The Nomlaki hunted deer, elk, birds, small game, some insects, and bear. They used the sinew-backed bow and obsidian-pointed arrows, stone and bone knives, snares, throwing sticks and slings, and, on occasion, elkhide armor. Fish were taken by hand, and with spears, nets, and traps. The Nomlaki also fished from weirs with harpoons. Salmon were particularly important to those groups living along the Sacramento River. Salt was said to have been collected by the river tribes from streambanks in the spring. The women wove a variety of baskets for every purpose, using both twined and three-rod coiling methods. Rabbitskin blankets were also woven. Clothing was principally of deerskin, and sandals were made of elkskin hide.

The village chieftain's house faced the river, and was often larger than the rest. Its greater size accommodated important social interaction, especially among the men. While the other houses were grouped around and faced the chief's house, the small menstrual hut was located away from the village water supply. The chief's house had a center post, while most houses were simply of beat saplings, tied with vine and thatched. The dance house, which was built cooperatively, often in one day, may have been a historic innovation

associated with the 1870 Ghost Dance movement, and known to the Nomlaki as the Bole, and later the Hesi. In the 1900's, a rite known as "The Big Head" was developed, and is currently danced on several rancherias.

The village might vary in size from 25 to 200 individuals who were organized by a hereditary chieftain. The role of chief usually descended in the paternal line, but the high status men of the village had a voice in the selection process. These important men had been previously initiated in a huta or secret society ritual which then entitled them to special dress, and control of certain items of trade, the skilled crafts, and the professions. Wealth was measured in clamshell disk beads, and such items as magnesite beads, bear hides, and eagle feathers were prized. The Nomlaki were part of an exchange route from the San Francisco Bay to Oregon, and which moved clamshell beads to the north and, in return, skins, obsidian, and yew wood to the south. Internal trade also existed between the Hill and River Nomlaki, mostly in food items.

In 1852, the Nome Lackee Reservation for Sacramento Valley Indians was established in what is now western Tehama County, but by 1856, the white settlers wanted the land, and forced the government to move the Nomlaki and other Sacramento tribes to Round Valley in Mendocino County. Round Valley was the home of the traditional enemy of the Nomlaki, the Yuki, and much conflict ensued. After several years, many Nomlaki came back and settled in the Tehama foothills. Indian people of Nomlaki descent live both on and off rancherias in the Sacramento River Valley today.

History

William Brown Ide (1796-1852)

William Brown Ide was born March 28, 1796 in Rutland, Massachusetts, the second son of Lemuel Ide and Sarah Stone Ide. He married his cousin, Susan Gott Haskell, on April 17, 1820, in Northboro, Massachusetts. Susan was born November 7, 1799, in Columbia, Maine. Ide worked as a carpenter in several towns in Vermont until 1833. In June of that year, he and his family moved to Canton, Kentucky. In 1834, they moved to Madison, Ohio. Then they moved to Jackson, Illinois. In 1839, they moved to a farm near Springfield, Illinois. Ide worked as a carpenter during the drier months, and taught school during the winters. The Ides left Springfield on April 1, 1845, for Oregon. They joined a wagon train at Independence, Missouri. When they reached Fort Hall in Idaho, they decided to head for California with several other families. This party reached Sutter's Fort in late October of 1845.

The Ide family then traveled north with Peter Lassen to his ranch in the upper Sacramento Valley. William Haskell Ide, the second son, chose to stay at Sutter's Fort. Lassen had hired Ide to build a sawmill on his ranch. When they arrived in early November, it was evident that the project would be delayed by the beginning of the rainy season. The Ides crossed the Sacramento River near Tehama, and proceeded north to the Thomes Ranch. They were invited to stay the winter by the ranch manager. Ide, with the help of two men, built a large log cabin for the winter. During the winter, Ide met Josiah Belden, who had a Mexican land grant north of the Thomes Ranch. Belden offered Ide the northern half of his ranch if Ide would manage all of the grant for three

years. An agreement to this effect was signed in April 1846, and the Ide family moved to a partially finished log cabin on the Rancho Las Baulinas, later called "El Rancho de la Barranca Colorada." This name was derived from Red Bank Creek, which was the northern boundary of Belden's grant. It states in Book "A", page 208, Butte and Colusa Counties: "Deed to Las Baulinas Rancho." Josiah Belden and wife Sarah Margaret, sold for \$3,000.00 U.S. coin, to William B. Ide, April 12, 1849, the undivided north one half (1/2) 8,856 acres, of Rancho de la Baulinas, consisting of four Mexican leagues. Bounded on the north by Rio Colorado Barranca (Red Bank Creek), on the east by the Sacramento River, on the south by the land I reserve for myself, and on the west by vacant or unoccupied land." Ide later bought a third of the southern part of Belden's rancho.

Ide's involvement in the Bear Flag Revolt probably began in March of 1846, as rumors concerning expulsion of the foreigners by the Mexican authorities spread throughout the upper valley. Lt. John C. Fremont and his survey party came through the valley headed north for Oregon that same month. When Fremont returned to the upper valley in late May, those rumors flared up again. Fremont sent word to many of the settlers to confer with him at his camp at the Buttes (Sutter Buttes). While this gathering was taking place at Fremont's camp, word was brought to Fremont that some Mexican soldiers had crossed the Sacramento River at Knight's (Landing), and were heading in a southerly direction, with about 200 horses. This news prompted several of the group to give chase to the Mexicans. This group caught up with the horses and their escorts at Murphy's ranch on the Cosumnes River on June 10, 1846. The horses were taken by the Americans, and their escorts were sent on their way. The settlers returned to Fremont's camp with the horses on June 11, 1846. That afternoon, this group left for the Napa Valley, under the leadership of Ezekiel Merritt. The group numbered 20 men, and now included Ide. They arrived in the Napa Valley on June 12, where they stayed until late June 13. The group now numbered 32 men as they departed for Sonoma late that day, arriving in Sonoma just before dawn on June 14, 1846. At daybreak, they surrounded Mariano Vallejo's home. They took Vallejo, his brother Salvador, and Victor Pruden prisoners. Merritt, Robert Semple, and Wm. Knight began negotiations for the surrender of Vallejo and Sonoma.

The proceedings took so long inside Vallejo's house that the restless group outside elected John Grigsby to go inside and investigate the delay. When Grigsby did not return after a long while, the group called on Ide to investigate the delays. Ide found Robert Semple still writing the Articles of Capitulation; Merritt, Knight, and Grigsby appeared to have succumbed to Vallejo's generous spirits. When the Articles of Capitulation were read, the group at first refused to ratify them. John Grigsby declined to retain the leadership of the party, so Ide was chosen as the leader of the revolution.

It was decided to send Vallejo and his party to Sacramento. Grigsby, Semple, Merritt, Hargane, Knight, and four or five others escorted the prisoners, leaving Sonoma about 11 a.m. on June 14. They arrived at Fremont's camp on the American River late on the afternoon of June 16. Fremont refused to free them, and sent them that same night to Sutter's Fort.

In Sonoma, the revolutionists designed and made the "Bear Flag." It was hoisted on the 16th of June. Two or three days later, two men sent to get gunpowder from a ranch on the Russian River were captured and killed by

Mexicans near Santa Rosa. When word of this killing got back to Sonoma, a larger party was sent to get the powder. On the morning of June 23, Ide's lieutenant, H. L. Ford, left with 17 or 18 men to catch these Mexicans. They followed the trail south toward San Rafael. In the meantime, the Mexican authorities had sent a division of militia (50-60 men) across from San Pablo toward San Rafael. They were joined by the Mexicans from Santa Rosa. They camped at Camillo's Rancho Olompali, north of San Rafael. The Bear Flaggers found the Mexicans on the 24th of June. During the ensuing battle, at least one Mexican was killed, and another wounded. The Mexicans retreated toward San Rafael; the Bear Flaggers returned to Sonoma. On June 25, Fremont arrived at Sonoma with 90 men, and left the next day for San Rafael, hoping to catch up with fleeing Mexicans. The Mexicans had fled. Fremont then captured the Castillo de San Joaquin, commonly known as the San Francisco presidio. On July 5, 1846, Fremont took command of revolutionary forces at Sonoma. Ide joined with Fremont for the campaign against Mexico. When Fremont and his battalion reached their camp near Sacramento on July 10th, they received word that the United States and Mexico were really at war. The Bear Flag Revolt was over.

Ide returned home from the campaign to Southern California in November. He brought his son, Wm. Haskell Ide, south with him.

In June 1847, Ide was appointed surveyor of the Northern Department by the American Military Governor, Colonel Richard B. Mason. During the gold rush of 1848-49, Ide and his sons brought home about \$35,000 worth of gold. Ide then visited Vermont and New Hampshire for several months during the fall of 1849 and spring of 1850. He then read law and became licensed to practice law in California. He became involved in county politics in Colusi (later Colusa) County. He may have served as sheriff, district attorney, and judge.

Ide died December 18, 1852 at the age of 56, at Monroeville, Colusi County. It was reported that he died of smallpox, but that was not confirmed. His wife had died in 1850. Ide was the Deputy Clerk of Colusi County when he died.

History of the Park Unit Known as William B. Ide Adobe SHP

In 1852, this part of Tehama County was then part of Shasta County. It would not be until 1856 that this part of Shasta County would be transferred to Tehama's control.

On April 10, 1852, Abraham M. Dibble filed a homestead on the property that includes the park unit. It is filed in Shasta County Book "A", page 14. Isaac Rand acquired title to Dibble's Bluffton Ranch on February 1, 1853, then sold it to Nathaniel Rand on December 1, 1853, in which deed it is described as Rand's Adobe Ranch. Nathaniel G. Rand mortgaged the property described as Rand's Adobe Ranch for \$456.70 to William A. Mix on September 1, 1854. Rand also mortgaged it to Dow Vincent for \$480.30 on October 29, 1854. On March 9, 1855, N. G. Rand sold 103.62 acres to Vincent (the south portion of the original homestead). On March 9, 1855, Mix transferred his mortgage to George Sherman for \$400. Rand then sold this 56.38 acres to Sherman for \$700 on March 10, 1855. On October 2, 1858, Sherman sold the property to Francis Undercuffler for \$800. Undercuffler mortgaged it to R. S. Bettis for \$100 on October 7, 1858. Bettis then transferred the mortgage to Hiram Taylor on February 11, 1859. On February 19, 1859, this same piece of property was sold at a sheriff's auction to Owen Riley Johnson for \$70.48.

Johnson conveyed the title to Henry F. Luning on March 31, 1859 for "value received." Henry Luning was the brother of Tehama County Surveyor William F. Luning. Luning had discovered an error in Dibble's original description of his homestead. On April 1, 1859, Luning sold the property to Hiram Taylor for \$367. Taylor then mortgaged it to Thomas Hollister for \$367 plus interest. He paid this off on June 9, 1859. He then mortgaged it to Alfred Walton for \$600. Taylor defaulted on this mortgage, and the property was sold at a sheriff's sale to Walton for \$1,034.70 on May 18, 1860. On January 3, 1862, Walton sold the property to Daniel Howard for \$1,862. Howard built and operated a public ferry across the Sacramento River from November 1862. In the license granted by the Tehama County Board of Supervisors, the property is described as the "old adobe ranch," located about two miles above Red Bluff.

On June 22, 1865, Howard sold the property and the ferry to Herbert Kraft for \$2,000. Kraft operated the ferry for a while, but eventually moved it to the foot of Pine Street in Red Bluff. He then sold the property to A. A. Brownlee on January 11, 1870. Brownlee sold it to William Gibbon on September 15, 1873, for \$675. Gibbon sold it to George W. Hammans for \$1,000 on November 13, 1873. On September 14, 1874, Hammans sold a half interest to William F. Erwin for \$600. On November 9, 1875, he sold the remaining half to Erwin for \$575. On September 6, 1877, Erwin mortgaged the whole piece of property to William M. Lansdale for \$1,500. Lansdale then bought an additional 40 acres adjacent, on the north. Lansdale then sold the whole piece of property to Erwin on July 16, 1879. On October 27, 1879, Erwin sold it to Stephen D. Clark for \$1,000. On May 1, 1882, Clark sold the property to Emory A. and Laura A. Mount for \$1,600. On April 9, 1886, Emory and Laura transferred the 56.38 acres to Willett C. and Alberta R. Mount. On February 13, 1913, W. C. and A. R. Mount sold the property to George E. Sutton. On January 16, 1924, Sutton sold a trust deed to Sarah E. Herren for \$2,900. The trustees were Erle Gans and John de Groot. Then, on January 14, 1930, Sutton transferred the trust deed to Nellie M. Schafer for \$3,075.

The evidence would seem to indicate that this park unit has a restored adobe dwelling that was probably built between April and September 1852. This is probably the oldest adobe structure in Tehama County. It also appears that a ferry across the Sacramento River was built sometime after January 3, 1862, at this same locale.

There does not seem to be any connection between this property and William Brown Ide. At the time Ide owned his ranch, which is south of present Red Bluff, that land was in Colusi County. The park unit was part of Shasta County. Tehama County was formed in 1856.

Historic Structures and Features

William B. Ide Adobe SHP contains one historic standing structure, an adobe house, and five historic replicas -- a smokehouse, wagon shed, covered well, animal shelter, and corral.

Adobe House - A single-story adobe structure with a covered porch along the front wall. It measures 29 feet east to west, and 19 feet north to south. The gable roof is shingled with 36-inch hand-split sugar pine shingles. The doors, which are centered on the front and back walls, are plain wood, divided vertically. The house features two simple six-pane sash windows on each

wall. A brick fireplace is centered on the east wall. The adobe brick walls are 12 inches thick. The building had a reinforcing bar installed at the west end wall where fracture appeared after the 1958 restoration. The interior finish is mortared adobe, and the exterior has a concrete plaster covering the adobe brick.

The adobe is located in the northeast portion of the park, facing the river and adjacent to what is referred to as Fremont's Crossing or Landing. It was most probably built by A. M. Dibble between April and September 1852. In turn, Rand acquired the land from A. M. Dibble, who had filed the first claim on it in April 1852. In the Dibble-Rand change of ownership, the property was referred to as the Bluffton Ranch, and when Isaac Rand deeded the property to his son, Nathaniel G. Rand in December 1853, it was described as the Adobe Ranch. The adobe ownership changed frequently in the 19th century, and under at least two owners, in the 1860s and 1870s, it was part of a ferry operation across the Sacramento River.

In an 1898 photograph, the front of the house is facing north, and the south entrance used now was the back door. There was an outhouse near the oak tree on the riverbank.

When the State of California acquired the adobe property in 1951, the house had had extensive additions. A frame building on the south adobe wall covered 21 feet 11 inches of the 28-foot 6-inch length; a cellar with board sides and a brick floor, and a hip roof had been added.

The four walls of the adobe and the fireplace front are original. All of the wood material in the present structure was installed in 1958, when the adobe house was reconstructed. This includes floors, window and door frames, door headers, cross support beams, roof rafters, and shingles. The adobe bricks in the southwest corner of the house were replaced, and a new brick layer was installed on top of each wall to support the roof. The gabled ends above the lower roofline are also constructed of new bricks. One of the north-facing windows is said to be lined with blue sideboards from a covered wagon. Many wagons in the westward movement were painted blue, but it is not known where these boards originated.

Well - Although the covered well cannot be dated, it was found under the porch addition reportedly built by George Sutton, and removed in 1960. The below-ground well and brick lining are original, and the above-ground material and cover are a park addition.

Smokehouse - The smokehouse was reportedly rebuilt on the site where adobe brick remnants were found that indicated a structure of similar size and construction. It measures 8 feet east to west and 12 feet north to south, and faces north. The pitched roof is covered with 12-inch boards and 3-inch bats.

Wagon Shed - The wagon shed or house was built in approximately 1964. Lodgepole pine formed the pole frame, and cedar siding was used, along with pegging and cut nails.

Corral - The corral was built during the 1960s.

Animal Shelter - The shelter was built in 1976, using lumber from an old barn and wire nails.

Tool Shed - The tool shed was built as a volunteer enhancement project in 1983. It is constructed with redwood, with cut nails and a pegged pole frame of pine.

Outhouse - The outhouse was also built in the late 1970s, of used lumber.

Garden Fence - The garden fence, which had previously been constructed partially of chicken wire, had redwood pickets substituted in 1980.

Compost Bin - The compost bin was also built in 1980-81, using wire nails.

Ferry Landing and Crossing - In the Red Bluff area, there were approximately half a dozen ferries at various times. According to one source, there was a ferry operation at Blue Tent Creek, which, erroneously, was referred to as Ide's Ferry. But Daniel Howard did build and operate a ferry at the adobe in 1862, and possibly until 1865. In that year, Herbert Kraft bought the property, and moved the ferry to Pine Street in Red Bluff. Again, in December 1874, William F. Erwin, A. J. Hammans, and George W. Hammans were authorized to build and operate a ferry at the adobe. William Erwin and George Hammans were equal share owners of the adobe property at the time, and for most of 1875.

Notes from a 1957 interview with Frank Erwin, son of the ferry operator William Erwin, report that the ferry was never a paying proposition due to its location off the main roads. The adobe ferry, he said, was a current type, with cables on both sides of the river tied to an oak and a sycamore. The tree on the adobe side washed away. Frank Erwin stated that he lived in the adobe at the time.

Evidence for this operation has not been located in the park. However, during the summer of 1987, it was reported that a professional archeological group participating in underwater research on the Sacramento River noted some type of anchor or "dead man" under the river, and opposite "Fremont's Landing." Further research would be useful to enhance the interpretive potential of the park.

Primary Historic Zone

Section 5019.59 of the Public Resources Code states, in part, that areas outside the primary historic zone may be acquired, developed, or operated "as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit." The intent of a primary historic zone is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources, and to restrict incompatible facilities in that area.

A primary historic zone has been established for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. This zone is the eastern portion of the unit that contains the restored historic adobe. The zone is bounded on the east by the Sacramento River, on the north by a knoll composed of alluvial gravels, on the west by Adobe Road, and on the south by a rock-lined drainage channel.

Esthetic Resources

The esthetic resources of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park are of good quality. The primary esthetic resource is the special landscape of the historical features; the adobe, its associated outbuildings, and the domestic animals which give visitors a visual impression of a rustic homestead with no modern development in view. A wooden bridge over a rock-lined canal invites visitors to enter this scene of the past, to explore a forgotten time, to find out how the pioneers lived in this area. The adobe with its period furnishings lures visitors closer to peer inside. The scene is esthetically pleasing. The clearing is canopied by a very large, spreading old oak tree, and it is enclosed by vegetation along Adobe Road to the west, a small hill to the north, and riparian vegetation along part of the riverbank which gives way for the majority of the unit boundary to open views of the river.

Located in the dissected uplands of the Great Valley, the unit lies on the banks of the Sacramento River, offering a view northeast up the river toward its passage through the steep-sided Iron Canyon, and across the river and flat plain to the Tuscan Buttes on the eastern side of the Great Valley. Southeast of the unit is the town of Red Bluff, seen across the flat floodplain of Dibble Creek at its intersection with the Sacramento River. From the riverbank and from the top of the hill, the unit offers panoramic views of the river and its floodplain, and the Great Valley and its agriculture. The path from the top of the knoll and down along the river brings visitors close to this massive body of moving water and into what is left of the riparian vegetation, giving visitors the sights and smells of a natural place, the pleasure of being near water, the intrigue of different, uncultivated plant forms, and the excitement of finding footprint traces of wildlife in the mud of the bank. Birds are the most notable wildlife in the unit, with much bird activity and bird song in the riparian area, along the river, and particularly in the great oak in the center of the historical site.

Negative esthetic features at William B. Ide Adobe SHP include a modern restroom, traffic on Adobe Road, and the rural development across the road from the unit. These are visual and auditory intrusions on the historical ambience of the unit. Residences located in adjacent parcels are not screened from the unit, and constitute visual distractions in the viewscape.

The banks of the Sacramento River have been riprapped, leaving shores nearly bare of vegetation, detracting from the natural landscape. Erosion has also left highly visible scars on the western side of the hill, often associated with the trail, and also despoiling the natural character of the area.

Recreation Resources

The Cascade District state historic units provide varied recreational opportunities for visitors, related primarily to the cultural heritage of this area.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park was classified as a unit of the State Park System in 1963. Since its classification, visitation has grown steadily; in 1986, visitation exceeded 30,000 persons.

The principal recreation experience for visitors is interpretation of early California history during the period of the Bear Flag rebellion and the Gold Rush. Recreation opportunities exist for picnicking, interpretive hikes, visiting historic structures, nature study, viewing boat races, swimming or wading, and fishing. Opportunities also exist for more contemplative activities, such as photography and sketching or painting.

Special recreational events emphasizing the 1850s California theme include Adobe Day (third Saturday in August), the Adobe Ferry Champion Horseshoe Pitcher's Contest (second Saturday in October), and a Pioneer Christmas Party (third Saturday in December). Environmental studies programs (ESP) targeted for grades 4 to 6 present "Life in the 1850s," recapturing for students one day in the lives of Northern California pioneers. These ESPs may be conducted for the entire day, or for two hours. Conventional group tours are also available, and pioneer crafts demonstrations are presented throughout the summer.

Recreational facilities are day-use facilities, and include the historic structures themselves, 13 standard picnic sites complete with picnic tables and three barbeque pits, 23 paved parking sites, and restroom facilities. Recreational constraints at this unit include the cold temperature of the river water which limits swimming activities at William B. Ide State Historic Park.

Present population growth rates in the expanding urban area around the City of Redding and in the northern Sacramento Valley communities can be expected to result in increased recreational use of the unit.

Resource Policy Formation

Classification

Classification of a unit of the State Park System forms the foundation for which all management and development policies are based. Classification statutes contained in Article 1.7 of the Public Resources Code specify broad management objectives and improvements of the State Park System.

Acquisition and inclusion of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park as a unit of the State Park System came about when the State Park and Recreation Commission approved this unit as a State Historic Park at its September 1963 meeting. The Public Resources Code definition of a state historic park, which is pertinent to this general planning effort, is found in Section 5019.59, and is as follows:

State Historic Park

5019.59. . .Historical Units. Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archeological, and scientific interest, and archeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of

the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is registered as California Historic Landmark No. 12. The restored adobe that is the primary historic resource was thought to have been built by Ide in 1846.

Declaration of Purpose

The following is the current Declaration of Purpose:

The purpose of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is to memorialize William B. Ide, the only President of the California Republic, and his importance in early California history.

The function of the Department of Parks and Recreation at the William B. Ide Adobe unit is to formulate, perfect plans, and take action to acquire, protect, develop, and interpret the resources for inspiration, use, enjoyment, and satisfaction of the visiting public; and to present programs depicting the life and times of the pioneers in Tehama County, as well as Ide's role in California's history.

This Resource Element proposes to change the Declaration of Purpose for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to the following:

The purpose of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is to interpret the role of William B. Ide as one of the leaders of the California Republic, as well as his role in the activities of the Bear Flag Revolt. It is also the purpose of this unit to interpret the role of William B. Ide as a pioneer of Colusa County, later to become Tehama County in 1856, and to interpret the life and times of the pioneers of Tehama County. The restored historic adobe situated at the western terminus of the ferry that crossed the Sacramento River shall be the core of these interpretive programs.

Zone of Primary Interest

The zone of primary interest is that area outside the unit where land use changes could adversely affect the resources of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. This area includes the city of Red Bluff, the residential areas adjacent to the unit, and the east bank of the Sacramento River.

In addition, the department is concerned about activities on all lands, no matter how far from the unit, that can, through their development and use, adversely affect the resources and features of the unit. Increased air pollution from automobile and boat emissions, as well as developments that affect freshwater surface water flow, can have negative effects on the unit's resources. Erosion of upland areas and river banks and subsequent deposition of sediment could affect the water quality of the Sacramento River. Additional development in the viewshed, which includes the east bank of the Sacramento River, could significantly affect the unit's scenic resources. Department officials should be aware of these potential threats, and take action whenever possible to minimize them.

Resource Management Policies

Natural Resources

Soil Erosion

Trails and hillsides at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park are experiencing erosion. The existing knoll trail is located on a steep slope, on soil having a moderate to severe erosion potential. As visitor use increases, erosion could accelerate, and cause additional damage to hillsides.

Policy: In order to provide continued visitor use of trails at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, the department shall correct human-caused erosion along existing trails. Areas experiencing erosion shall be restored to natural contours, if possible, and revegetated with appropriate native plant species. When used, human-made corrective measures shall be designed to fit naturally into the environment. Because of visitor safety considerations, trails shall be closed if corrective measures cannot be implemented.

Oak Management

Three species of oak trees, blue oak (Quercus douglasii), interior live oak (Q. wislizenii), and valley oak (Q. lobata), occur at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. All are remnants of the once extensive oak savanna and forest that occurred in the area. Little regeneration of oaks is occurring at the unit, and there is a loss of natural age structure that typically exhibits a variety of different age classes.

The two large valley oaks near the adobe structure are of historic value. Turf has been established under these trees, and was irrigated during the summer. Irrigation renders the trees susceptible to root decay and root rot fungus attack by oak root fungus (Armillaria) or by Phytophthora. Irrigation of the oak trees was stopped in the summer of 1988. Fungal attack can eventually kill mature trees. Several blue oak trees on the knoll are also irrigated by the adjacent landowner.

Policy: To ensure protection and perpetuation of native oaks at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, oaks shall be managed to promote an increased representation of younger classes of trees. Valley oaks, propagated from acorns collected from the historic trees, shall be planted around the adobe structure and historic grounds, to provide for replacement trees when the mature trees die. Turf under the historic trees shall be removed. Oak trees in the unit shall not be irrigated. Trees that have been irrigated shall be assessed by the department forester for symptoms of fungal attack. Corrective measures, if needed, shall be implemented where possible (see Operations Element, page 58).

Fire Prevention and Suppression

Wildfire can be a threat to natural and cultural resources, facilities, and human life and property. A Prescribed Fire Management Program which simulates the historic natural fires of this region will reduce the damage from future wildfires, but cannot eliminate the threat of wildfires during periods of fire weather conditions, and from human-caused ignitions. For these reasons, the department requires that a wildfire management plan be developed for every State Park System unit that experiences wildland fires.

Because conventional fire control facilities and fire-fighting procedures can have long-lasting impacts on park resources, development of special standards and procedures applicable to sensitive unit resources is important.

Policy: The department shall work with appropriate agencies and adjacent landowners to implement a wildfire management plan at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. This plan shall address all aspects of wildfire planning, including prevention, presuppression, and suppression. An overall objective of this plan shall be to prevent ignitions in heavy visitor use areas from spreading throughout the unit. Protection of sensitive park resources, adjacent property, human lives, and facilities shall be an important element of this plan.

Grassland Fuel Reduction

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is adjacent to residential development, and wildfire in proximity to these residences could cause serious public safety problems. Fire-suppression procedures, as well as fire itself, could also affect the cultural resources of the unit. The dominant vegetation closest to private homes is blue oak woodland, with a non-native annual grassland understory.

Policy: The department shall work to reduce the flammability of grassland fuels at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Methods to reduce flammability shall be described in the unit Wildfire Management Plan, and may include application of a fire retardant or growth inhibitor, as well as mowing and removing the grass. Because the density, and therefore, the flammability, of native bunchgrasses is lower than that of annual, introduced grasses, conversion to native grassland shall also be considered as a means to reduce the fuel load. Grazing by livestock shall not be used as a method to reduce grassland fuels.

Exotic Species

Many species of exotic plants occur at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, and are associated primarily with the picnic grounds at the unit. Some exotic species such as Himalaya berry, star thistle, and periwinkle compete successfully with native species. Perpetuation of native plant communities is dependent on exotic species control and removal.

Policy: The department shall pursue a long-range objective of reducing invasive exotic plants in the identified natural areas at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The highest priority for control efforts shall be given to those species most invasive and conspicuous in the landscape.

Riparian Forest Restoration

Historically, an extensive cottonwood riparian forest, rich in wildlife, occurred along the Sacramento River in the area of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Under pristine conditions, the cottonwood riparian forest consisted of a dense, broad-leafed, winter-deciduous forest, dominated by Fremont cottonwood and willow. The understory was dense, dominated by juvenile cottonwood and willow in the mid-canopy layer. Box elder and ash also occurred in the mid-canopy. Wild grape and poison oak were conspicuous lianas. This community intergraded with oak forests at sites higher and farther from the river, and with willow scrub communities in areas subject to severe flooding conditions.

The riparian community at the unit consists of a narrow band of vegetation along the Sacramento River. The river in this area has been riprapped. The riprapped area is outside of park ownership. The dominant trees are white alder, although a few cottonwood trees also occur. Small willows, wild grape, and Himalaya berry also occur.

Policy: The department shall work with appropriate agencies to develop and implement a riparian community restoration plan in and adjacent to William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. This plan shall address revegetation and exotic weed control. Because riprapping can impede establishment of riparian species, the department shall work with appropriate agencies to remove the riprap stones if necessary, and investigate alternative bank stabilization techniques, such as biotechnical methods that enhance plant establishment. The goal of the restoration plan shall be to create a self-perpetuating, multi-layered riparian community.

Wildlife Management

Animal life is an important part of natural ecosystems, and the sight of wildlife gives pleasure to even casual observers. Protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife populations is an important management objective at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.

Policy: Altered natural habitats shall be restored as nearly as possible to conditions that would exist had natural ecological processes not been disrupted. Whether or not restoration of natural conditions is possible, it shall be the policy of the department to avoid significant imbalances caused by human influences on the natural wildlife populations. If it is necessary to regulate animal populations, the methods used shall be based on sound principles of ecosystem management, shall be consistent with the general policies of the department, and shall avoid disturbance to other natural values of the park.

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

Listed as a threatened insect by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (Desmocereus californicus dimorphus) has been mapped by the Natural Diversity Data Base within one to two miles south of the unit, on the banks of the Sacramento River. Although the life history characteristics of this beetle are poorly known, it is believed that this insect depends upon the valley elderberry (Sambucus mexicana) for the majority of its two-year life cycle. The early instars inhabit the woody portions of the plant, pupate in the pith, and feed on the elderberry flowers and foliage as adults. Endemic to moist valley oak woodlands along the margins of rivers and streams in the Great Valley, the beetle is threatened by habitat loss due to agricultural conversion, grazing, levee construction, stream and river channelization, riprapping, vegetation removal, and recreational, industrial, and urban development. Prevention of further loss and degradation of its existing habitat is necessary to halt the decline of this threatened beetle.

Policy: The department shall survey the riparian areas of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park for valley elderberry, use of this plant by the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and for the presence of the beetle itself. The survey shall be conducted at the optimum time of year by qualified personnel. If evidence of the beetle is found, the department shall work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement a valley elderberry longhorn beetle recovery plan.

Cultural Resources

Management of cultural resources located on State Park System lands is governed by state statutes and departmental directives. Portions of the Public Resources Code, Chapter 1.7 and Chapter 1.75, pertain to management of cultural resources on State Park System property. Resource management directives 10, 11, 24, 25, and 50-75 apply to management of cultural resources. In addition, the following site-specific resource policies are proposed.

Historic Resources

Name Change

Historic research conducted to date strongly indicates that William B. Ide never constructed the adobe, nor did he ever own the property. The historic record does not clearly state what connection if any Ide had with the property. The first recorded documentation to the property is a land claim by A. M. Dibble on April 10, 1852, identifying it by the name Bluffton Ranch. By

February 1853, Dibble has conveyed ownership to Isaac Rand, and the property is sometimes referred to as "Rand's Adobe Ranch." It is quite probably that Dibble constructed the adobe between April and September 1852.

Policy: The department, in its continuing efforts to be historically accurate, will request the commission to change the name of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park. The emphasis in the name change is to make the park a memorial to the important contribution that William B. Ide made to the history of California.

Restoration and Preservation

The adobe underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work in 1957. Over the years, the Department of Parks and Recreation has stressed a high level of maintenance for the adobe. Today, the adobe is structurally secure.

Policy: Any future restoration or preservation work that may be required will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation. Before any restoration or preservation work, the department will first prepare a historic structures report.

River Shipping

River navigation on the Sacramento River during the 19th century was the main method of shipping goods to the Northern California gold mining communities. Red Bluff, located at the terminus of navigable waters, served as a major distribution center. A historic ferry crossing is known to have operated at the adobe during the 1860s and 1870s. A ferry suggests that important submerged archeological resources pertaining to river navigation may exist.

Policy: The department will prepare a resource management plan that will assess the underwater archeological resources and the potential for creating an underwater reserve.

Archeological Resources

No prehistoric archeological sites were located during surveying for cultural resources. One potential archeological site was tested for subsurface materials, but with negative results. The potential for subsurface historic archeological resources at the park is great.

Policy: Projects that may require any subsurface disturbances will be reviewed by a department archeologist or historian. A determination will then be made as to the proper archeological mitigation measure.

Esthetic Resources

Recreational experience is intrinsically related to the scenic quality of an area. Scenic quality is based on the value an individual or group based on the perceived visual attributes of the landscape, either natural or human-made. There are two basic types of esthetic perceptions: positive and negative. Positive esthetic perceptions and resources enhance a recreational experience, while negative features detract from the visual environment.

Scenic Quality

The scenic quality of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is derived from its primary cultural feature, the adobe, its rustic surroundings, and the adjacent oak-covered knoll, as well as the riparian corridor along the Sacramento River. Incongruous modern structures and facilities detract from the scenic features of the unit, a visual distraction made all the more significant by the small size of the unit. The existing park structures with associated yards and parking areas, and adjacent private residences, constitute negative esthetic features.

Policy: Management and public use of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park shall be directed toward maintenance of the historic scene and reduction of detracting intrusions. If the opportunity arises, the department should work to replace modern park structures in the viewshed of the primary historic zone with structures whose design and materials are architecturally compatible with the historic scene. If possible, a scenic buffer shall be used to separate modern facilities from the adobe area.

Historic Zone Landscaping

The reconstructed adobe is the primary historic feature of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The natural surroundings of the adobe, including the Sacramento River and the knoll behind the adobe, provide a visually pleasant background for the historic structure. Flowering plants are naturalized on the grounds around the adobe, and the massive valley oak trees bordering the adobe have historic significance.

Policy: In recognition of the historical significance of the adobe and grounds, the department shall develop and implement a landscape restoration and maintenance plan for the primary historic zone. The landscaping plan shall address both floral and nonfloral elements, such as walkways, stairs, and fencing. Restoration of the adobe area grounds shall follow the historic design to the degree that it can be accurately established. Ornamental species used in restoration of the primary historic zone shall be consistent with those species commonly in use at the time the landscaping was first established. For design components that cannot be accurately established from historic records, historically appropriate species shall be used.

Allowable Use Intensity

The California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.5, requires that a land carrying capacity survey be made prior to preparation of any development plan for any state park or state recreation area. Section 5001.96 further requires that attendance be held within limits so established. Allowable use intensity is a refinement of the land carrying capacity concept, and is prepared as part of the General Plan in fulfillment of the above code sections.

Allowable use intensity is used as a major component in preparation of the Land Use Element. Factors that are considered in developing allowable use intensity are unit classification and purpose and resource values and sensitivities.

Allowable use intensity determinations establish the limits of development and use an area can sustain without an unacceptable degree of deterioration in the character and value of the natural, cultural, and scenic resources. Determinations are based on analysis and integration of resource management and protection objectives, resource constraints, and resource sensitivities information.

Resource management objectives are defined by the Public Resources Code and other law, unit classifications, and declarations of purpose, and by specific declarations of resource management policy presented in the Resource Element of this General Plan.

Resource constraints are factors which may make facilities unsafe or economically impractical to develop and maintain. They are determined by evaluating such factors as soil erodibility and compaction potential, geologic hazards, slope stability and relief, hydrologic flooding conditions, and potential for pollution of surface waters.

Sensitivities are conditions, locations, or values of resources that warrant restricted use or development to protect resources. Sensitivities are evaluated by considering such factors as the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact, not only in the short term but also over a more extended time span; vegetation characteristics, such as fragility and regeneration rates; and wildlife considerations, such as tolerance to human activity, population levels, and population stability. Sensitivities may also include rare, threatened, or endangered plants and animals, and their habitats; unique or scientifically important botanic or geologic features; cultural resources such as archeological sites and historic structures; scenic resources; and other resources of regional or statewide significance.

Also, based on the preceding factors, allowable use intensities for lands in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park were determined, and are shown on the Allowable Use Intensity Map (Map 3). Three use intensity categories have been identified: low, moderate, and high. The low intensity use category includes the primary historic zone. The moderate intensity use category includes riparian areas, areas of blue oak woodland, and areas of moderate to steep slopes. The high intensity use category includes sites of existing facilities and areas of gentle slopes.

INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Objectives

The aim of interpretation is to enhance public enjoyment and benefit in the State Park System. Interpretation can be used to orient visitors, stimulate interest, and increase awareness and appreciation of significant natural and cultural resources. This Interpretive Element provides guidance for ongoing and future interpretive development at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. It identifies interpretive concerns, outlines interpretive themes, makes specific proposals, and establishes priorities.

Interpretive Considerations

Environmental Influences

A. Positive Influences

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, located along the Sacramento River, has large, spreading oak trees, white alders, and Fremont cottonwoods that provide a welcome respite in the hot summer months. The combination of the river and trees moderates the extreme temperatures often experienced in the area. Humidity is typically low, creating a pleasant environment for the public, as well as relatively stable conditions for preservation of artifacts.

Because of the state park's location, the public not only has access to the river, but also to views reminiscent of those in the historic past. Hikers climbing the park's hillside to the knoll can be rewarded by native flowers blooming in the spring and beautiful vistas up and down the river. It is easy to envision an earlier lifestyle with the adobe house situated in this bucolic setting. The temperate climate enables many outdoor interpretive programs to be held year-round. Most recreational activities, such as picnicking, are located across the creek from the historic zone, so as not to interfere with ongoing interpretive activities in the historic setting.

B. Negative Influences

The noise and visual impact of cars and trucks that travel along Adobe Road often intrudes on the park setting, and conflicts with ongoing interpretive programs. During the annual Adobe Day celebration in August, traffic congestion can be particularly troublesome. In the summer months, rafters floating on the Sacramento River frequently land on the banks of the river in the park's historic zone. Their appearance is often at odds with ongoing historic activities.

Indoor interpretive space in the adobe is limited, but programs are held outdoors as well. This usually presents no problem except during special occasions such as the annual Pioneer Christmas Party, when bad weather can cause attendance to drop from 200 to 20 or 30 visitors. Some events, like the Adobe Ferry Champion Horseshoe Pitchers Contest held in the fall, have had to be postponed because of rain.

Protective measures, taken to preserve the ancient oak tree centered in the historic zone, restrict interpretive activities immediately below the tree. This limits the location and space available for environmental studies and other interpretive programs in the historic zone.

Visitors: Their Needs and Expectations

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park attracts about 33,000 visitors yearly. Of that total, approximately one half are from the nearby area. The park is very popular with family groups, although 80 percent of casual drop-in visitors are senior citizens. A number of tourists from Japan, Europe, and Canada stop at the park. The greatest use of the facilities occurs from early spring through Labor Day. During each of these months, an average of 2,500 people come to enjoy the park. Adobe Day in August has been known to draw as many as 2,200 people in a single day. From November through January, the monthly visitation drops to between 800 and 1,000.

Elementary schools in the vicinity of Red Bluff take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the park's well-defined environmental studies program. Annually, hundreds of school children are brought to the park to spend the day learning about life in California during the 1850s. Environmental studies programs begin March 1st each year. While the programs are in progress, casual visitors to the park can see children in period attire learning to make ropes, candles, and adobe bricks, in addition to cooking, woodworking, or playing historic games.

Previous visitors return year after year to experience the tranquil setting. They can picnic, relax and enjoy the scenery, visit with friends or family, fish, hike, and learn something about the pioneer lifestyle in California. The park is popular with photographers. About 20 percent of the users are not interested in the historical aspects of the park, only its recreational values. Many school children return with their parents to show them where they learned pioneer skills. A number of visitors are curious about William B. Ide, and have an expectation that they will learn more about him by visiting the park.

Existing Interpretive Media and Facilities

Facilities

A. Historic Landscape

Some attempt has been made to create a landscape typical of an 1850s-period homestead, although there is no historic landscape plan for the park. Most of the efforts have been directed toward an enclosed garden near the creek, which provides an opportunity for interpretation of period horticultural techniques. Its location, near shady oak trees, restricts the variety of plants that can be successfully propagated. Because of space limitations in the historic zone and the present building arrangement, there are few options for its relocation. Until a short while ago, the ground around the adobe house was planted with grass, and regularly watered by a sprinkler system. This was discontinued as a measure to help preserve the old oak tree. Weather and time have caused the historic road that once led to the ferry landing to lose its identity. A sign post notes the historic ferry landing next to the river.

B. Adobe House

The original construction date, between April and September 1852, of the adobe house has been identified in records relating to Abraham M. Dibble's claim to the property. Dibble sold the land in February 1853 to Isaac Rand, one of a long list of subsequent owners.

Between 1958 and 1960, the department removed many of the later additions to the house, replacing the hipped roof with a gable roof, and facing the exposed adobe with a concrete plaster. Most changes were made without benefit of a detailed historic structures report to determine the age of the various elements being removed or replaced; however, a photographic record of most of the work was maintained.

The house is now furnished c. 1850s, with a mixture of historic and reproduction artifacts. Inside the house, various activities typical of a pioneer family of that period are represented. Historic artifacts are intermingled and used with reproductions during many of the living history and environmental studies programs held throughout the year. The house plays a central role in the interpretive programs of this unit. At present, there is no furnishing plan to guide the selection, care, and use of furniture and other artifacts in the building.

C. Wagon Shed

The wagon shed, constructed in the late 1950s, has an open side typical of ranch buildings in the 19th and 20th centuries. There is no evidence that one was sited at this location, although it is probable that some building, having the same purpose, could have been located adjacent to the adobe house. Stored inside the shed are equipment, building materials, and various vehicles, representing a range of historic eras. No furnishing plan has been prepared to guide the selection, placement, or use of interpretive artifacts here. The shed has a great deal of potential for expanding visitors' understanding of wagons, tools, and other equipment used in the historic period.

Inside the shed is a chicken coop, where live animals are kept secure overnight. Chickens help to provide animation to the park. This can be particularly important at times when there are no active interpretive programs occurring. The proximity of the chicken coop to historic artifacts in the shed should be evaluated to ensure that there is no lasting harm being done to the artifacts.

D. Animal Shelter and Corral

A donkey named "Lucy" is the present occupant of a corral and animal shelter in the historic zone. While this structure is representative of outbuildings housing animals in the mid-19th century, no information has been found concerning what animal shelters were historically like on this site. The corral, the shelter, and Lucy in particular give the department the opportunity to create a more complete impression of an active homestead of the interpretive era.

E. Smokehouse

In the late 1950s, this structure was built on the site of another historic outbuilding, possibly a smokehouse. The building is employed during special interpretive events to smoke meats. In use, the aroma and smoke are particularly effective for creating a historic atmosphere.

F. Smithy (under construction)

While there is no proof that a smithy stood in the park during the interpretive period, one is being built as an interpretive project using methods typical of early California. Its development not only gives visitors the opportunity to see period construction techniques and tools, but also enables students to actually participate in its creation.

G. Temporary Exhibit Trailer (being developed)

A small trailer is being installed outside the historic zone near the footbridge at the creek to serve as a temporary interpretive facility. Here, a few exhibits will be placed to interpret William B. Ide and life in California in the 1850s. Volunteers and docents will provide contact services and answer questions for visitors. The trailer will enable the Ide Adobe Interpretive Association to have a small sales area for support of the park's interpretive programs.

Media and Programs

A. Outdoor Exhibit Shelter

An outdoor exhibit shelter has been located in an area between the parking lot and picnic area. The shelter contains a single interpretive panel on William B. Ide's emigration to California, his role in the Bear Flag Revolt, and his life as a pioneer.

B. Informal Self-Guided Tours

Most park visitors tour the site informally. While crossing the bridge from the picnic area to the historic zone, visitors make a transition in time to an earlier era. On their own, they explore the buildings and grounds, join in or watch interpretive programs and demonstrations as they occur, or hike the hill in the park to enjoy the river vistas. A few scattered signs identify various points of interest in the historic zone.

C. Group Tours

Conventional group tours of the park and the historic zone are provided by advance arrangement.

D. Environmental Studies Program

The park offers school-age children from fourth to sixth grades an environmental studies program (ESP) focusing on "Life in the 1850s." Children spend an entire school day at the park immersed in learning various pioneer

activities which include: woodworking, spinning, rifleball casting, adobe brickmaking, candlemaking, ropemaking, pioneer group games, and cooking in the kitchen of the adobe house. Docents from nearby Salisbury and Red Bluff High Schools serve as group leaders, while learning self-confidence and group leadership through the program themselves. Mini-ESPs are also offered at the park. These are shortened programs, up to two hours, which contain elements of "Life in the 1850s." They include a tour and one or more pioneer activities.

The teacher's manual for the program is a valuable guide. It provides suggestions for class preparation, historical information, learning activities, park rules, maps, recipes, games, and a host of material important for properly preparing a class before its arrival at the park. Sections of the manual are periodically updated and revised.

E. Demonstrations

A wide variety of pioneer crafts is demonstrated daily from June through August, and on weekends from September through May. Usually, volunteer interpreters in period attire provide examples of various crafts for visitors, encouraging them to try their hands at these skills. The demonstrations include many of those offered to students during environmental studies programs. The volunteers not only bring the park to life for visitors, but also encourage a tremendous amount of community involvement in the park.

F. Special Programs

Throughout the year, special programs are organized and offered to increase public interest in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Three annual events draw the largest community attention:

Adobe Day. Held the third Saturday in August, this event, like the ESPs, offers a wide array of pioneer activities. In the past, they have included: log sawing, spinning, quilting, tating, home-baked breads, and smoking meats in the adobe smokehouse, in addition to the other traditional crafts demonstrated year-round. Music of the 1850s, played on traditional instruments, is performed for the public.

Adobe Ferry Champion Horseshoe Pitchers' Contest. Set for the second Saturday in October, the horseshoe pitchers' contest rekindles the sportsmanship and excitement of an 1850s style pitch-off. Rules of the 1850s are used, along with #8 draft horseshoes. Throwers wear period attire, and the champions are awarded gold-filled pocket watches or similar prizes.

Pioneer Christmas Party. Held the third Saturday in December, the Pioneer Christmas Party recreates the earliest Christmas celebrations in the north valley. The centerpiece of the event is a traditionally trimmed tree, and activities that usually include toy making, cookie decorating, and caroling.

G. Period Attire

A large assemblage of period clothing, accessories, tools, and other materials has been acquired for the park over the years to help facilitate the many environmental studies, demonstrations, and living history programs. While some of these materials are properly stored, others are kept wherever space is available. Laundering of the clothing, essential after its use in a program, has to be done off site. This is particularly critical, as there are often many school groups scheduled to participate in park programs, and a limited number of period clothes available.

Existing Interpretive Collections

The interpretive collection at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park can be grouped into several different collections. There are a variety of historic objects: a desk that may have belonged to William B. Ide or the Adobe Ferry; a ledger from the Adobe Ferry; and a series of objects known as the Erwin collection from the mid-1870s, that has some relationship to the adobe. Other collections include artifacts installed as part of the original development of the park, and the assemblage of objects accepted over the years by the park staff as donations. Separate from the exhibit collection, the park unit controls a collection of modern replications (e.g., period clothing) purchased with volunteer enhancement funds and other state funds, for use in the environmental studies and demonstration programs.

Interpretive Periods

Primary Interpretive Period: 1845 - c. 1865

The primary interpretive period for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park shall be 1845 to c. 1865. This time framework encompasses William B. Ide's arrival in California; his settlement in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley; his involvement with the Bear Flag Revolt; his service as a treasurer, district attorney, judge, and deputy clerk for historic Colusa County; his death in 1852; construction and use of the adobe house on this property; and development and operation of a ferry, until its relocation to Red Bluff.

Secondary Interpretive Period: 1796-1856

A secondary period encompasses the birth of William B. Ide and his life prior to his arrival in California.

Secondary Interpretive Period: c. 1865-1951

Another secondary period includes the transformation of the property over the years by various owners, up until the state's acquisition in 1951.

Secondary Interpretive Period: 1951-Present

The department's efforts to restore the property will be encompassed in this secondary interpretive period.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive Approach

This property was established as a state historic park in William B. Ide's name 40 years ago. While it is certain that he never owned the Bluffton Ranch, the public has come to identify him with the park. Because of his importance to state history, and because Ide's house, located south of the city of Red Bluff, no longer exists, he will continue to be interpreted here. Interpretation will basically take two approaches. It shall:

1. Present William B. Ide as an important figure in early California history, and to development of this area, and
2. Interpret the lifestyle that Ide and other California pioneers would have experienced between the years 1845 and c. 1865.

The primary and secondary themes proposed for the park are as follows:

Primary Theme: William B. Ide: Pioneer Leader and "President" of California

William B. Ide will be interpreted as one of the key pioneer figures in California history. His leadership in the Bear Flag Revolt gave him a very brief tenure as the one and only "president" of the independent Republic of California. Ide recognized the opportunities available to him in the West, and as a surveyor, miner, treasurer, district attorney, deputy clerk, and judge, provided support and leadership to this northern part of California. Before his death in 1852, Ide had held virtually all the county offices in historic Colusi County (one of the original 27 counties in California in 1850).

It should be made very clear to the public that William B. Ide and his family did not reside here in the adobe house, but were nearby residents at one time.

Primary Theme: Bluffton Ranch: Adapted for the Opportunities and Challenges of Pioneer Life

Like William B. Ide, the pioneer owners of Bluffton Ranch arrived in California with visions of opportunities before them. As with most individuals of this period, they took advantage of the site on which they settled, and transformed it. In contrast to the bucolic impression the park leaves today, its location near the California-Oregon Road and adjacent to the Sacramento River (important arteries for communication and transportation) probably kept the residents well connected with the outside world. During the Gold Rush, a succession of pack-mule trains, horsemen, miners on foot, herds of cattle and sheep, slow and cumbersome ox teams, and covered wagons moved up and down the valley and across the river. A ranch and ferry crossing were soon established on the property to produce the maximum benefit for the owners. The pioneers faced myriad hardships and challenges on this property to establish a home. The park today reflects a vision of the hard work that it once took to maintain a life away from an urban center in mid-19th-century California.

Primary Theme: Understanding Pioneer Skills That Helped Transform the California Frontier

Most pioneers, even during the California Gold Rush, when nearby markets were often flooded with merchandise, had to be self-reliant. Ready-made goods were not always available or affordable. Interpretation will provide visitors an understanding of the basic skills and typical work patterns required of California pioneers for survival. It will enable many visitors to compare and contrast their own lives with those of their historical counterparts. The emphasis of this theme will be on hands-on learning.

Primary Theme: The River Network and Ferries: Key Elements for Communication and Transportation in Early California

Residents of Bluffton Ranch understood the importance of the river network for transportation and communication. In the early pioneer years, depending on water levels, channels, winds, snags, and construction of boats, riverboats hauled passengers and freight along the Sacramento River. It was generally cheap and dependable, and the best way to move goods in California's interior. Would-be miners and merchants or ranchers with freight could flag boats from the river bank. In 1852-53, Red Bluff became the head of navigation for riverboats.

As the Sacramento River could also be a barrier to travel, the Adobe Ferry and other ferries of the period became critical links for overland roads. Cross-country travelers depended on them to make their river crossings safe and easy. Ferry boat operators, like the residents of Bluffton Ranch, no doubt exchanged the latest news or gossip with passing travelers. In time, the role of the ferry boat operators declined and disappeared, as bridges gradually made them obsolete.

Secondary Themes: Enduring Oaks: Fragile Survivors of California's Natural Environment

The emphasis of this theme will be on the historic environment represented by the oak trees in the park. Interpretation will broaden visitors' understanding of the Sacramento Valley environment as it once appeared, and the fragile nature of the remaining oak trees.

Secondary Themes: Reflecting on More Than a Century of Living

The adobe house, the central feature of this park, has been home to many people. The intent of this theme is to capture the images, stories, and knowledge of former residents who shared part of this home's history, to preserve it for generations to come.

Secondary Themes: Rediscovering the Pioneer Life

Interpretation will help students understand the appropriate research methods for discovering their own heritage. Emphasis will be directed toward sources that will reveal local history, as well as the lifeways associated with California pioneers.

Interpretive Collections

Present Interpretive Use of Collections

Interpretation of the adobe house is not based on either an Interpretive Plan or a Furnishing Plan. The artifacts, however, do support an active and successful environmental studies program, as well as a volunteer demonstration program.

Future Acquisition of Collections

Acquisition of collections should be focused and in harmony with the General Plan. In recognition of the substantial costs of storage and processing, acquisition should concentrate on immediate rather than future needs. No acquisition shall be made without having facilities available that are adequate for collections' protection and preservation. None of the collections for interpretive use at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park need to be exhaustive or definitive.

In general, future acquisition of collections, other than reproductions for hands-on use by staff or docents, as defined by the district superintendent, should be tied to specific projects as they arise out of the development process (e.g., a furnishing or exhibit plan, or a DPR 38 program). As part of any such development, the existing collections should be curated to define which objects are appropriate to interpretation of the park.

Interpretive artifacts in the collections are subject to the same policies and procedures affecting all other collections under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. These are outlined in the Department Operations Manual and in the Museum Collections Handbook, published by the Office of Interpretive Services.

Security

Currently, much of the collection is on display in the adobe house. A few objects are in the wagon shed or in the smokehouse. Other objects are stored in the maintenance building or the office trailer. Two important objects, the so-called Ide desk and the Adobe Ferry ledger, now in the adobe, are both in jeopardy from the public and from the environment. These should be removed to secure storage at the park. In a new visitor center, security and environmentally controlled storage can be provided for historical artifacts, as well as replicas used by the environmental studies and the demonstration programs. A new visitor center could provide formal exhibit space for those objects not used in the house museum exhibits, but which are integral to interpretation in the park.

It is the responsibility of the district superintendent to execute agreements with participating organizations, specifying conditions, and regulating use, care, maintenance, and safety procedures of any materials used by volunteers. If the specified conditions cannot be met, the materials should not be made available for use.

As each exhibit area or house museum is developed, a security plan should be created to be incorporated into a larger security plan for the park as a whole. A separate risk management plan should be developed to enable the unit to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collections, and to provide direction in case of theft, fire, flood, or earthquake.

Proposed Interpretation

Facilities and Media

A. Visitor Center

The greatest need at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is for a central facility that will consolidate and improve interpretive activities. At present, visitors are not given a proper orientation to the park before they cross the bridge into the historic zone. This situation will be improved somewhat with installation of a temporary exhibit trailer. Space will be limited in this 10' x 24' structure, and, in fact, will be inadequate to fully accommodate all the interpretive needs of the park.

A larger, permanent visitor center is recommended to enable the department to consolidate many of its interpretive activities, and to make its operation more efficient. A visitor center at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park must have space for interpretive clothing storage and laundry facilities, as well as changing rooms for park employees, volunteers, and students wearing period attire. This will allow for proper maintenance and care of period attire, considerably extending use of clothing for interpretive programs. A multi-purpose room is also required for staff and docent training, meetings, programs, workshops, etc. Currently, there is nothing at the park suitable for these activities.

Other interpretive needs that must be addressed in this facility include artifact storage, with appropriate environmental controls and security, and a small research library for use of staff and volunteers. These needs are often overlooked in planning such a facility, but are essential for the integrity of the operation of an historic park. The new visitor center should also include an interpretive sales area. Purchasing a book or a replica artifact, perhaps produced at the park, is a particularly important aspect for reinforcing visitors' experiences.

More space should be given to exhibits in the new visitor center to more fully interpret the life of William B. Ide as a pioneer leader and "president" of California, and on the historic lifestyles represented by the Bluffton Ranch. Other displays will orient visitors to the park, to its interpretive period, and to the historic zone. Orientation exhibits are particularly important for those visitors unable to see active environmental studies and living history programs or demonstrations. Original artifacts and documentary materials could be displayed in formal exhibits in the new visitor center, whereas they cannot be used now. Exhibits will complement, but not duplicate, other interpretive experiences in the park.

B. Outdoor Exhibit Shelters

The existing exhibit shelter near the picnic area should remain in the park, although it may have to be relocated with development of a visitor center. Interpretive panels placed in this case should continue to highlight William B. Ide's life for casual visitors to the park.

A new exhibit shelter should be installed on the north side of the walkway, next to the footbridge crossing the creek, so as not to block the view. Here, an orientation map should highlight the adobe house and structures in the historic zone. With installation of this shelter and interpretive exhibit, all signs in the historic zone should be removed. This will help restore the historic ambience in that area. The bronze historic landmark plaque indicating that Ide built the adobe should have the errors corrected.

Another exhibit shelter should be located on the hill overlooking the historic zone and the Sacramento River. This vantage point would be ideal for interpreting the "River Network and Ferries" theme.

C. Landscaping in the Historic Zone

Landscaping is particularly important as it sets the stage for visitor experiences. Historic landscaping should encompass the entire historic zone of the park. Information needs to be gathered on the historic road and ferry landing; natural and domestic plant varieties of the interpretive period; historic fences appropriate to the site; and typical outbuildings and their orientation to early California houses of this period. Once much of this information has been determined, a historic landscape plan should be developed to help control and guide the historic viewsheds. It is recommended that a study be conducted concerning re-creation of the road to the ferry, along with the ferry landing.

D. Structures in the Historic Zone

The adobe house and other structures in the historic zone are the primary focus for park visitors. Interpretation in this area should be directed toward the historic activities of Bluffton Ranch and the pioneer skills and work patterns that typified the period from 1845 to c. 1865. Efforts should be made to ensure that visitors receive an accurate portrayal of those years.

To make certain that the department's interpretive programs for the buildings are historically correct and will remain so in the years ahead, several evaluations and guidelines are recommended:

1. A historic structures report for the adobe building should provide essential baseline data, in addition to any recommendations for physical changes in the structure, to properly reflect the historic period, and to safeguard the building for future generations.
2. As part of the historic structures report, the buildings surrounding the adobe should be evaluated to reaffirm the accuracy of their historic portrayal. Investigations may include archeological work. Any changes in the structures or new reconstructions should follow the recommendations of the report.

3. Furnishing plans, detailing appropriate artifacts, their arrangement, and how they can be used in all the structures in the historic zone, should be developed to keep the historic presentation "honest."

Continuation of interpretive programs in the historic zone should be encouraged, but should follow any restrictions detailed in the historic structures report or furnishing plans. Interpretation should be focused on the Bluffton Ranch and the pioneer skills that were required to operate it. There should not be any non-historic signs labeling structures in the historic zone.

E. Animals

Breeds of animals appropriate for the historic zone in the interpretive period add to the historic ambience of the park. They allow another dimension of the historic lifestyle to be interpreted to the public. These animals should continue to be used as an integral part of the interpretive program.

F. Adobe Ferry and Landing

It is recommended that a study be instituted to determine if a full-scale (non-operational) replica of the Adobe Ferry and landing should be reconstructed and permanently fixed to the riverbank. Ferries have almost disappeared in California. This reconstruction would not only restore the historic scene, but would also enable the department to interpret a once common sight on California's landscape. As this proposed reconstruction is not on state property, every effort should be made to enlist the cooperation and support of other concerned agencies (Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) to make it realized.

G. Research and Publications

The department should encourage staff and volunteers to seek relevant historical information to share with the public. Individual efforts to collect new information and increase knowledge about Bluffton Ranch and William B. Ide should be facilitated by instituting a reference library. Valuable research could be published and sold by the interpretive association in monograph form to help support the park's interpretive programs. Video tapes of historic craft demonstrations could also be produced for possible resale. The teacher's manual for the environmental studies program should continue to be updated and developed, as it is a very good resource. Future revisions should include additional information on the effect of the California Gold Rush on homesteads represented by this park. The department's state park brochure should be periodically updated as new information becomes available and programs change.

Visitor Activities

Personal contact between park staff or docents and visitors can often be the most rewarding and memorable part of park experiences. Existing environmental study, living history, and demonstration programs, guided tours, and annual special events should be continued and expanded, if possible. These are well organized, and draw a tremendous amount of attention to this small park.

Hands-on, active participation leaves visitors with a positive, lasting impression of their park visits. Period clothing, accessories, tools, and musical instruments should continue to be acquired for use in these programs.

An effort should be made to recruit docents and volunteers capable of presenting tours to special-needs visitors, including the sight-impaired, the hearing-impaired, the elderly, and non-English speaking persons.

The sale of interpretive books, pamphlets, reproduction artifacts, and interpretive objects should be encouraged to help reinforce and expand park visitors' learning experiences.

Interpretive Associations

The Ide Adobe Association was founded in 1979 for the purpose of supporting and preserving the interpretive activities at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Volunteers from this organization provide information to visitors, give tours, conduct programs, and assist with special events like Adobe Day, the annual Pioneer Christmas Party, craft events, and living history. They maintain a sales booth to support the park's interpretive activities, and sometimes help provide security.

There are 426 members, of whom 75 to 100 are active. Interpretive efforts in the park often depends on the membership's physical labor, financial aid, and volunteer work. Many successful park programs are due to their support. Efforts should be made to recruit new members, and to involve them in planning and implementing programs and activities.

To enable the docents to maintain and improve visitor services, an adequate area for their activities needs to be set aside, to include office and meeting space, a rest area, and a research library area.

Recommendations

Research Needs

Detailed research or completion of research (including archeological investigations and cultural, historical, architectural, and horticultural research) must be undertaken in specific areas to properly carry out the interpretive proposals. These areas include:

- Studies of the historic landscaping
- Outbuildings that were located in the historic zone in the interpretive period, when they were built, and why
- Biographical information concerning the former owners of the ranch
- Ranching and horticultural practices of the interpretive period
- Understanding of the changes that were made to the adobe house through the years
- Details of the house's historic furnishings and their changes through time

- Additional biographical information on William B. Ide
- Construction and operation of the Adobe Ferry and other ferries in the vicinity of Red Bluff
- Typical ranch animal breeds of the interpretive period
- Society and customs in the Red Bluff area during the interpretive period

A project to compile and preserve the personal recollections of persons who lived in or are otherwise uniquely familiar with the adobe house and the Bluffton Ranch, or with craft practices of the interpretive period, should be undertaken to preserve that part of history for generations to come. Prospective memoirists should be identified, and their recollections recorded in videotape or audiotape formats. The histories produced through this program should become a part of the park's reference library, providing material for use in tours and exhibits, and to augment information now available for living history and environmental studies programs.

An organized graphics file for the park should also be assembled for reference purposes, and placed in the research library.

Future Acquisitions

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park will require a number of acquisitions to properly round out interpretation. Most obvious will be the need to locate authentic period furnishings or their reproductions to complete the house museums, as indicated by furnishing plans. Additional materials will be needed for display in interpretive exhibits. Acquisition of artifacts will be guided by the unit's interpretive themes and the Scope of Collections statement.

The park will have other interpretive needs beyond artifacts. An active staff and docent organization will require available historical information in the form of books, reports, periodicals, manuscripts, and photographs. Their acquisition should be encouraged.

Special interpretive programs, like environmental studies, living history, and demonstrations, will continue to require replica historical attire and appropriate props to outfit staff and volunteers. From time to time, these will have to be replaced as they are worn out.

Interpretive Development

The following list should serve as a guide for interpretive development in the park. No priority order is implied in this listing. Existing interpretive programs and facilities are to remain and continue, enhanced by the following:

- Devise tours appropriate for visitors with special needs.
- Periodically revise the teacher's manual and state park brochure.
- Expand the research program to include oral histories and compilation of an organized graphics file.

- Study the possibility of restoring historic landscaping, including the old road and ferry landing.
- Study the possibility of reconstructing the Adobe Ferry as a static display, and implement if appropriate.
- Acquire additional period clothes, accessories, tools, and musical instruments to meet the needs of the active interpretive programs.
- Prepare furnishing plans for the adobe house and all other structures in the historic zone, and implement them.
- Design, construct, and install new exhibit shelters for the hillside overlooking the historic zone, and the path adjacent to the footbridge leading to the historic zone.
- Develop interpretive facilities at the new visitor center, which shall include modern exhibit space, clothing storage and laundry facilities, changing rooms for interpretive program participants, a multi-purpose room, artifact storage space, a reference library, an interpretive sales area, a kitchen, and park and docent offices.

CONCESSIONS ELEMENT

Overview

A Concessions Element consists of an evaluation of any existing concession activities, the potential for additional visitor services and revenues, and appropriate concession policies and guidelines consistent with the unit's classification.

Under legislation effective in September 1982, a concessions element is required in the general plan for future concessions considerations. The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.03, describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System.

Definition

A concession is defined as authority to permit specific use of state park lands and/or facilities for a specified period of time. The intent is to provide the public with goods, services, or facilities the department cannot provide as conveniently or efficiently, or to permit limited use of state park lands for other purposes, compatible with the public interest, and consistent with the Public Resources Code.

Purpose

It is the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for provision of products, facilities, programs, and management and visitor services that will enhance visitor use and enjoyment, as well as visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create an added financial burden on the state, and, wherever possible, shall either reduce costs or generate revenues that aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System. In carrying out this policy, the department must adhere to the provisions of the Public Resources Code that forbid commercial exploitation of resources in units of the State Park System, and that limit the kinds of improvements and activities that are allowed in certain types of units.

Appropriate Concession Policies and Guidelines

The following are general statements of concession policies for the State Park System:

- Policy A: Ensures that concession developments are consistent with the purpose(s) for which the unit was established and classified, and in conformance with the general plan for the unit.
- Policy B: Ensures that all concessions provide needed and appropriate visitor service at a fair and reasonable price to users; allows entrepreneurs an equitable profit; and ensures the State Park System an adequate return.
- Policy C: Avoids duplication of visitor facilities or services that are adequately provided outside unit boundaries.
- Policy D: Allows for a wide variety of purposes and types of concessions.

- Policy E: Encourages private investors to fund and develop user facilities on a lease-purchase basis.
- Policy F: Solicits nonprofit corporations to develop and operate user facilities, particularly when such facilities are provided in conjunction with restoring and interpreting historical units.
- Policy G: Requires evaluation of potential concession services to determine whether such services are appropriate and will expand visitor enjoyment.

Appropriate concession activities for historic units are limited to:

1. Concessions that are interpretive or historic in nature, and that reflect the established primary periods;
2. Special events sponsored by nonprofit associations to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and maintenance of the facility; and
3. Commercial/retail-type concessions that consider:
 - a. Planning and development guidelines (including compliance with historical and interpretive prime periods),
 - b. Land use and development plans (including compliance with strict architectural and engineering requirements),
 - c. Public needs (are the services and goods offered by nearby local businesses?),
 - d. Compatibility with state development,
 - e. Economic feasibility (benefits vs. costs to the state), and
 - f. Plans showing:
 - (1) How proposed development relates to other development and the total environment,
 - (2) Recreation needs, and
 - (3) Conformity to state and local codes, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Recommendations for New Concessions

There are no current concession operations at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The concession potential in this state historic park is considerably limited by the State Park System management principles established for historic/cultural preservation and interpretation. Consequently, all concession developments, programs, and services must be compatible with the unit classification and the general plan provisions.

The plan does not recommend any concessions because, at present, there is no recognized need. Many retail services needed by park visitors, such as groceries and picnicking supplies, are available in the local community close to the park. Interpretation can be aided by nonprofit interpretive associations.

Specific commercial retail proposals shall be studied on a case-by-case basis, on submission of proposals to the department. It is not possible at this time to predict all the potential concession activities. A feasibility analysis shall be conducted by the department's Operations Division and Concession Programs Division, with compliance reviews by the Office of Interpretive Services, and the Development, Acquisition, Planning, and Resource Protection Divisions. Final approval will rest with the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

Introduction

The Operations Element is intended to define broad operational goals for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, and to outline objectives in implementation of the General Plan. This element also identifies existing or potential operations problems and strategies for dealing with them consistent with other elements of the General Plan.

Existing Conditions

Operations Summary

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, located in Tehama County, was acquired in 1951. The 2.91-acre park receives 33,000 visitors per year, with heavy visitation during the spring months and special events. Staff includes one State Park Ranger I, .6 Maintenance Park Aid, and .6 Visitor Services Park Aid. Significant to the unit are the structures, the 350-year-old oak, the picnic and knoll area, and the livestock. The environmental studies program, which involves two high schools, 25 school districts, and more than 50 elementary schools, creates the greatest impact on the unit and its staffing. Approximately 800 to 1,000 students participate each year in the day-long environmental studies program or the one-half day mini-environmental studies program. Special events, such as Adobe Day and the horseshoe tournament, have attracted up to 2,000 visitors in a single day.

Special Considerations

A portion of two local high schools' curricula is developed to provide docents for the environmental studies program. A strong volunteer program provides valuable assistance to the unit's annual Adobe Day, the historic horseshoe contest, and Pioneer Christmas special events.

The community has a very protective attitude toward the park, with many local families coming to the unit regularly to feed the animals and visit the historic setting. This personal attachment by the community generates the annual summer youth work program, where three to five youths are hired to assist the unit staff during the summer season.

Although the unit is outside the Red Bluff city limits, both city and county enforcement agencies assist the unit staff when needed. With the Sacramento River adjacent to the unit, a special concern for safety is paramount during school programs and special events.

Community Relations

Tehama County has for several years experienced a period of low economic growth and very high unemployment; therefore, anything that helps the local economy by bringing in additional revenue to the area has been well supported by the community. Many local Red Bluff residents consider this unit their own community park.

Jurisdictions

The park lies just outside the east city limits of the town of Red Bluff. All community support services (stores, service station, restaurants, etc.) are contained in that area.

Fire services are provided by the Tehama County rural fire district and the California Department of Forestry, in conjunction with a mutual aid agreement with the City of Red Bluff, if needed.

Police protection is provided by the Tehama County Sheriff's Department. The California Highway Patrol will respond to most traffic incidents.

Interpretive Association

The interpretive association is the major support organization for the unit. It sponsors the unit's major public events, such as the annual Adobe Day, the Christmas party, and the horseshoe tournament. It also provides assistance for the unit's environmental studies program, and volunteers for the other programs.

Maintenance and Housekeeping

Currently, maintenance duties are provided by approximately .6 months of Park Aid. A Ranger I also performs these duties during the period that the Park Aid is unavailable. Some of the maintenance park aid time is allocated to expediting the school programs and other visitor services functions, such as feeding animals or tending the garden.

General Plan Implementation

Environmental Studies Program

The first environmental studies program, using Salisbury High School students as docents, was held November 13, 1979. Since that time, the program has grown to serve more than 50 elementary schools in 25 school districts. Each year, approximately 600 school children participate in the program. The program runs 13 weeks, from March through May, with two programs scheduled per week. Allowing for rainouts, about 20 programs are given each year. The environmental studies program is a major part of the school curricula for Salisbury High School (a continuation school) and for Red Bluff High School. The two schools together provide about 50 student docents each school year.

The environmental education programs were started without state budgetary support simply by redirecting some staff time and support funds from the district. The programs have grown in popularity, putting a severe strain on staff time and support funding.

At present, the department is proposing that the schools be charged \$350 per program to cover the cost of a seasonal employee hired through the interpretive association. The department will continue to cover all other operational expenses, which include a six-month commitment of the full-time Ranger I. The district will continue to submit a BCP or pursue alternate funding sources for this program's support.

Special Events

The park co-sponsors three major special events in conjunction with the interpretive association. Adobe Day is in August, the Horseshoe Contest is in October, and the Pioneer Christmas Party is in December.

There is a major commitment of staff hours necessary to support these programs. Staff preparation for Adobe Day takes approximately three months. With the current funding limitations, with no monetary return to the state, the ability of the department to continue these events is in jeopardy.

In 1988, the association started collecting fees for Adobe Day. It is the association's plan to fund a seasonal position by 1991 that will alleviate the state from paying for that part of the program. The district will continue to evaluate all special events to see if similar solutions can be worked out.

Parking

There are 23 vehicle parking spaces (or 18 vehicle and two buses) at the unit. During special events, such as Adobe Day, the horseshoe tournament, weddings, and busy summer days, the park lacks adequate parking for all visitors. During these times of increased visitation, where there is insufficient parking in the unit, safety concerns develop, with people parking and walking along Adobe Road to enter the unit. In the past, additional staff has been brought in to help direct this traffic.

The department will work to acquire additional land and/or rights-of-way to alleviate this safety problem.

Adjacent Property

The property owner on the northeast boundary of the park has a deck and fence within six inches of the park boundary. For more than 30 years, some state park lands have been used as a yard for this residence. Non-native plants, flowers, and a lawn with an underground watering system have been installed on state property, which gives the state land the appearance that it is private property, and therefore, is not used by the general public.

The department is now working to solve this encroachment problem (see Land Use and Facilities Element, Unresolved Issue, page 85).

Visitor Center

There is no permanent visitor center at this unit. Without a visitor center, there is no place to orient visitors and tell the interpretive stories. Considering the limited park staff, it is not always possible to have the adobe open for the public to see. A visitor center would make it possible to provide interpretation without going into the adobe itself. Without a visitor center, there is no place to adequately sell the interpretive items the association has to offer, thus depriving the association of revenues, and the public of this needed service.

Oak Tree

Immediately adjacent to the west side of the adobe is a 350-year-old oak tree. The tree has a fairly extensive cable support system, and areas where some large limbs have been removed. The tree shows a loss of vigor, and is nearing the end of its life span, typical of this species. If it were to fail, the adobe would be in danger.

After a recent root and crown survey, it was determined to take the following steps:

- a. Reduce all scheduled activities from under the tree.
- b. Realign the corral to remove it from under the drip line.
- c. Mulch a 10- to 20-foot area under the drip line of the tree.
- d. Redo the cabling, using a box cable system.
- e. Provide selective pruning.
- f. Continue to survey the tree annually for root and crown rot, and perform any recommended maintenance.
- g. The district will study foot traffic patterns after mulching is in place to see if additional pathways need to be constructed to route traffic further away from the tree.

Unit Staffing

In light of the unit's programs, its relationship with the community, and the deemphasis on law enforcement, it is recommended that when a permanent vacancy occurs, an interpretive classification be considered for appointment.

Major changes in operation of the adobe, such as the completion of a visitor center, more intensive landscape maintenance, or even increased environmental living programs will most likely make it unsatisfactory to maintain these facilities with a seasonal Park Aid only.

Fees

Until this fiscal year, there were no fees collected for any of the facilities used at the unit. Last summer, the association collected fees for Adobe Day, and started collecting \$175 per program from the schools for the environmental studies program.

In these days of tight budgetary constraints, collection of additional fees for services provided needs to be explored. The association will continue to charge for Adobe Day and by 1991, it should be able to pay for the seasonal help that has been used in the past. Further studies will be conducted by the district as to the feasibility of collecting fees for special events (e.g., weddings), and of a general admission/day use fee.

Fire Management

The unit's fire suppression needs are met during the summer fire season by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF). During the non-fire season, CDF has an agreement with the Red Bluff Rural Fire Department that it will do structural fire protection. The department will monitor these agreements with CDF and the Tehama County Rural Fire Department to assure that fire protection is provided at all times, including an agreement with the City of Red Bluff to respond if needed.

Security

The unit has no intrusion or smoke alarm systems. The question has arisen as to whether these systems need to be installed, particularly in the adobe, the proposed visitor center, and the maintenance shop.

Any system installed must be designed and approved by the California State Police. They will provide monitoring and dispatch services. At this time, there is no charge for this service, but it is quite possible that assessments could be made in the future, so operational costs are unknown. It needs to be determined if these protective devices are required when the visitor center is constructed. Currently, the Tehama County Sheriff's Office provides vehicle and marine patrol of the unit.

Livestock and Garden

To maintain the historical setting around the adobe, the unit has operated a small vegetable garden, and kept some barnyard animals on the grounds. Lucy is an 18- to 20-year-old donkey, and is a very popular attraction. There are also four to six Black Majorca hens, and a cat. Lucy is at the upper end of life expectancy for a donkey. Once or twice a year, several of the hens are killed by local dogs, and are replaced by contributions. With funding constraints, care for these animals should be examined, as they have become an integral part of the unit and its interpretation.

It is recommended that a case-by-case determination be made by district staff as to the appropriateness of replacing animals. The vegetable garden will also continue to be planted each spring to help provide historical ambience.

Interpretive Association

On October 25, 1979, the Ide Adobe Interpretive Association was incorporated. Today, the association has 426 members; 100 of these are active. The association cosponsors Adobe Day, the horseshoe contest, and the Pioneer Christmas Party, and is the major source of volunteers for these events. The association receives revenues from membership dues and from the sales of interpretive items. Members of the association have been very active in sewing period costumes used by school children and docents for the environmental studies programs, as well as period costumes used at special events. The association provides a solid base of support for the unit.

The district will continue to seek active support from the association, and will budget for volunteer project funds that will further enhance the goals of the association.

Interpretive Trail

The interpretive loop trail to the knoll has not been used since April 1978, when a large landslide during a heavy rainstorm occurred.

The district will request maintenance funds to put the trail back into service. The district will also request that an informational/interpretive sign be located on top of the knoll next to the trail. The department will study the feasibility of establishing a self-guided nature trail around the knoll.

Boat Dock

Several years ago, the department had a boat dock on the river that allowed sheriffs patrol boats access to the park. Approximately 10 years ago, the dock was washed away in a winter storm and was not replaced. Several requests have been made to replace it.

In the future, if there is renewed interest to have it replaced, the department will conduct a feasibility study to determine use, liability, maintenance problems, responsibility, etc. If the study justifies replacing the dock, the department will investigate and seek funding sources to replace it.

Unit Name Change

The current name for the unit is William B. Ide Adobe SHP. After exhaustive research by department staff, it can be documented that Ide never owned or built the adobe, and never lived on the property.

It is recommended the unit be renamed William B. Ide Memorial SHP. There will be no loss of name recognition for the area, but historical accuracy will be assured. The cost for new signing will be minimal.

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

Purpose

The Department of Parks and Recreation carries the dual mission of protecting and preserving natural and cultural resources of the State Park System, and providing recreation opportunities and facilities for use throughout the State Park System. Classification of this unit as a State Historic Park recognizes the significant cultural resources of the site. This resource presents an important interpretive and educational opportunity for enjoyment and edification of the public.

The Land Use Element determines the "best use" of the land at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.

The Land Use Element defines the pattern for the fabric of human activity in the park area. It helps establish the "character" and "spirit" of place by determining what happens, where it happens, how it happens, and most important, why.

The goals of the planning process are to:

1. Consider the full spectrum of natural, cultural, educational, and visual quality, and social values (both recognized and potential values).
2. Identify all problems and issues that need to be resolved.
3. Identify objectives for the use and management of land in the unit.
4. Identify the optimum balance between preservation and use of unit resources, recording trade-offs and mitigation measures to achieve the unit's objectives.
5. Identify specific plans for implementing plan objectives with site and program-specific projects.
6. Identify unresolved issues and their consequences on the planning process.

The Land Use Element is organized to follow an analytical problem-solving process to develop logical solutions. It documents existing conditions, discussing and analyzing information concerning natural and cultural resources and social, political, and economic factors. It discusses alternative planning solutions that were considered, and that resulted in the final plan. The Land Use Element must make the planning process transparent so one can understand where we have been, where we are now, and where we should go next. It is important that the Land Use Element leaves decision-making tracks that can be retraced to explain how planning decisions were made.

The purpose of the Land Use and Facilities Element is to synthesize the policies and concepts of the Resource Element, Interpretive Element, Operations Element, and Concessions Element, and translating it into a three-dimensional form. Through the planning process, values, objectives, problems, and trade-offs are identified so a single plan concept can be developed. At this point, all elements can be brought together to create a coherent, integrated General Plan.

Land Use Element Goals

The primary land use goals for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park are to ensure a quality park experience and the continuity of park resources.

Quality Park Experience

Within the objectives of the plan, "quality of park experience" is the most important consideration for park visitors. Individual visitor enjoyment will determine satisfaction with the unit as a whole. For this reason, the location, density, and intensity of activities and visitor-serving facilities are critical.

Opportunities should be made available for people to enjoy individual outdoor experiences in the types of environment best suited to individual needs and values, or "the right thing in the right place," without the negative influences of undesirable or conflicting activities.

Land use concepts directed toward attainment of quality experiences and protection of individual values include:

1. Separation of conflicting uses.
2. Enforcement of rules and regulations designed to maintain a high-quality experience for visitors.
3. Constant monitoring of activities and uses, and adjustments of land use patterns as may be necessary to gain maximum enjoyment of the resources for the greatest number of people, within the stated resource preservation objectives.

Resource Continuity

It is the goal of the Land Use Element to ensure that planning decisions are made that will help guarantee preservation of the adobe and its contents, while providing for interpretive and educational activities. The adobe and its contents are the primary resources of the park. Without these resources, the park would certainly not exist. It is the goal of this element to provide an optimum balance between preservation and human use by making compatible land use decisions, recording trade-offs, and initiating mitigation measures.

Existing Conditions

Regional Setting

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the city of Red Bluff, in an unincorporated area of Tehama County.

Tehama County is bounded by Shasta County to the north, Mendocino and Trinity County to the west, Plumas County to the east, and Glenn County to the south.

Tehama County lies at the north end of the Central Valley, which is traversed by the Sacramento River, on which the park is located.

The county contains approximately 1,904,640 acres, of which 510,516 acres, or 26.82%, is in public ownership.

The present population of Tehama County is 42,000. Projections of growth by the year 2000 range between a low of 50,000 and a high of 75,000.

Preservation of Tehama County's agricultural resources was identified as a key objective of the county's general plan. Tehama County has been characterized as an agricultural county whose residents either are actively involved in agriculture, or recognize the benefits of rural or non-urban living.

Agriculture has been and will continue to be the major focus of the county's economic base. Approximately one out of nine county residents in the work force is directly employed by the agricultural industry. Many more individuals earn their living by providing indirect or secondary service to the agriculture sector. Fifty eight percent of the total land area of the county is devoted to agricultural production. To assure continuation of this sector's contribution to the county's economic base requires that appropriate measures be taken to protect agricultural resources. The county's general plan is based on four fundamental concepts:

- o accommodating growth, but not limiting growth or accepting controlled growth,
- o locating major growth along the Interstate 5 transportation corridor,
- o organizing growth according to a range of community types, and
- o preserving agricultural land resources.

It concludes by stating that the developable land supply is more than adequate to accommodate the population growth and its concurrent residential and employment land use requirements, as projected for the next 20 years.

For planning purposes, Tehama County has been broken into five planning areas. William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in the north I-5 area, 1.5 miles east of Red Bluff.

Red Bluff, with a population of 11,000, is a subregional center for employment and retail trade. Redding, 32 miles to the north, is the regional center for the area.

The county's general plan encourages growth along the I-5 corridor for three major reasons:

- o the I-5 corridor provides access to regional markets,
- o future housing and associated labor resources must be located close to sources of employment and major transportation linkages,
- o the I-5 corridor growth pattern is necessary in order to use the existing and potential unused capacity of community water supply and wastewater treatment systems.

Local Setting

It is projected that 70% of the county's growth will occur in the north I-5 area, in and around Red Bluff. Most of this growth will occur to the north and northwest.

Proposed growth around William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is projected to be slow in comparison to other areas of Red Bluff. This is due to its desirability as an area with high land costs. The setting is suburban residential, which contains the same range of housing found in urban centers such as Red Bluff. However, the scale of the built environment is much lower, and natural elements (such as rolling oak woodlands and the presence of the Sacramento River with a view of agricultural lands to the south) give the area a rural setting.

Transportation and Circulation

Access to the park is provided by Adobe Road, which connects to Main Street, the major arterial of Red Bluff. Adobe Road passes over I-5 by bridge. However, there are no on- or off-ramps. Access to the park and Adobe Road from I-5 is provided by the Main Street off-ramp from the north, and Antelope Boulevard from the south.

General circulation in and around Red Bluff continues to depend on the automobile as the main mode of transportation. There is no public transportation available in Red Bluff.

Transportation for school participation in the Environmental Studies Program is provided by school district bus systems.

Adobe Road is a two-lane road, with little or no shoulders. Construction of a bicycle lane is not feasible in the area around the park due to lack of safe space, road alignment, and vehicle speed.

The park also provides river access to and from the river for rafters and canoeists.

Adjacent Zoning and Land Uses

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in an area zoned R-1-A, residential, with a 10,000 square foot minimum lot size. These lots surround the park on all sides, except for the Sacramento River to the south. Developed lots completely surround the park.

Visual Setting

Most visitors travel east on Adobe Road to the park. After crossing I-5 and a wide gravel wash area called Dibble Creek, Adobe Road enters into an area of gently rolling hills, dotted with native oaks. Suburban ranch-style houses appear to the right, and hills to the left. The park then appears abruptly to the right.

Visitors must enter the parking area to see the Sacramento River. Many people come to the park, and remain in their vehicles while viewing the river. The historic adobe and service yard buildings can also be seen. The parking area and adjacent picnic area are covered by tree canopies, which provide pleasing shade during hot summer months.

The historic area is also shaded by several large valley oaks, helping frame the adobe in the foreground against the background of the river. When visitors cross the bridge into the historic zone, the view helps reinforce the concept of stepping back in time to the 1850s.

Very little of the outside surrounding area can be seen until visitors climb the knoll at the northeast end of the park. The knoll is approximately 30 feet above the adobe, and offers a tremendous view both up and down river. The blue oaks located around the knoll frame a view south into the Sacramento Valley, with its agriculture lands and encroaching urban development. Lassen Peak and the Sierra Nevada Mountains can also be seen on clear days.

The visual setting is very important in supporting the interpretive themes, and the feeling of stepping back in time.

Other Recreational Opportunities

Developed recreation facilities in Tehama County include:

Antelope Park - Mulberry Avenue, east of Red Bluff. Picnic area, meadow, softball backstop, track. Adjacent to Berrendos School.

Bend Bridge Park - Bend Ferry Road, Bend. Boat ramp, river access. On Sacramento River.

Camp Tehama - Highway 172, north of Mill Creek. Organizational campground with complete facilities for 148 persons. Adjacent is Brokenshire Picnic Area (U.S. Forest Service). On Mill Creek, which is also maintained by Tehama County.

Cone Grove Park - Cone Grove Road, north of Dairyville. Group (lighted) and individual picnic areas, barbecue, horseshoes, play structures, meadow. On Antelope Creek.

Gerber Park - Mariposa Avenue, Gerber. Pool, lighted softball diamond, picnic area, barbecue, play equipment.

Mill Creek Recreation Area - Tehama-Vina Road, northwest of Los Molinos. Four softball diamonds (one lighted), boat ramp, river access, picnic sites, barbecue, play equipment, horseshoes, basketball. On Sacramento River.

Ridgeway Park - Ridge Road, west of Red Bluff. Community hall, kitchen, gymnasium, softball diamond, picnic area, barbecue, horse arena, horse stable.

Simpson Finnell Park - Round Valley Road, Paskenta. Softball field, picnic area, barbecues, play equipment.

Tehama County River Park - South Avenue, Woodson Bridge. Picnic areas, boat ramp and river access, cafe, play area, horseshoes. On Sacramento River.

Noland Park - Bowman Road. Development started. Adjacent to Evergreen School, in co-ownership with county.

Only one other state park unit is located in Tehama County, Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area, which is not part of the Cascade District. This unit is located on the Sacramento River, six miles east of Corning and Interstate 5. William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located approximately 25 miles north of this unit.

Facilities and activities at Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area include a campground, a swimming beach, a boat-in environmental camp, a picnic area, fishing, and boating.

Other California or federal registered historic landmarks or places in Tehama County include:

California Registered Historic Landmarks

- o No. 117 - Home of Mrs. John Brown. (135 Main Street, Red Bluff.)
- o No. 183 - First Tehama County Courthouse. (2nd and "D" Streets, City of Tehama.)
- o No. 357 - Indian Military Post, Nomlaki Indian Reservation. (4 miles north of community of Fournoy.)

Federal Register of Historic Places

- o Odds Fellow Building. (342 Oak Street, Red Bluff.)
- o Park Headquarters - Lassen Volcanic National Park. (Off Highway 36.)
- o Molino Lodge Building. (3rd and "C" Street, Los Molinos.)
- o Old Bank of America. (710 Main Street, Red Bluff.)
- o Los Molinos Vicinity; Ishi Site. (Southeast of Los Molinos, in Deer Creek Canyon.)
- o Sulphur Creek Archaeological District. (Mill Creek Vicinity.)

Park Ownership

Through a condemnation process, Department of Parks and Recreation acquired 3.95 acres of land in August 1951. The five parcels, one containing the historic adobe, comprise William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park as it exists today.

Through a condemnation process in January 1968, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation acquired approximately 1.04 acres along the Sacramento River from the department. This has reduced park acreage from 3.95 acres to 2.91 acres.

The following restrictions have been placed on the land acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation for use by the department:

That plaintiff and defendant have further stipulated that the reservations as to Parcel 6, Unit R-250, in the Complaint and Declaration of Taking in this action be amended in the words and figures as follows, to-wit:

- (b) To plant and maintain landscape plantings, trees, and shrubs above Elevation 255.0 feet, and to have reasonable access therefor.
- (c) To continue to use the land lying above Elevation 255.0 feet for a state park, and to have reasonable access therefor, provided, however, that no building shall be constructed thereon.
- (d) To continue to use the existing non-commercial boat dock and to have the right to replace the same with a new boat dock, provided that construction plans for any new or replacement docking facilities shall have the prior approval of the officer of the United States in charge of the operation of Red Bluff Diversion Dam and Reservoir. The rights hereby reserved shall pertain only to the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and shall not obviate any requirement of law to obtain permits from any other agency of the United States prior to the exercise of such rights.

and, except as herein amended, said reservation as to Parcel 6, Unit R-250, in the Complaint and Declaration of Taking are ratified, approved, and confirmed.

In March 1968, an agreement was reached between the department and the bureau concerning bank protection and liability. The following is an excerpt from correspondence between H. E. Horton, Acting Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, and Thomas C. Lynch, Attorney General of the State of California:

You have expressed a desire that arrangements be made so that, if necessary, bank protection work can be done promptly without first determining liability. This letter is written to provide such an arrangement.

The State may, upon advance notice to the Regional Director of Region 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation and approval by him of its plans therefor, enter upon Parcel 6 of Civil No. 9459 and perform bank protection work appropriate for the protection of the William B. Ide State Historical Monument. Such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

This letter, notice by the State, approval of the State's plans, or performance of bank protection work by the State shall not imply any liability for damages arising from bank erosion, and both the United States and the State of California may take any position as to liability they deem advisable in the event of such erosion.

Encumbrances and Easements

Other than agreements reached with the Bureau of Reclamation on land adjacent to the park, records show no encumbrances or easements, other than Adobe Road.

Existing Land Use and Facilities

This information is meant to provide a general inventory of existing facilities in the park, discussed by planning area. The park has been divided into five separate use zones for ease of discussion.

Area 1 - Historic Zone

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

The primary purpose for the existence of the park is the significance of the historic adobe and its contents.

Besides the adobe, the historic area contains a rail corral and animal shelter for a donkey, a wagon shed, an outhouse, well, garden, tool shed, and an adobe smoke house. Under construction at the present time is a woodshop/smithy which will be an important part of the environmental studies program.

The historic area is connected to the public access and picnic area by a footbridge over a creek.

There are two very large heritage valley oaks located near the adobe. These oaks provide important shade, and frame the view of the adobe in the foreground, with the river in the background. These oaks are remnants of a larger, extensive oak savanna and forest that once existed throughout the area.

The adobe underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work in 1960. Other structures in the historic area were restored or built beginning in the 1960s, and continuing to the present. The department has stressed a high level of maintenance. Today, all structures are secure. This level of maintenance will be maintained, and any future restoration or preservation work that may be required will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation.

An open area containing only turf exists, providing access to the river's edge. Research indicates that this was the location of a historic ferry crossing.

Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

The existing park area contains 23 vehicle spaces (or 18 vehicles and two buss spaces).

The picnic area has 13 picnic tables and three pedestal barbecues.

This area contains a 200-series comfort station. It is the only public restroom in the park. During special events, such as Adobe Day, the existing leach field for this facility cannot handle the demand. The comfort station is not handicap-accessible.

This area is landscaped with exotic trees, shrubs, and turf. The area is watered by an irrigation system.

The department has purchased a 10' x 24' trailer, and has located it near the bridge to the historic zone. Its purpose is to serve as a temporary sales counter and information center to help orient visitors before they go into the historic zone.

Area 3 - Service Yard

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

The service yard is located in the southeast corner of the park.

A 10' x 50' trailer is located on the edge of the service yard. At one time, it was an employee residence. It is now being used as a park office and storage for environmental studies program material, including costumes. It is also used for docent changing facilities. It contains a restroom and shower. The trailer is inadequate for these uses.

A shop building approximately 20' x 40' is also located in the service yard.

The service yard is approximately 50' x 50', and is paved with asphaltic concrete.

Area 4 - Riparian Riverbank Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

The riparian community consists of a narrow band of steep land that nearly runs the length of the park. It also appears along a creek that empties into the Sacramento River, and divides Area 1 from Area 2.

The riverbank is in a stable condition. No visual signs of erosion can be seen.

Area 5 - Knoll

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

This area is located between Adobe Road and the Sacramento River, against the north boundary of the park. It is approximately 30 feet above the adobe.

This area is the least used of the park.

The knoll offers a beautiful view up and down the river, and looking south into the Sacramento Valley.

There are no public use facilities on the knoll.

Existing Utilities

This information is meant to provide a general background of the condition and capabilities of existing utilities, access, and drainage for the unit.

Water Supply - All water for the unit is supplied by an on-site well. Both the quality and quantity of water are adequate for present uses. The well is located in the pump house, in the service area. Water is supplied to the park office (mobile home) and comfort station, with a line across the bridge to the historic zone providing irrigation and fire suppression.

Sewage System - Sewage from the comfort station is disposed by an existing septic tank and leach field. The system is adequate for normal uses, but does not have the capacity to handle expansion. A separate tank and line serve the park office (mobile home). There are no sewage line hookups to a treatment facility in this area.

Power - Electricity is supplied by PG&E, by overhead lines on the south boundary of the park. Electrical power is then supplied overhead to the shop building and pump house, park office (mobile home), comfort station, new exhibit trailer/sales counter, and underground to the historic adobe.

Gas - The park is served by an underground gas line, supplied to the park office trailer by Pacific Gas and Electric.

Telephone - Service is provided by Pacific Bell. A telephone is located in the park office. A public telephone is located in the picnic area.

Roads and Parking - The park is approximately one mile east of Interstate 5, with adequate signing leading to the park. Adobe Road is the county road that runs past the park. This asphalt concrete-paved road consists of two 11-foot lanes, with 2-foot outside shoulders. The road is in good condition, and is signed for 25 mph past the park, due to fairly sharp horizontal curves in the road near each end of the park. The presence of these curves, combined with the narrowness of the road, the limited shoulder area, the absence of separate turning or acceleration/deceleration lanes, and the narrowness of the park entrance, creates a potentially dangerous situation.

There do not appear to be any drainage-related problems at the park. The main drainage ditch, which is generally rock paved, has no erosion problems, and appears to be performing adequately.

Planning Issues

With an analysis of existing conditions and the results from the questionnaire distributed at our first public meeting, the following planning issues and problems were identified.

General

- o This unit is small and lacks adequate parking for special events such as Adobe Day and weddings.

- o Historic research conducted to date strongly indicates that William B. Ide never owned or lived on the property.
- o Attendance is increasing every year. The environmental studies program is very popular, and there is a waiting list to participate.
- o There is not enough funding available to adequately maintain the park and provide adequate staff, equipment, and materials.

Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone

- o The historic adobe and other structures in the historic zone are the unit's primary historic resource. Degradation of these historic structures could threaten the purpose and existence of the park.
- o An irrigation system has been installed under the two large oaks. Irrigation could render these trees susceptible to root decay and root rot, which can eventually kill mature trees.
- o There is little or no regeneration of oaks in the historic zone, or in the entire unit.

Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area

- o There is inadequate parking for special events. Park users must now ask for special permission from an adjacent landowner to park on vacant lots located off Adobe Road and Mayfair Drive.
- o There is a dangerous problem with the lack of adequate sight distance for vehicles exiting onto Adobe Road.
- o There is limited school bus parking facilities in the parking lot. However, buses will not use these spaces because of poor sight distance, and a small turning radius returning onto Adobe Road. School buses now unload and park on Mayfair Drive.
- o No carrying capacity has been set for this unit. It is unknown how many visitors the park and its staff can accommodate to provide a quality interpretive and recreational experience.
- o There are inadequate docent changing and costume storage facilities. The existing 10' x 50' trailer located in the service area has inadequate space to provide these facilities. There are no costume laundry facilities or docent and staff shower facilities. There is also a lack of storage space for program material. This situation has made it difficult for organizing and staging special events such as Adobe Day or running the environmental studies program.
- o There are no facilities available to display artifacts or interpretive exhibits, or to prepare visitors for their visits into the historic area.

Area 3 - Service Yard

- o Materials are stored in an area that can be seen from an adjacent property.
- o Existing plant material along the south property line has grown up into a crown, and no longer provides screening from the adjacent property.
- o The trailer (park office) is unsightly. It is now partially hidden by landscape planting.

Area 4 - Riparian Riverbank Area

- o Parts of the riverbank have been riprapped. The riprapped area can impede redevelopment of the riparian vegetation and habitat that once existed.
- o In the riparian area along the river's edge, exotic invasive vegetation has impeded a self-perpetuating riparian community.

Area 5 - Knoll

- o An adjacent landowner's residence abuts our park property line. (This residence was built before the State of California purchased the property for the park.) With the location of this structure, problems of potential fire hazards and privacy from park users exist.
- o A trail leading from the historic adobe to the top of the knoll on the east side facing the river has suffered a slip out. The trail is now closed. The only access to the knoll is now by a trail facing Adobe Road, on the other side of the knoll.
- o Exotic landscape plantings have been installed by the adjacent landowner to provide a buffer between the residence and the knoll. Some of these exotic species compete successfully with native species, reducing native habitat.

Planning Alternatives

After identifying issues and concerns, the planning team developed three alternative conceptual approaches for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park:

Concept #1:

Existing park uses and facilities are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities are deteriorating. Let's fix up and maintain what we have, with no additional changes in facilities or their uses.

Concept #2:

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential for environmental studies programs, environmental living programs, and special events such as Adobe Day. With construction of a visitor center, these programs can be enhanced and improved. This would not necessarily cause an increase in visitor attendance, but would help improve the existing programs we have.

Concept #3:

This park is an important part of the fabric of the Red Bluff community. With the lack of parking, the existence of special events such as Adobe Day is threatened. Additional parking must be found for special events to continue, and for the park to grow and keep up with the increase in visitors' demands. With increased visitation, additional funding and staffing must also be sought.

These conceptual alternatives were presented at a second public meeting, and in a questionnaire. Individuals who were unable to attend were asked to send their comments in by mail. Along with conceptual approaches to planning the park as a whole, individual issues were discussed by land use planning area.

All comments were reviewed carefully, and a single plan was proposed. The second workshop and resulting single plan were summarized in the next newsletter. The single plan was then presented at the third meeting for public review and comment. Some changes were incorporated as a result.

Public evaluation of the alternatives at the second and third public meetings led to the following recommendations:

- o The planning approach for the unit will be a combination of Concepts #2 and #3. Construction of a visitor center and acquisition of land for additional parking should be undertaken.
- o The name of the unit will be changed from William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park.
- o Additional funding and staffing are needed to maintain present conditions and programs. With increases in attendance and the needs of the environmental studies programs, additional funding and staffing are needed to keep pace.
- o Native oaks in the unit will be protected and perpetuated.
- o A historic landscape management plan will be prepared for the Primary Historic Zone.
- o Access to the river's edge will be kept open.
- o A resource management plan will be prepared that will assess underwater archeological resources near the historic ferry crossing.

- o The historic ferry crossing will be interpreted with a non-operational landing fixed to the riverbank.
- o Existing parking will be reconfigured to increase its size, and entrance will be moved to provide maximum sight distance to ensure safety.
- o The staff will work with law enforcement to enforce the existing speed limit.
- o A safe sidewalk maybe constructed through possible land acquisition to connect the park to proposed additional parking.
- o A landscape management plan will be prepared for the public access area, service yard, and picnic area.
- o The design of the new visitor center should match the architectural style of the area.
- o The new visitor center should not block the view from the parking to the river.
- o After the visitor center is built, the existing 10' x 50' and 10' x 24' trailers should be removed from the site.
- o An architecturally compatible fence will be constructed around the service yard.
- o A riparian vegetation restoration plan will be developed along the riverbank outside the Primary Historic Zone.
- o Invasive exotic species in defined natural areas will be removed.
- o The loop trail to knoll area will be restored.
- o A bench and interpretive panel will be provided on knoll.
- o Encroachment problem of the adjacent landowner on knoll will be solved.

Throughout the public meeting, little controversy or disagreement occurred. Consensus on the preceding recommendations was easily reached.

Land Use Limitations

The increasing demand for visitation on the one hand, and the sacred quality and fragility of the unit on the other, raises a fundamental question: How many people can be allowed at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park during special events and typical park visits, without compromising the integrity of the resources and quality of the visitors' experiences?

This was one of the most complex questions asked in preparation of the General Plan. Essentially, the decision about levels of visitor use is made by park planners based on professional experience, an analysis of existing activities, user characteristics, regional recreation profile, and the determination of initial park goals, management objectives, and allowable use intensity.

This is set by examining the amount of existing visitor use, the capacity of existing facilities, and the desirable capacity of proposed new or improved facilities to provide additional use.

The location of access, parking, and facilities may be used to control the density and distribution of users. However, the number of parking spaces provided for vehicles is the major factor that determines visitor use levels. This is because most visitors gain access to the park by motor vehicle. Less than 1 percent now come by other means (foot, bicycle, or boat).

Existing facilities and activities such as the special events provide educational and recreational activities for approximately 33,000 visitors a year. There has been only a slight increase in attendance. This is due to the fact that the environmental studies program is running at capacity, with turnaways, and there is limited available parking for special events.

The term "instantaneous capacity" is used to indicate the maximum capacity of all facilities at the moment of peak use. The Allowable Use Intensity Map has determined that the primary use areas for environmental studies programs and special events are the picnic area and the Primary Historic Zone, which is approximately 39,000 square feet in size. To maintain a quality park experience during special events, 100 square feet per person should be maintained. This takes into account activities such as viewing or participating in interpretive demonstrations, group picnics, etc. This would provide for approximately 390 people at one time to be in the park.

To accommodate this number of visitors, there is a need for approximately 122 parking spaces. (This is based on 3.2 people per vehicle.) At present, only 23 spaces exist in the park.

Land Use Objectives

Based on existing conditions and assumptions and resource protection guidelines, the land use objectives outline measurable ways of reaching the land use goals previously identified, to provide a quality park experience and continuity of park resources.

1. Interpret to the public the park's significant cultural and natural resources.
2. Preserve the integrity, quiet, and beauty of the park, and its setting adjacent to the Sacramento River.
3. Provide facilities and staff consistent with adequate operation of the park for protection of resources, public health, and safety.

4. Acquire land to provide additional parking to ensure continuation of special events such as Adobe Day, which is an important part of the Red Bluff community.
5. Construct a visitor center to enhance the interpretive and educational value of the park.
6. Minimize damage to both cultural and natural resources caused by visitor use and development of facilities.
7. Monitor visitor use, periodically reassess the ability of the resources to absorb existing use, and adjust carrying capacity as necessary to protect resource values.

Planning Concepts

The overall design concept for the relationship of facility elements follows the ADROIT concept. Adroit is defined as skillful in a physical or mental way, or clever. ADROIT is used as an acronym, meaning:

A = arrival
D = decompression
R = reception
O = orientation
I = interpretation
T = tabulation

The layout of the proposed facilities should follow this sequence.

ARRIVAL - A sign program on I-5 and on major access streets in and around Red Bluff should lead potential visitors to the park. The park entrance should be easily identifiable with an entrance sign, and safe access into the parking area should be provided.

DECOMPRESSION - Land use planning and design concepts should provide a peaceful and restful atmosphere to prepare visitors for park experiences. Visitors should go through a state of decompression, leaving their modern-day cares behind, and preparing to enter another time and era.

RECEPTION - Reception will be provided at the visitor center by either park employees or volunteer docents. It is important to provide human contact to visitors; however, it is not always possible. Therefore, appropriate signage and design to control visitor movement is very important.

ORIENTATION - The proposed visitor center and outdoor exhibit shelters will provide this function. Its purpose will be to prepare visitors for their park experiences. The purpose of the park will be explained, along with the type of park activities available.

INTERPRETATION - Interpretation will occur both in the proposed visitor center and in the Primary Historic Zone. The interpretive concepts as described in the Interpretive Element will be presented here.

TABULATION - After their park experiences, visitors will then pass through the visitor center on the way back to their cars or to the picnic area. It is important that park personnel or docents receive input on how visitors enjoyed their experience. This will help the department improve and upgrade facilities and programs.

Facilities

This section identifies existing facilities, and recommends improvement or development of new facilities at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Architectural design concepts, historic and non-historic landscape management plans, utilities, and priorities for development are also discussed.

Various facilities are necessary for optimum public access, use, and enjoyment of the unit. Parking, picnic areas, restrooms, a visitor center, and trails are typical of the many types of public-use facilities to be provided. Maintenance yards, utilities, and administrative offices are examples of other facilities needed for operation and maintenance of the park.

Summary of Existing Facilities

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parking	23*	7 additional spaces with a reconfigured lot 96 on proposed acq.	125
Visitor Drop-Off	--	1	1
Picnic Facilities:			
Tables	13	3	16
Stoves	3	2	5
Trails	280 L.F.	280 L.F.	560 L.F.
Scenic Overlook (now undeveloped)		1	1
Maintenance	1	--	1
Visitor Center	--	1	1
Sanitary Facilities:			
Comfort Station	1**	1	1
Interpretive Panels	1	2-3	3-4

*Existing parking to be reconfigured.

**Existing comfort station to be removed. New sanitary facilities to be included in the new visitor center.

Facilities By Planning Area

The primary purpose of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is to interpret the life and contributions of William B. Ide, and to interpret the lifestyles of Ide and other pioneers between the years 1845 and 1865. Development of facilities will be compatible with these themes to protect the historical integrity of the unit.

Facilities and site development will be discussed by planning area.

Area 1 -- Primary Historic Zone

To improve the health and vigor of the existing oaks in this planning area, the following will be done:

- Reconfigure the existing corral to locate it outside the dripline of an existing oak.
- Remove an irrigation system from under the oak tree dripline.
- Install mulch in an area around the base of several oaks.
- Investigate the need to reconfigure pedestrian pathways around oak trees to lessen compaction on soil over oak tree root system.
- Following the guidelines of a historic landscape management plan, use the appropriate plant material to help define pedestrian circulation.

A historic landscape management plan will be prepared for the Primary Historic Zone. The purpose of this plan will be to recreate the landscape that existed around the adobe in 1850, or a landscape that is typical of that period for this type of homestead.

This management plan should be prepared by an interdisciplinary team that could include the following members:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Research Historian | - | historic documentation |
| Resource Ecologist | - | management of natural elements |
| Architectural Historian | - | identify architectural trends, styles |
| Landscape Architect | - | identify natural and domestic plants, historic landscape; prepare plans and details |
| Interpreter | - | identify interpretive concepts and appropriate outdoor furnishings |
| District staff | - | identify unit needs and concerns |

The historic landscape management plan could be organized to provide the following information:

- Investigation of present conditions.
- Research to identify the historic landscape, or a landscape typical of that period.
- Identify specific project development phases.

The purpose of the Primary Historic Zone as stated in the Public Resources Code (Section 5019.59) is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources, and to restrict incompatible facilities in that area. The Interpretive Element recommends that a historic structures report be completed for the adobe and the buildings surrounding it to reaffirm their accuracy. Any changes in these structures or new structures shall follow the recommendations of this report. The smith/woodshop building now under construction shall be completed.

It is recommended that the department investigate construction of a full-scale but not operational replica of the adobe ferry and landing. It will be permanently affixed to the riverbank. This proposed reconstruction will be on federal property. The Department of Parks and Recreation should make an effort to enlist the support of other agencies to construct these facilities. A resource management plan, as proposed in the Resource Element, will assess the underwater archeological resources to guide development of these facilities. The historic road which leads to the ferry landing could also be restored.

Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area

The park area is to be reconfigured and enlarged to accommodate 32 parking spaces, with a bus and auto drop-off curb area and pull-through bus parking spaces. A new entrance/exit will be created at the southwest corner of the park to ensure adequate sight distance along Adobe Road. Please refer to section, Unresolved Issues, for a facility description of additional parking on adjacent land for proposed acquisition.

A new visitor center located between the new reconfigured parking area and the access bridge to the Primary Historic Zone will be constructed. It is to be sited next to Adobe Road, to preserve views from the parking and picnic area to the river. The visitor center could contain some or all of the following elements, depending on site constraints and costs:

- o Interpretive exhibit space
- o Park office
- o Storage for: Living history programs
Artifacts (climate-controlled room)
Office materials
- o Docent office
- o Staff and docent restrooms with showers
- o Docent changing room and laundry facilities
- o Library/archives
- o Multi-purpose room
- o Kitchen
- o Interpretive sales counter and stockroom
- o Public restrooms

The building should be approximately 3,000 square feet in size. It is suggested that the architectural style should be contemporary, to match the surrounding residential area.

The building should be oriented southwest to northeast. As one approaches the park on Adobe Road, only the end and width of the building will come into view. This will reduce the visual mass of this structure, and lessen its intrusion on the site.

The park office should be located so views of the adobe and the historic zone, service yard, parking, and picnic area can be seen by park employees.

Access to the public restrooms should be provided from inside and outside the visitor center. If the visitor center is closed, the public can still use these facilities, while the visitor center remains secured.

A controlled entrance to the access bridge leading into the historic zone is suggested. This could be accomplished with construction of a breezeway through the building. When the visitor center is closed, public access to the historic zone would still be available.

Space requirements and cost constraints may require some of the proposed elements of the visitor center to be combined. Some suggestions are:

- The docent office could be combined with the secured sales stockroom.
- The office supply room could be combined with the secured sales stockroom.
- The kitchen and/or laundry could be located in the multi-purpose space, but separated or hidden from view.

The project architect for planning and design of the visitor center should be cognizant of the needs of the park staff, the interpretive association, and the environmental studies program.

When the visitor center is completed, the 10' x 24' temporary exhibit center trailer, along with the temporary 10' x 50' park office trailer, will be removed. The existing 200 series comfort station will also be removed.

A landscape management plan shall be prepared for the public access and picnic area. The purpose of the plan will be to provide guidelines for future design, planting, and maintenance of this area.

The plan should be prepared by a landscape architect, with input from appropriate Field Services personnel.

The picnic area contains 13 picnic tables and three pedestal barbecues. Three additional picnic sites and two additional pedestal barbecues will be added. The picnic area will be reconfigured when the proposed visitor center is constructed, with additional landscape planting.

An additional interpretive panel shall be placed on the north side of the walkway, next to the footbridge.

Area 3 - Service Yard

After construction of the visitor center is completed and the temporary park office trailer is removed, a decent changing and storage room can be relocated from the shop building. The separating partition can be removed, and the shop expanded.

A six-foot fence of either adobe brick, slumpstone wood, or a combination of the materials will be constructed around the service yard. This fence will provide necessary visual screening from the park, and will provide security for materials and park equipment. Care should be taken to end the fence at an appropriate location to maintain an upstream view of the Sacramento River for the adjacent landowner.

Additional landscape planting against these walls will be installed following the landscape management plan guidelines.

Additional employee and decent parking can be provided in the service yard area.

Area 4 - Riparian Riverbank Area

Working within the conditions of the condemnation settlement with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, it is proposed that all exotic vegetation be removed from this area. It is to be replaced by native riparian plant material. See Riparian Forest Restoration Policy, Resource Element, p. 30.

Since the existing riprap (not on state park property or covered by the condemnation settlement restrictions) impedes perpetuation of riparian plant communities, it is proposed that the Department of Parks and Recreation work with appropriate agencies to remove the riprap. It should be replaced with alternative bank stabilization techniques such as biotechnical methods that can enhance riparian plant establishment. See Riparian Forest Restoration Policy, Resource Element, p. 30.

Following condemnation restrictions with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Parks and Recreation will investigate the non-commercial boat dock in the same location as the old, which had been destroyed by flooding. Construction plans for the replacement facilities shall have the prior approval of the officer in charge of operation of the Red Bluff Diversion Dam and Reservoir.

Area 5 - The Knoll

The Department of Parks and Recreation shall remove the exotic plant material in this area. The department will develop a fire prevention, suppression, and management plan for this area, as well as for the rest of the park. See Fire Prevention and Suppression Policy, p. 29, Grassland Fuel Reduction Policy, p. 29, and Exotic Species Policy, p. 30 of the Resource Element. The department will work with adjacent landowners and all other appropriate agencies to complete this plan. For the area directly adjacent to the property line, action is dependent on resolution of the encroachment problem (see Unresolved Issues, page 85).

An existing portion of the loop trail to the knoll, which has suffered a slip-out, shall be repaired or realigned. The department shall correct areas of erosion. See Soil Erosion Policy, p. 28, Resource Element.

An interpretive panel shall be installed on the knoll, overlooking the river and the Primary Historic Zone.

Up to three benches could be added on the knoll, for visitors to sit and enjoy the view of the river and Primary Historic Zone.

Architectural Design Concepts

The following general concepts, some of which have been established by the Department of Parks and Recreation on a statewide basis, will provide standards and guidelines for the design of facilities at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. These concepts are intended to conserve natural resources, assure opportunities for use of facilities by disabled persons, and develop facilities compatible with the environment.

The department shall:

- o Design and construct architectural structures that respond to the need for conservation of energy and other resources.
- o Provide outdoor furniture constructed with native materials that are historically appropriate, wherever possible.
- o Encourage the conservation of nonrenewable resources, and promote research, development, and use of various alternative energy sources in meeting park utility requirements. For example, solar space heating, solar water heating, and skylights will be used, where practical.
- o Design and construct facilities, including structures, walks, and ramps, to be accessible and usable by physically disabled persons.
- o Emphasize the use of wood and masonry materials. Roofs are to be fire-retardant.
- o Emphasize harmony between buildings and sites.

Utility Concerns

This information is meant to provide a general background of the capabilities and problems related to providing utilities for the proposed park development.

There is currently only one public sanitary facility in the park, a 200 series comfort station. When the proposed visitor center is built, sanitary facilities which will meet handicap compliance codes will be included. There are no sewer connections existing or proposed for this area. Sanitary facilities such as a small kitchen and laundry are also proposed for the new visitor center. The existing septic tank and leach field are adequate for normal use at the existing 200 series comfort station, but do not have the

capacity for expansion. A new septic tank and leach field must be installed. This new system should conform to the County of Tehama permit and evaluation procedures for on-site sewage disposal and treatment systems.

All water is supplied by an on-site well. With the increase in facilities and the need for water at the proposed visitor center, a study to determine well capacity is needed to assure a sufficient supply.

Electrical power is supplied to the park by PG&E. No problems are expected with providing new or expanded electrical service to the proposed facilities.

Pacific Bell provides telephone service to the park, with a public telephone in the temporary park office trailer. It is proposed that the public telephone be relocated outside the proposed visitor center. Telephone service should be provided to the park office and service yard for employee use.

Priorities For Plan Implementation

The general priorities in this section are intended to guide budget decisions in order to accomplish the most important things first, in terms of visitors' health, safety, resource protection, public access, and enjoyment. This program will be carried out over a long period of time; consequently, some priorities are likely to change as time goes on. The availability of funds or staff may also cause priorities to change. As each phase is completed, it will be prudent to evaluate how the facilities are being used, and to determine what future development is appropriate to accommodate visitors and their needs within the constraints of this plan. The phasing of development is based on estimates of what accesses will be acquired or available first. An overriding consideration is to provide visitor support facilities where the safety and functional capacity of accesses and access roads is adequate.

There are several projects that can be done independently, without regard to completing other projects first. In order of importance, they are:

- Prepare and implement historical landscape management plan for Primary Historic Zone.
- Institute oak management practices in Primary Historic Zone.
- Institute fire prevention, suppression, and management plan.
- Remove exotic plant material from knoll area (after encroachment problem is solved) and riparian riverbank area.
- Prepare a historic structures report for the adobe and other structures in the Primary Historic Zone.
- Prepare furnishing plan for the structures in the Primary Historic Zone.
- Prepare a risk management plan to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collections.

- Prepare and implement landscape management plan for all other areas of the park, excluding the Primary Historic Zone.
- Prepare and implement riparian reforestation plan along riverbank within park's jurisdiction.
- Repair loop trail to knoll.
- Complete smithy/woodshop building.
- Complete site improvements for temporary sales counter/park office.
- Install interpretive structure with benches in knoll area.
- Install interpretive panel on north side of walkway next to footbridge crossing creek.
- Investigate the possibility of installing a boat dock.

The following projects should be completed along with construction of the visitor center. These items should be considered as one project. Items include:

- Construction of a 3,000-square-foot visitor center.
- Installation of all necessary utilities.
- Reconfiguration of the park entrance and existing parking area.
- Reconfiguration of the picnic area.
- Installation of a fence/wall around the service yard.

The following projects must be completed as soon as possible to ensure the survival of special events such as Adobe Day, the Adobe Ferry Champion Horseshoe Pitchers Contest, the Pioneer Christmas Party, and the environmental studies program.

- Acquire adjacent property for additional parking.
- Provide safe access into the park from the proposed additional parking.

Unresolved Issues

Potential Acquisition

A funded opportunity purchase proposal is now being pursued for approximately .80 acre located adjacent to the park, for parking.

Special events and the environmental studies program greatly contribute to the vitality and success of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The existence and continued success of the park are dependent on having adequate parking.

Without use of an adjacent property owner's land, there is inadequate parking for special events such as Adobe Day, the Pioneer Christmas Party, the Adobe Ferry Champion Horseshoe Pitchers Contest, pioneer craft demonstrations, weddings, etc. The existing parking area contains 23 spaces, and is often full on summer weekends, and during certain times during the weekday.

There is a dangerous problem with the lack of adequate sight distance when exiting onto Adobe Road. There is limited school bus parking (two spaces) in the parking lot. However, buses will rarely use these spaces because of the poor sight distance and small turning radius. Some school buses unload and park on Mayfair Drive.

Acquisition of this property will provide parking for approximately 90 vehicles including buses. It will also solve the public safety problem by providing adequate sight distance and turning radius for exiting onto Adobe Road. The parking area will not be paved. A weed abatement program shall be initiated, and a parking layout shall be chalked for special events. Street trees, to provide shade, shall be planted on the periphery of the parking area. Entrance to the parking area shall be off Mayfair Drive.

The department should also consider acquisition of property from an adjacent landowner to provide safe access from the proposed parking area into the park (see Encroachment, page 85). This will help visitors avoid walking on Adobe Road. The department will also contact the county to discuss the feasibility of creating a cul-de-sac on Mayfair Drive, and to have a portion of Mayfair Drive dedicated to us to form a contiguous acquisition connecting the park and the proposed parking area.

All proposals for additional acquisition are dependent on the appropriation of funds by the legislature, and are subject to review and approval by the State Public Works Board. All acquisition proposals are for long-range planning purposes only, and do not represent a commitment to acquire.

Encroachment

An adjacent landowner's residence and deck abut our park property line. These structures were built before the State of California purchased the property for the park. The landowner had intended to purchase the knoll property which is now part of the park for use as a landscaped yard. This was the primary reason the structures were sited against the property line.

This has created problems for the landowner, with potential fire hazards and lack of privacy from park users.

It has also created problems for the park, because visitors do not use the knoll. They feel that this area is not part of the park because of its close proximity to the residence.

To reduce the fire potential, irrigated exotic landscape plantings were installed approximately 30 feet from the structure, on state property. Some of these exotic species compete successfully with native species, reducing native habitat. Irrigated areas also threaten the health of existing oak trees.

The Department of Parks and Recreation should solve this encroachment problem. There are several approaches to be considered:

"Alternative 1"

Senate Bill 119/Chapter 620, Statutes of 1989, has provided for sale or exchange of a 30-foot-wide parcel in the northeast corner of the park to help solve the existing encroachment problem. The adjacent landowner would then purchase a portion of land of equal value between the park and proposed parking on Mayfair Drive for the purpose of exchange with the department.

This action would solve two problems, with little or no expense to the state:

1. With addition of a 30-foot-wide strip of land on the knoll and construction of a fence on the property line, the adjacent landowner would be provided with privacy and security. With the existing structure screened by a fence, park visitors would be more comfortable using the knoll area.
2. With the department's acquisition of land connecting the park to the proposed parking area, safe access can be provided.

The department is now proceeding with this alternative.

"Alternative 2"

If Alternative 1 is not successful, another solution would be for the department to maintain the property adjacent to the structure to reduce and control the fire hazard situation. Park staff could remove exotic vegetation which has been planted on state property, and return the area to its natural condition with planting of native vegetation. The irrigation system will be removed. A fuel break will be constructed at the property line. A fence could be built to provide privacy. The department, as specified by policy described in the Resource Element, shall work with appropriate agencies and the adjacent landowner to implement a wildfire management plan.

"Alternative 3"

Another alternative to consider would be for the department to maintain the status quo as it has existed since 1952. The adjacent property owner was given permission to create an irrigated garden as a fire break, and as an element to provide privacy.

The General Plan recommends that a solution be reached between Department of Parks and Recreation management and the adjacent landowner to ensure adequate fire protection and privacy, and provide park use, as described in the plan.

The General Plan recommends "Alternative 1."

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

The Environmental Impact Element (EIE) predicts the environmental effects that would result from carrying out the General Plan. Together with the other elements of the General Plan, it constitutes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As its name suggests, a general plan for a State Park System unit describes in a general fashion the department's long-term plans and policies for that unit. The EIE focuses on the likely effects of these generalized plans and policies, suggests mitigation measures, and considers alternate actions.

As specific proposals carrying out the General Plan are included in the department's annual budget, the department will document their environmental effects as required by CEQA and the State CEQA guidelines.

Summary

The proposed General Plan would not cause any significant environmental impacts. We did find potential, but not significant, impacts. These were:

1. An increase in light and glare from expanded parking.
2. Disruption from installing a new septic system and leach field.
3. The park exit remains potentially unsafe.

Proposed mitigation for these impacts is:

1. Plant trees to shade the expanded parking lot.
2. Do soil tests prior to locating the new septic system and leach field.
3. Post warning signs on Adobe Road, improve sight distance at the park exit, and add turning lanes on Adobe Road.

These mitigations should lessen or resolve the potential, but not significant, impacts that will result from implementation of the General Plan.

The alternatives to the plan include:

1. The proposed General Plan, as written.
2. "No Project" -- This would cause no new impacts, but it would not encourage improvements in public safety, and would not provide for growth in visitation.
3. Visitor Center Only -- This would result in fewer impacts than the proposed General Plan, but it would not improve public safety, or allow for growth in visitation.

Project Description

For a description of the General Plan for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, see the General Plan Summary. More detailed descriptions are found in the following sections of the General Plan: for policies dealing with the natural and cultural resources of the park, see the Resource Element; for proposed facilities, see the Land Use and Facilities Element.

Existing Conditions, Environmental Impacts, and Proposed Mitigation

The Initial Study Checklist (Appendix H) found no unavoidable significant adverse impacts, and no mitigable significant environmental impacts. It did identify potential, but not significant, impacts on vegetation, hydrology, light and glare, noise, parking and traffic, and public safety. It is the department's policy to treat general plans as environmental impact reports, whether or not there are any significant impacts.

Vegetation

Existing Conditions:

The vegetation of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park contains both native and introduced plant species. The Resource Element describes the unit's vegetation. Following is a summary description.

In the historic zone surrounding the adobe, there are two large valley oaks. The larger oak is affected by age, soil compaction, and possibly root rot.

On the knoll area behind the historic zone, blue oaks, interior live oaks, manzanita, herbs, native grasses, and various introduced plant species grow. Many of the introduced plant species were planted by the resident on the park's northeastern boundary, who has used part of the state-owned property as his back yard. The plants in this area include a lawn and a variety of ornamental flowers and bushes.

In the picnic area, most of the plants are introduced ornamental species. There is turf, periwinkle, Chinese hackberry, eucalyptus, and a variety of shrubs.

In the riparian riverbank area, cottonwoods, white alder, willows, and wild grape vines grow.

Many of the alien plant species successfully compete with native plants in the park.

Environmental Impacts:

The Resource Management Policy section of the General Plan calls for reduction of these invasive alien species in favor of native plant species. There will be no adverse environmental effects resulting from this policy.

Proposed Mitigation:

The department proposes to protect the old historic oak tree by following these measures:

- a. The tree will not be irrigated.
- b. Mulch and a low barrier will be put around it. This will protect the oak roots from soil compaction.
- c. In the future, it will undergo periodic studies to determine its health.

The department could also post small signs warning people to keep out of the area inside the barrier.

Regarding the encroaching landscaping on the knoll, the various approaches that could be taken to solve the problem are described in the Land Use Element, p. 72.

Hydrology

Existing Conditions:

The average annual precipitation at the park is approximately 23 inches. Most of this precipitation falls in the form of winter and spring rains.

Drainage at the park is not a problem now. A rock-paved drainage ravine, which separates the parking and picnic area from the adobe drains a watershed west of the park. An underground drain carries runoff from the parking lot into this ravine. The water in this ditch then drains down to the river.

There is currently only one restroom in the park for visitor use. The septic tank and leach field for this restroom lie next to the existing parking lot. The septic tank is large enough only for the existing facilities.

Environmental Impacts:

The General Plan proposes that the existing 23-space parking lot be reconfigured to hold 30 spaces, and that an overflow lot be acquired to hold 90 spaces. The reconfigured lot would be paved, while the new lot would remain unpaved. In the acquired lot, the grass would be cut short, and chalked lines would be drawn on special event days.

With the existing paved lot expanded to almost twice its size, water runoff would increase proportionately.

Because the reconfigured parking would be built over the existing leach field, maintenance of the septic system would become more difficult.

Proposed Mitigation:

A new drain in the parking lot will be sized to carry this excess water into the drainage ditch. There should be no additional runoff from the overflow lot, since it will not be surfaced.

Soil tests should be done to see where to place a new septic system. A new septic system and leach field should then be built.

Noise

Existing Conditions:

The park is a quiet place that does not normally attract a noisy crowd. On Adobe Day, one or two bands are invited to play authentic music in the historic area. Their music is acoustic (i.e., not amplified). The park has never received complaints from neighbors about noise from the park.

Environmental Impacts:

Since attendance is not expected to increase drastically in the near future, and the park's special event days will continue to be run more or less as before, there is no expected noise impact, and therefore no proposed mitigation.

Light and Glare

Existing Conditions:

The only source of light and glare at the park is reflected sunlight from parked cars and pavement. Since the parking lot is small (23 spaces), and partly shaded by trees, light and glare is not now a significant problem.

Environmental Impacts:

The General Plan proposes to increase the parking to 120 spaces in the park. Glare from sunlight reflecting off the additional cars and pavement could become more annoying, especially on special event days such as Adobe Day.

Proposed Mitigation:

One solution to reduce the glare would be to plant shade trees in the existing reconfigured lot. This would create shade for the cars, and reduce the amount of glare from the parking lot area.

Parking and Traffic

Existing Conditions:

The park attracts about 33,000 people a year. The special event that has drawn the greatest attendance over the years is Adobe Day, in August. An average of about 1,500 people visit the park on Adobe Day, although attendance for that event has fluctuated between 795 and 2,180 people. The wide fluctuation was caused by institution of an entrance fee and scheduling of competing local events. Attendance has stabilized recently at about 1,500 people. Most visitors arrive by private motor vehicle.

Access to the park is from Adobe Road, which runs along the western edge of the park. Adobe Road has narrow shoulders (none in some stretches), and no turning lanes into the park.

The average daily traffic on Adobe Road measured just south of the park is 1,435 vehicles (Tehama County, 1988). At this volume (10% of capacity), traffic flows freely without obstruction.

There are no signs posted along the road to warn motorists of pedestrians and park traffic.

A hill and a curve greatly reduce the sight distance north on Adobe Road for vehicles exiting the parking lot. Vehicles exceeding the posted speed limit of 25 mph on Adobe Road worsen the hazard.

Despite this apparent hazard, there have been no accidents involving vehicles exiting the parking lot. Traffic passing the park is almost entirely local, and the drivers are evidently alert to the hazard.

The existing parking lot at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park can hold 18 cars and two buses. On special event days, the overflow traffic parks by permission on a neighbor's empty lot -- the same lot the General Plan proposes to acquire -- alongside Adobe Road.

Environmental Impacts:

Lack of adequate sight distance onto Adobe Road and no turning lanes into the park continue to comprise a potential hazard.

When visitors park alongside Adobe Road on special event days, the vision of pedestrians and exiting traffic is blocked.

Proposed Mitigation:

Parking -

The General Plan proposes reconfiguring the existing parking lot to fit 30 spaces, and acquiring adjoining land to fit 90 spaces for special event days.

This added parking will cause traffic flow to improve by making parking easier to find in the parking lot, and by decreasing the amount of cars that park alongside the road.

Traffic -

The General Plan also calls for improving the sight distance for cars exiting the park. This could be done by clearing away some shrubbery, or by changing the angle of the park exit.

Another safety measure is to post "caution" signs along Adobe Road. "No parking" signs could also be put out on Adobe Road.

Turning lanes from Adobe Road into the park could also be put in, so the danger of oncoming through traffic could be lessened.

Public Safety

Existing Conditions:

Seismic Hazards -

Earthquakes are rarely ever felt in the park. The closest area of historic seismic activity is at Mt. Lassen, 40 miles away. No damage has ever occurred at the adobe from earthquakes.

Fire -

The California Department of Forestry and the Red Bluff Rural Fire Department manage structural fire prevention and control for the park. There is currently no specific plan to manage wildfires in the park.

Environmental Impacts:

Because the park is located in a dry, grassy area, it could be threatened by fire in the future.

Proposed Mitigation:

The General Plan calls for preparation of a unit wildfire management plan that will cover prevention measures, and, in the event of a fire, suppression plans.

Effects Not Found To Be Significant

The initial study (Appendix H) found that the proposed General Plan would cause no significant effects in the following areas: air quality, wildlife, natural resources, non-renewable resources, population and economic growth, housing, public services, esthetics, and cultural resources.

Significant Effects That Cannot Be Avoided

The proposed General Plan will produce no unavoidable significant adverse effects.

Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

In its classification as a state historic park, William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park will be preserved and restored as a place for quiet public recreation and education about the life and times of William B. Ide.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

None are foreseen.

Cumulative Impacts

None are foreseen.

Alternatives to the Project

Alternative 1 -- The Proposed General Plan

Description: The proposed General Plan is the department's preferred alternative.

Environmental Impacts: The environmental effects of this alternative are discussed in the Environmental Impact Element of the plan. Because this plan addresses existing parking and circulation problems, it is the environmentally-superior alternative.

Alternative 2 -- No Project

Description: No new visitor center would be built. The park would be maintained as it is. The parking lot would remain the same size.

Environmental Impacts: While various parts of the environment would not be affected as they are in the General Plan, attendance at the park would remain relatively static because of lack of parking and no visitor center.

The interpretive potential at the park would also remain restricted without a visitor center. Provision of overflow would remain uncertain, and site distance would remain a problem at the exit onto Adobe Road.

Alternative 3 -- Visitor Center Only

Description: A small visitor center could be built so the environmental studies program and interpretive uses of the park could grow. It could be built where the shop and office trailers are now located. The bathrooms would remain where they are now, so a new septic system would not have to be built. The parking lot could remain the same size to maintain the amount of people who visit the park at one time. The rest of the park could be maintained on the level it currently is.

Environmental Impacts: The visitor center would not block views into the park from the road and parking lot. Existing parking and circulation deficiencies would remain.

Organizations and Individuals Contacted

Bob Grace, Ranger I, William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park

Robin Ettinger, Associate Landscape Architect, Department of Parks and Recreation

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC MEETING #1 - "INFORMATION GATHERING"

CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS PLANNING NEWSLETTER

1

**YOU ARE INVITED TO A SERIES OF PUBLIC
MEETINGS TO HELP PLAN THE FUTURE OF**

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

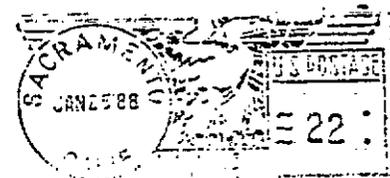
- 7:30 PM, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1988
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 555 WASHINGTON STREET, RED BLUFF

SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

- 7:30 PM, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1988
SHASTA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, HIGHWAY 299W & FRENCH ALLEY, SHASTA

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

- 7:30 PM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988
CIVIL DEFENSE HALL, MEMORIAL WAY, WEAVERVILLE



STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 
P. O. BOX 9429 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825-0029

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!

With your help, the Department of Parks and Recreation will be preparing General Plans for three historic parks. A General Plan is a master plan which will guide long-range preservation, use, and management of a state historic park. We are now beginning. The purpose of our first meeting is to hear your ideas and concerns as part of our information gathering phase. With your ideas and further research, staff will prepare alternative plans for your review at a second public meeting. A second newsletter will be sent out to announce the times and locations of our next meetings. Please plan to attend one or all meetings.

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE
STATE HISTORIC PARK

SHASTA
STATE HISTORIC PARK

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE
STATE HISTORIC PARK

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located 2 miles north of Red Bluff, east of Interstate 5. The park is located on the banks of the Sacramento River and comprises about 4 acres. The park contains a restored adobe house, carriage house, corral, smoke house, and picnic area.

Shasta State Historic Park is located 6 miles west of Redding on Highway 299. A row of old half-ruined brick buildings remind passing motorists that Shasta City, the "Queen City" of California's northern mining district, once stood on this site. The park comprises about 28 acres and contains the restored courthouse and jail, Litsch Store, the Catholic cemetery, and other historical sites including the brick ruins. The park was opened to the public in 1950 depicting "Shasta City", the historic gateway to the gold diggings of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties during the 1850s.

In July 1848, Major Pierson B. Reading discovered gold on a sandbar in the Trinity River, and the Gold Rush paralleled those in other parts of California. Thousands of miners including several thousand Chinese, spread out and quickly established claims on the creeks and cuts in the mountains. Chinese settlements grew up not only in Weaverville but in Douglas City, Lewiston, Junction City, Quinby on New River, and Don Juan Bar. During the Gold Rush, the Chinese erected a place of worship in Weaverville. Construction of the original temple was believed to have been in 1852 or 1853 at Chimney Point. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1873. Local Chinese contributed generously to rebuilding the present temple which was dedicated in April 1874. The Moon Lee family, the only remaining Chinese family in Weaverville, live only a few yards from the temple. Fearing that upon their deaths no one would look after it, Mr. Lee took steps to deed it to the State of California. The temple and its site became part of the State Park System in 1961, preserving this important part of California's Chinese tradition.

William B. Ide, a farmer from Illinois and prominent settler in California, became president of the Bear Flag Republic after he participated in the Bear Flag Revolt against Mexico in June 1846. The Bear Flag was replaced by the Stars and Stripes several weeks later as U.S. armed forces took control of California. After purchasing land and mining for gold, it is believed that William B. Ide built the adobe house. The exact date of construction is unknown. In 1937, steps were taken to create a State Historical Monument. It was not until 1951 that it was transferred to State ownership. Extensive repairs to the adobe house and other construction have created a scene typical of Ide's day.

THE PROCESS

- (we are here)
- Organization of Planning Team
 - Information Gathering
 - Prepare Alternative Plans
 - Prepare Draft Plan
 - CEQA Process
 - Present Plan to Park and Recreation Commission

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Robin Ettinger
Landscape Architect
Development Division
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 324-0825

CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS
GENERAL PLANNING TEAM

PUBLIC MEETINGS

February 9, 10, 11, 1988

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTION
2. THE PLANNING PROCESS (SLIDE SHOW)
3. UNIT OVERVIEW
 - A. SLIDE SHOW
 - B. EXISTING LAND USE
4. PUBLIC ISSUES, IDEAS, AND CONCERNS
5. CONCLUDING REMARKS - WHAT'S NEXT

February 9, 1988

Welcome to our first workshop to discuss the general plan for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.

This is a questionnaire which we are asking everyone to complete. Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and let us know your ideas about the park. You may find time to address the questionnaire while you are waiting for the meeting to begin or during the break period. If you have questions, there are staff people available to help you.

Please turn the page and begin....

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

1. Your Name and Address (optional):

2. Your primary interest in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park:

_____ Adjacent landowner
_____ Interested in the history associated with the park
_____ Business person interested in civic matters, commerce, tourism
_____ Member of Interpretive Association
_____ Participant in the Environmental Studies Program
_____ Representative of governmental agency
_____ Live in the community of Red Bluff
_____ Agency? _____
_____ Other _____

3. How did you hear about tonight's meeting?

_____ Received announcement in the mail
_____ Word of mouth
_____ Newspaper
_____ Radio
_____ TV
_____ Other _____

4. Do you have any knowledge, expertise, or contacts which you would like to offer to the planning team? If so, please describe briefly and let us know how you can be reached.

5. What do you think is the most important problem confronting the park today?

6. What recommendations would you make to improve park facilities or park management?

7. Should a visitor center, containing a sales counter, interpretive displays, restrooms, costume changing and storage room, classroom, and park office be built? Where should it be located? _____

8. This park depicts the lifestyle and contributions of William B. Ide in the development of California and the Red Bluff area. However, there is no direct evidence that William B. Ide ever built or owned the adobe. What changes or introductions of new interpretive themes or activities would you suggest?

9. One of the major problems confronting this unit is the lack of parking for special events. How could this problem be solved?

10. In a few words, what kind of place should the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park be? _____

APPENDIX B
PUBLIC MEETING #2 - "ALTERNATIVES"

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC
PARK

GENERAL PLAN

Public Meeting 2
March 2, 1989

AGENDA

- I. Purpose of meeting
- II. Introductions
- III. Project schedule and process
 - A. Where have we been?
 - B. What's Next
- IV. Recap of first public meeting
- V. What we've done since
- VI. Resource Element review
- VII. Workbook session
- VIII Your questions and comments

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

ALTERNATIVE PLAN WORKBOOK

Welcome to tonight's meeting.

This workbook contains a summary of existing park uses, visitor facilities, current problems, and a list of alternatives to help plan the future of the park.

These alternatives were developed from public input during our previous public meeting, questionnaires, and meetings with county and city representatives and park staff.

Please if possible, quickly read through the workbook before the meeting begins.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING WILL BE TO DISCUSS THESE OPTIONS AND OTHERS THAT MAY BE BROUGHT UP. PLEASE FILL OUT YOUR WORKBOOK AS WE PROCEED AND HAND IT IN AT THE CONCLUSION OF OUR MEETING. EXTRA WORKBOOKS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO GIVE TO OTHERS. WHEN COMPLETED, THEY CAN BE DROPPED OFF AT THE PARK.

This workbook provides several conceptual approaches in organizing our thoughts. These planning concepts are listed on the next page. Please keep these approaches in mind as you evaluate each alternative.

We will discuss issues and options by planning area. Please refer to the map on display.

Please do not hesitate to ask questions, identify additional problems, or make additional recommendations.

Thank you for attending our meeting.

OVERALL PLANNING CONCEPTS

Park Purpose:

- o The purpose of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is to interpret the lifestyles of the 1850s and the contributions of William B. Ide to the development of California and the Red Bluff area (Declaration of Purpose).

Basic Assumptions:

- o This unit is small and lacks adequate parking for special events such as "Adobe Day" and weddings.
- o Educational opportunities for children through the Environmental Studies Program and special events such as "Adobe Day" are considered very important to the surrounding community. There is now a waiting list to participate.

What kind of place should William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park be?

Concept #1:

Existing park uses and facilities are appropriate and compatible. There should be no changes. However, facilities are deteriorating. Let's fix up and maintain what we have with no additional changes in facilities or their uses.

Concept #2:

The greatest value of the park is its interpretive and educational potential for Environmental Studies Programs, Environmental Living Programs, and special events such as "Adobe Day". With the construction of a visitor center, these programs can be enhanced and improved. This would not necessarily cause an increase in visitor attendance, but would help improve the existing programs we have.

Concept #3:

This park is an important part of the fabric of the Red Bluff community. Presently, with the lack of parking, the existence of special events such as "Adobe Day" is threatened. Additional parking must be found for special events to continue and for the park to grow and keep up the increase in visitors' demands. With increased visitation, additional funding and staffing must also be sought.

General

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- o The purpose of this park unit is to interpret the lifestyles of the 1850s and the life and contributions of William B. Ide to the history and development of California and the Red Bluff area.
- o This park unit is considered as a "local park" to the citizens of Red Bluff.
- o This unit is located in an expensive residential area.
- o Special events such as "Adobe Day", weddings, and group picnics are very popular and important to the community.
- o The Environmental Studies Program is very popular and well supported by the local schools.
- o This unit, set along the Sacramento River, provides a peaceful, restful and cool place during the hot summer months to meet, picnic, and view the historic adobe.
- o Most visitors stay in Area 1 - Historic Area, and Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area.
- o Last year the park had nearly 30,000 visitors.

Problems:

- o This unit is small and lacks adequate parking for special events such as "Adobe Day" and weddings.
- o Historic research conducted to date strongly indicates that William B. Ide never owned or lived on the property.
- o Attendance is increasing every year. The Environmental Studies Program is very popular, and there is a waiting list to participate.
- o There is not enough funding available to adequately maintain the park and provide adequate staff and equipment or materials.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

- Since research indicates that William B. Ide never owned or lived on the present park property, the Department in its efforts to be historically accurate proposes to change the name of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park. The emphasis will be to make the park a memorial to the important contributions that William B. Ide made to the history of California.
- Additional funding and staffing are needed to maintain present conditions and programs. With increases in attendance and the needs of the environmental studies program, additional funding and staffing are needed to keep pace.

or

Other recommendations: _____

_____.

Area 1 - Primary Historic Zone

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- o The purpose of the Primary Historic Zone as stated in the Public Resources Code (Section 5019.59) is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources and restrict incompatible facilities in that area.
- o The primary purpose for the existence of the park is the significance of the historic adobe.
- o Besides the adobe, the historic area contains a rail corral and shelter for a donkey, carriage shed, outhouse, and adobe smoke house. Under construction at the present time is a woodshop/smithy which will be an important part of the Environmental Studies Program.
- o The historic area is connected to the public access and picnic area by a footbridge over a creek.
- o There are two very large, heritage valley oaks located near the adobe. These oaks provide important shade and frame the view of the adobe in the foreground with the river in the background. These oaks are remnants of a larger, extensive oak savanna and forest that once existed throughout the area.
- o The Ide Adobe underwent major stabilization and rehabilitation work in 1950. Other structures in the historic area were restored or built beginning in the 1960s continuing to the present. The Department has stressed a high level of maintenance. Today all structures are secure. This level of maintenance will be maintained and any future restoration or preservation work that may be required will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation.
- o An open area containing only turf exists providing access to the river's edge. It is located near Area 1 - Historic Area. Research indicates that this was the location of an historic ferry crossing.

Problems:

- o The historic adobe and other structures within the historic zone are the unit's primary historic resource. The degradation of these historic structures could threaten the purpose and existence of the park.
- o An irrigation system has been installed under the two large oaks. Irrigation could render these trees susceptible to root decay and root rot which can eventually kill mature trees.

- o There is little or no regeneration of oaks within the historic zone or within the entire park unit.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

- To ensure protection and perpetuation of native oaks at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, oaks shall be managed to promote an increased representation of younger classes of tree. Valley oaks, propagated from acorns collected from the historic trees, shall be planted around the adobe structure and historic grounds to provide for replacement trees when the mature trees die. The historic oak trees has been evaluated for structural integrity and threats to public safety by a tree hazard specialist. Turf under the historic trees shall be removed. Trees have been assessed by the department forester for symptoms of fungal attack. Corrective measures, if needed, shall be implemented including cabling.
- Because of the importance of the setting of the historic adobe and other structures, and with the need to restrict traffic from under existing oak trees, a Landscape Management Plan shall be prepared for the Primary Historic Zone. The purpose of the plan will be to suggest a design for reconfiguration of turf and circulation areas and provide guidelines for future planting and maintenance of the historic scene to protect its integrity.
- The open area with access to the river's edge should be kept open and not revegetated. The historic ferry crossing should be appropriately interpreted.
- The Department will prepare a Resource Management Plan that will assess the underwater archeological resources and the potential for creating an underwater park unit.

or

Other recommendations: _____

Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- o The existing parking area contains 18 vehicle spaces. There is also parking for two buses.
- o The picnic area has 13 picnic tables and 3 pedestal barbecues.
- o This area contains a 200 series comfort station. It is the only public restroom facility in the park. During special events, such as "Adobe Day" the existing leach field for this facility cannot handle the demand.

- o This area is landscaped with exotic trees and shrubs and turf. The area is watered by an irrigation system.
- o Operations has purchased a 10' x 24' trailer to be located near the bridge to the historic zone. It was delivered to the park unit sometime last summer. Its purpose is to serve as a temporary sales counter and information center to help orient the park visitor before going into the historic zone.
- o "Adobe Day" attracts as many as 2,000 park visitors.
- o There is no public transportation available to the park from the Red Bluff community and surrounding areas.

Problems:

- o There is inadequate parking for special events. Park users must now ask for special permission from an adjacent landowner to park on vacant lots located off of Adobe Road and Mayfair Drive.
- o There is a dangerous exiting problem with the lack of adequate sight distance onto Adobe Road.
- o There is limited school bus parking facilities within the parking lot. However, buses will not use these spaces because of poor sight distance and a small turning radius returning onto Adobe Road. School buses now unload and park on Mayfair Drive.
- o No carrying capacity has been set for this unit. It is unknown how many visitors the park and its staff can accommodate to provide a quality interpretive and recreational experience.
- o There are inadequate docent changing and costume storage facilities. The existing 10' x 50' trailer located in the service area has inadequate space to provide these facilities. There are no costume laundry facilities or docent and staff shower facilities. There is also a lack of storage space for program material. This situation has made it difficult for organizing and staging special events such as "Adobe Day" or running the Environmental Studies Program.
- o There are no facilities available to display artifacts or interpretive exhibits or to prepare the park visitor for their visit into the historic area.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

- A possible solution to the shortage of parking would be for the Department to negotiate with adjacent landowners for use by permit, conservation easement, or opportunity purchase of land for additional parking spaces.

or

- Reconfigure the existing parking area to gain additional spaces. (It must be noted that this will not entirely solve the parking needs.) During the site design stage, balance should be sought to maximize the number of spaces while not destroying or substantially reducing the picnic area or removing existing landscape planting.

or

- Maintain the same number of parking spaces. Continue to work with an adjacent landowner for the use of vacant lots for parking during special events. If this property is privately developed, alternative parking sites and a possible transportation system to the park should be investigated as a solution. Also to be considered is the relocation to another site or the discontinuation of special events.
- The existing parking lot configuration can remain the same. The entrance and exit could be switched to provide better sight distance onto Adobe Road.
- If the parking area is to be reconfigured, the entrance and exit should be placed against the west edge of the park property to provide maximum sight distance onto Adobe Road.

or

Other recommendations: _____

Other actions that could be taken to improve public health and safety issues along Adobe Road are:

- Work with the County to install no parking signs along Adobe Road in the vicinity of the park. This could help with site distance for entering and exiting vehicles and provide more room for pedestrians.

or

- Work with law enforcement agencies to better enforce the existing speed limit.

or

- Construct a sidewalk, along Adobe Road, connecting the special event parking on the adjacent property owner's land to the park.

or

Other recommendations: _____

_____.

The Department shall prepare a Landscape Management Plan for the public access and picnic area. The purpose of the plan will be to provide guidelines for future design, planting, and maintenance of this area.

Since there is no contact station or controlled entrance, a carrying capacity should be set by the number of parking spaces available. With the lack of parking spaces, additional park users will be discouraged.

or

A controlled entrance should be constructed by the use of fencing. A carrying capacity limit of 300 (people at one time) shall be established to ensure a quality interpretive and recreational experience. When capacity is met, the entrance gate will be closed. This will help protect both natural and cultural resources. It will also provide an opportunity to collect entrance fees if desired.

or

During "Adobe Day", the park will remain open to all who wish to attend. A carrying capacity limit of 300 (people at one time) shall be established for all other special events. No control fencing should be constructed.

or

Other recommendations: _____

_____.

With the construction of visitor center facilities, the organization and staging of special events such as "Adobe Day" and the Environmental Studies Program could be more successful. A visitor center would also provide needed space for interpretive exhibits and prepare park visitors for viewing the adobe and its "out" buildings.

A visitor center should be constructed in this area. It should be of contemporary design matching the surrounding residential area. It could contain some or all of the following elements depending on site constraints and costs.

- _____ Interpretive exhibit space
- _____ Park office
- _____ Storage for: Living history programs
- Artifacts (climate controlled rooms)
- Material area
- _____ Docent office
- _____ Staff and docent restrooms
- _____ Docent changing room
- _____ Office supply room
- _____ Library/archives
- _____ Meeting/class room
- _____ Kitchen
- _____ Sales counter and stockroom
- _____ Public restrooms

or

A new visitor center should not be built.

Other recommendations: _____

Area 3 - Service Yard

Assumptions and Existing Conditions:

- o The service yard is located in the southeast corner of the park.
- o A 10' x 50' trailer is located on the edge of the service yard. At one time, it was an employee residence. It is presently being used as a park office and storage for environmental studies (costumes) and Environmental Studies Program material. It is also used for docent changing facilities. It contains a restroom and shower. The trailer is inadequate for these uses.
- o A shop building approximately 15' x 40' is also located in the service yard.
- o The service yard is approximately 50' x 50' and is paved with asphaltic concrete.

Problems:

- o With the park unit's maintenance needs, materials are stored in an area that can be seen from an adjacent property.
- o Existing plant material along the south property line has grown up into a crown and no longer provides screening from the adjacent property.
- o The trailer (park office) is unsightly. It is now partially hidden by landscape planting.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

- Construct an 8' or 10' high wall of either adobe brick, slumpstone, wood, or combination of these materials to provide a higher screen than the existing 6' high fence. Care should be taken to end the fence at the appropriate location to maintain an upstream view of the Sacramento River for the adjacent landowner.

or

- Plant additional landscape material to fill in beneath the crown of the existing plantings to block the view. Remove existing plant material when new plantings provide sufficient screening.

or

- Construct additional fencing off the property line, around the storage area.

or

Other recommendations: _____

- As discussed as part of Area 2 - Public Access and Picnic Area, a visitor center could be proposed. If this facility is constructed, the existing trailer can be removed from the site. The additional area can be used for the reconfigured parking area. While the trailer is still on site, additional landscape planting can be added to help screen views.

Other recommendations: _____

Area 4 - Riparian Riverbank Area

Assumptions:

- o The riparian community consists of a narrow band of steep land that nearly runs the length of the park. It also appears along a creek that empties into the Sacramento River and divides Area 1 from Area 2.
- o The riverbank is in a stable state. No visual signs of erosion can be seen.

Problems:

- o Parts of the riverbank have been riprapped. The riprapped area can impede redevelopment of the riparian vegetation and habitat that once existed.

- o Within the riparian area along the river's edge, existing exotic invasive vegetation has impeded a self-perpetuating riparian community.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

- The Department will work with the appropriate agencies to remove the riprap if it is determined that it impedes the perpetuation of native riparian plant communities. If it proves to be necessary to remove some of the riprap stone, the Department will investigate alternative bank stabilization techniques such as biotechnical methods that can enhance plant establishment.

and/or

- The Department will develop and implement a Riparian Community Restoration Plan. The plan shall address riparian revegetation and exotic weed control.

and/or

- The Department will propose a policy to be included in the general plan to pursue as a long-range objective the reduction of invasive exotic plants in defined "natural areas" of the park (Area 4 and Area 5).

Other recommendations: _____

Area 5 - Knoll

Assumptions:

- o This area is located between Adobe Road and the Sacramento River against the north boundary of the park. It is approximately 30' in elevation above the adobe.
- o This area is the least used of the park.
- o The knoll offers a beautiful view up and down the river and looking south into the Sacramento Valley.
- o There are no picnic facilities on the knoll.

Problems:

- o An adjacent landowner's residence abuts our park property line. (This residence was built before the State of California purchased the property for the park.) With the location of this structure, problems with potential fire hazards and privacy from park users exist.

- o A trail leading from the historic adobe to the top of the knoll on the east side facing the river has suffered a "slip out". The trail is now closed. The only access to the knoll is now by a trail facing Adobe Road on the other side of the knoll.
- o Exotic landscape plantings have been installed to provide a buffer between the adjacent residence and knoll. Some of these exotic species compete successfully with native species reducing native habitat.

Alternatives: (Check appropriate boxes)

The Department shall remove the exotic plant material and develop a fire prevention, suppression, and management plan for this area as well as the rest of the park. The Department will work with adjacent landowners and all other necessary public agencies to prepare this plan.

and/or

The Department will repair and/or realign the closed trail to provide access to the knoll from the east side facing the river.

and/or

Two-three additional picnic tables should be provided on the knoll.

and/or

An interpretive panel should be installed to highlight and interpret the view.

or

Other recommendations: _____

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC MEETING #3 - "PRESENTING THE PLAN"

1

NEWSLETTER 3

CASCADE DISTRICT STATE HISTORIC PARKS

WILLIAM B. IDE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC PARK
WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK

YOU ARE INVITED TO A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS TO HELP PLAN THE FUTURE OF:

- WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK
7:30 p.m., Tuesday, July 25, 1989
Board of Supervisors Chambers, 101 Court Street, Courthouse,
Weaverville
- WILLIAM B. IDE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC PARK
7:30 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, 1989
City Hall Council Chambers, 555 Washington Street, Red Bluff

The planning team would like to present the plans for William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park.

With your help, the Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California, is preparing a General Plan for three historic parks. A General Plan is a master plan which will guide long-range preservation, use, and management of these parks. A plan has been completed for both William B. Ide Memorial and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Parks. A separate schedule has been developed for Shasta State Historic Park.

SHASTA S.H.P UPDATE

As the planning team began research into the historical background of Shasta State Historic Park, it became clear that the General Plan could not be completed on schedule with the other units because of its complexity.

The Resource Inventory, historical background sketch, and Resource Element should be completed by late summer, 1989. We anticipate a public meeting to review planning alternatives by the fall of 1989. A complete Preliminary General Plan will be presented to the State Park and Recreation Commission early in 1991.

As the planning process proceeds for Shasta State Historic Park, a newsletter will be sent out to announce the time, date, and location of the fall 1989 meeting with information for the discussion of alternative plans.

THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING

At the next public meetings, we will review the proposed plan for each unit and take your comments regarding our proposals. The Plan's proposals are summarized in four areas: resource management, interpretation, facilities, and operations.

Resource Management Recommendations

- Change the unit's name from William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park to William B. Ide Memorial State Historic Park.
- Maintain the historic integrity of the adobe and adjacent outbuildings.
- Work with the appropriate agencies to help restore and protect riparian vegetation in the riverbank area.
- Protect and perpetuate native oaks contained in the park.
- Control non-native plant species.

Interpretive Recommendations

- Interpretation will take two approaches:
 1. Present William B. Ide as an important figure in early California history and to the development of this area, and
 2. Interpret the lifestyle that Ide and other California pioneers would have experienced between the years 1845 and c. 1865.
- The primary interpretive period will be from 1845 to 1865, emphasizing William B. Ide's arrival in California, participation in the Bear Flag Revolt, service as treasurer, district attorney, judge, and deputy clerk for historic Colusa County, and his death in 1852. This period also encompasses the construction of the adobe within the park and operation of the ferry.
- Proposals for interpretive facilities include:
 - o The development of a central visitor center that will consolidate and improve interpretive activities.
 - o Outdoor exhibit shelters.
 - o Reconstruction of a full-scale (non-operational) replica of the Adobe Ferry and landing.

Facilities Recommendations

- Construct a new ±3,000 square foot visitor center.
- Reconfigure the existing parking area, increasing the number of spaces from 18 to 27.
- Negotiate to purchase or use by permit, adjacent land for additional parking.
- Prepare a landscape management plan for all areas including the primary historic zone.
- After construction of the visitor center, remove existing 10' x 50' trailer in the service area and the 12' x 24' at the entrance to the primary historic zone.
- Reconstruct the loop trail to the knoll.

Operations Recommendations

- Encourage volunteer participation in the park.
- Continue participation with local school districts in the Environmental Studies Program by charging a user fee to offset departmental costs.

WEAVERVILLE JOSS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC PARK

Resource Management Recommendations

- Establish a black locust management program to protect and perpetuate these specimens in the historical zone.
- Protect any sub-surface archeological resources.
- Maintain the historical integrity of the Joss House and its contents.
- The Department shall prepare a Resource Management Plan for the Joss House Collections.

Interpretive Recommendation

- The primary interpretive period for Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park shall be 1853 to the present. This time frame encompasses the establishment of the first Joss House for the Weaverville Chinese community during California's Gold Rush and the continuation of those traditions on this property, with the construction of the present Joss House in 1874, and the ongoing use of the facility to the present day.
- The primary interpretive theme is:
 - o Taoism, An Enduring Aspect of a Rich, Multi-Faceted Chinese Heritage.
- Sub-Themes include:
 - o Coming to "Gold Mountain".
 - o Old Traditions Transplanted.
 - o Discovering California's Chinese Heritage
- Proposal for interpretive facilities include:
 - o Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center will create the opportunity for additional exhibits and artifact display and storage.

Facilities Recommendations

- Expansion of the existing office/exhibit building into a visitor center to include an expanded exhibit area, curatorial, office, and interpretive association work and storage space.
- Tea garden or tea room.
- Prepare and implement a landscape management plan for all areas including the primary historic zone.
- Relocate the maintenance shop building to outside of the primary historic zone.

Remove an existing 24 x 60 foot doublewide aluminum-sided staff residence and replace with permanent structure following Weaverville Historic District architectural guidelines.

The Department shall participate with the appropriate agencies on issues that could impact State Park System values and the purpose of this unit. They include:

- o Support multi-model facility concept;
- o Work with county on adjacent residential zoning and building height restrictions to protect Joss House viewshed;
- o Oppose Miner Street extension through park.
- o Oppose recreational trail (equestrian, bicycle, pedestrian) through the park.

Operational Recommendations

- Encourage volunteer participation in the park.
- Install an appropriate fire protection system to protect the temple and its artifacts from fire.
- The Joss House shall remain as a place of active worship.

WHAT'S NEXT

After these public meetings, the planning team will analyze your comments and make adjustments to the plans, if necessary. The plan text will then be put together in a booklet format and on September 15, 1989, the California Environmental Quality Act review period will begin. You will be able to review the Preliminary General Plan document and comment. Copies can be obtained at the Cascade District Office located at Shasta State Historic Park, the park unit, local library, and county planning office.

The Preliminary General Plan will then be presented to the State Park and Recreation Commission in January 1990. A newsletter will be sent to you announcing the date, time, and place of the meeting.

IF YOU CAN'T ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING...

and would like to comment on the plans, please write or call:

Robin Ettinger
Landscape Architect
Development Division
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 324-0825

APPENDIX D
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

More parking, visitor center urged for Adobe park

By GEORGE WINSHIP

RED BLUFF — Inadequate parking, the lack of a permanent visitor center and a need for more staffing were top concerns of the nearly 20 citizens who met Tuesday evening with California Department of Parks and Recreation officials to discuss the future of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park.

The 4-acre park, which contains a restored adobe structure built by pioneers of the upper Sacramento River Valley in the 1850s, is located two miles north and east of Red Bluff. Although the park attracted more than 32,000 visitors during 1987, there are parking spaces for only 22 vehicles, said Robin Ettlinger of Sacramento, a landscape architect employed by the state.

"Parking is the primary need before any other improvements are done out there," said Al Frazier of Red Bluff, who owns property near the

park.

On special event days, the park attracts more than 1,000 people during an eight-hour period, which creates traffic and safety hazards for motorists using the adjacent Adobe Road, Frazier said.

Another nearby resident, Warren Brown, wants the park left alone without further improvements.

"There is ample use of the park just the way it is," Brown said. "There is no use trampling it to death."

Ruth Wittorff, a fourth-grade teacher at Bidwell School in Red Bluff, urged a reconfiguration of the facility's parking lot to allow easier access for school buses and the construction of a permanent visitor center.

"We take eight classes a year out there. That's 240 students from our school who take part in the park's environmental living program," Mrs. Wittorff said.

State historian Joe Hood of Sacra-

mento agreed with Mrs. Wittorff that the facility "is an extremely valuable educational tool."

A visitor center also was high on a priority list developed by directors of the Ide Adobe Interpretive Association, said Kare Hislop of Red Bluff, a member of the board of directors.

She urged that funding for a permanent structure housing staff offices, kitchen and laundry facilities, changing rooms for men and women, a training classroom and a project work area be "a high priority item" in the general plan.

The 90-minute meeting, held in the council chambers of Red Bluff City Hall, was the first of four public sessions planned by the Cascade District State Historic Parks.

A public hearing on various alternative plans, created in part from information received Tuesday, will be scheduled in late April or early May, Ettlinger said.

The public will review the best plan selected at a meeting in early October.

Finally, adoption of the general plan will take place in May of 1989 at a public meeting of the state's Parks and Recreation Commission, probably in Redding, Ettlinger said.

The park is named for William Brown Ide, a farmer from Illinois who was named president of the Bear Flag Republic after settlers revolted against Mexico in June 1846 and declared the area now known as California as a free and independent nation.

The short-lived republic was claimed within a few weeks by the United States Army.

It is widely believed that Ide returned from the revolt and built the adobe structure from which he operated a ferry across the Sacramento River, Park Ranger Robert Grace said.

APPENDIX E
OAK ASSESSMENT REPORT

Calif. Dept. of Forestry
and Fire Protection
6105 Airport Rd.
Redding, CA 96002

November 8, 1988

Bud Luckey
Supervising Ranger
Cascade District
State Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2430
Shasta, CA 96087

Dear Bud:

Please find enclosed the HAZARD TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT completed on 11-2-88 for the valley oak that stands next to the historic adobe at Ide Adobe State Park. The purpose of this letter is to provide information supplemental to my assessment on 11-2. After our meeting, I discussed this tree with CDF pathologist Dave Adams and Steve Bakken of your Sacramento office. Their comments and concerns have been incorporated herein.

At present the tree represents a potential hazard to visitor safety and the historic adobe. Nonetheless it is a specimen tree that has considerable value of its own.

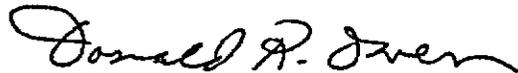
By inspecting the lower bole of the tree, I found no evidence that Armillaria root rot is having a negative impact on the tree. This disease is present nearly everywhere that oaks are found, but it only results in significant problems under certain conditions, such as when the base of the tree remains wet due to watering. Until recently the tree was in a watered lawn situation, which is not a recommended practice for native oaks. By discontinuing the watering, you have helped to insure that Armillaria will not become a problem. Of the California native oaks, Quercus lobata is one of the most resistant to the disease. Although I found no evidence of Armillaria above ground, the possibility exists that there may be some root decay below ground due either to Armillaria or Ganoderma. To check for this possibility, Dave Adams suggests excavating around the root collar of the tree to a distance of about three feet from the tree. Buttress roots could then be inspected for signs of decay. If you could provide the labor for this, I and possibly Dave would be willing to make the inspection.

What concerns me most about this tree is the condition of the crown. The tree is overmature and apparently grew unhindered for most of its life. This resulted in a wide, spreading crown composed of large horizontal branches. At least three of these branches have conks of decay fungi. Unhealed pruning wounds on other branches show evidence of decay. Extensive cabling has

radius. These measures will help to insure the health of trees and prevent problems with root rot.

If you have need for further assistance in evaluating this tree or any others in the park, please feel free to contact me. I would be glad to assist to the extent that I can.

Sincerely,



Donald R. Owen
Forest Pest Control Specialist
(916)225-2494

1. Site Information:Report Date: 11-2-88

Landowner: Calif Parks + Rec.
 Tenant:
 Address: Ida Adobe
 City: Red Bluff
 County: Tehama

*Tree genus & species: Q. lobata
 Common name: white oak / valley oak
 *d.b.h.: ~27 ft
 Height/Canopy spread: 75 ft X 120 ft
 Tree No. 1 of 1 trees

2. *Property Threatened: (list): historic adobe + other minor property3. *Estimate of dollar damage to target(s): \$50-60,000 but original components to price4. *Probability of Failure: 10% 5. *Probability of Impact: 40% | what is value of human life?6. *Damage Potential Guide Number: NA

7. *Potential Failure Location on Tree:

 Upper Bole (foliar crown) Lower Bole (non-foliar, if any) Butt (base of tree to 8 feet)

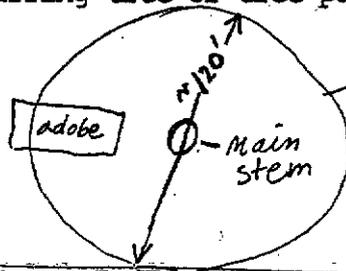
Roots (below butt)

 Branch (at attachment with bole) Branch (distal attachment)8. Landowner/Tenant Concerns:

② historic structure ① visitor's safety ⑤ Armillaria root rot
 ③ very valuable tree

9. Examiners Considerations and Conclusions:

large horizontal branches at least 3 of which have cones of decay. fungus on large center branch to which other branches cabled. has cone at point where cables are attached. Much pruning in crown; some large scars that have not healed show decay in branches. Extensive cabling, some of which has loosened. Is additional cabling practical? Tree estimated to be 350 yrs. old. Some branches could fail.

10. Recommendation to Landowner/Tenant:* Remove Tree, Corrective Tree Work (specify), Monitor, No Present Concern11. Urgency to Reconcile Problem:12. Sketch Map. Identify TREE(S) and TARGET(S). Use arrows to indicate probable direction of falling tree or tree parts.

extent of crown -
 entire area beneath the
 crown is open to the public

* Monitor - inspect crown every couple of years

- further evaluate roots and crown to determine severity of hazard.

* remove tree if: corrective work not possible or practical* Corrective work: move building + reroute visitors, fence tree, stop altering, cable sound branches, brace from below, remove/prune hazardous branches

13. Indemnification. Landowner, his heirs, successors and assigns agrees to save, indemnify and hold harmless Examiner and the California Department of Forestry from all liabilities and claims for damages to any person or persons, or damage to property from any cause whatsoever arising from the implementation of recommendations contained in this Hazard Tree Assessment Report.

14. Owners/Tenants Signature:

15. Examiners Signature: Jonell R. Jover

Note: (*) used to denote data to be collected for use with USDA Forest Service Research Paper PSW-68/1971. "Accident Hazard. Evaluation and Control Decisions on Forested Recreation Sites". Lee A. Paine.

Check Off or Circle one or more items as appropriate under each heading. Describe as necessary to clarify your choices.

1. Site Category:

- Residential
- Apartment or Condo
- Street Tree
- Roadside
- Park, high maintenance
- Park, low maintenance
- Parking Lot
- School, Campus
- Picnic or Campground
- Trail
- Stream or Lakeside *near river*
- Forested, developed
- Forested, undeveloped
- Forest edge
- Other, describe

2. Problem/Defect Concern:

- Tree lean (direction & target)
- Bole sweep, crook
- Part of tree dead - *minor branch dieback*
- Decay/Canker
- Forked or multiple stems
- Acute branch angle
- Imbedded bark in crotch - *minor*
- Tree striking tree
- Shallow rooting
- Tree "rocks" in wind
- Summer branch drop potential
- Sp. known to be fragile
- Excessive tree size for location
- Other, describe to clarify
- Wind loading stress

3. Major Past Factors Possibly Contributing to Present Problem/Concern. Describe.

- Soil compaction within dripline
- Root damage: trenching, cement slab, chemical, etc.
- Grade change (up or down)
- Excessively wet soil: irrigation, leachlines, spring, etc. - *previously surrounded by lawn*
- Tree(s) exposed to storm influence
- Above-ground damage (mechanical): wounding, improper pruning, etc. - *large open pruni-wounds in crown*
- Above-ground damage (natural): fire, snow, wind, lightning, etc.
- Disease: cankers, mistletoe, decay, other. - *decay conks*
- Insect: woodborers, termites, ants, other. - *dead, decayed wood*
- Poorly planted tree: binding roots, shallow planting, etc.
- Other, describe: *wood pecker nests, in "dead" & "living" branches.*

4. Prior Tree Care Work That May lead to Tree/Branch Failure: Describe.

- Heading (topping) = weak branching
- Pruning (laterals) - *large unhealed wounds*
- Cabling - *extensive*
- Girdling wires
- Cavity work - *unhealed, decayed wounds*
- Injections
- Root pruning
- None observed
- Other, describe:

5. Site and Environmental Conditions That May Lead to Tree Failure: Describe.

- Wind
- Snow loading
- Shallow soil
- Unstable soil
- Other, describe
- Slope percent
- Soil type
- Soil depth
- High soil moisture

been done in the crown and some cables are now sagging. A centrally located branch to which other branches are cabled has a conk at the point where the cables are attached. Some large branches were removed in the past and the remaining, unhealed cavities were filled-in, probably with cement. One living branch has a woodpecker nest in it, indicating internal decay and a hollow center. Despite these defects, the crown of the tree is well-balanced and all major branches have living foliage. Because of the many indicators of decay and internal weakness in the crown, branch failure is a legitimate concern. Just how much decay exists is uncertain.

There are a number of options available for reducing the hazard presented by the branches. A first step would be to further evaluate the crown to establish which branches are decayed and how much hazard exists. This could be done by someone in a lift truck who would inspect individual branches more closely. The feasibility of doing corrective work will depend upon this determination. Cables should also be inspected to determine if they are still functioning adequately. It was impossible to see from the ground if cables were connected by bolts or lag screws. Bolts are superior in most cases, especially if branches contain decay. Bolts should be secured with a nut and large washer. Recabling some of the branches may be necessary. Decayed branches can be supported by cables provided they contain an outer cylinder of sound wood that is sufficient to anchor the bolt and bear the support of the cable. Strong, reasonably sound branches will have to be present in order to provide a structure that weaker branches can be cabled to. Bracing of weak branches from below is an alternative to cabling. Most branches in this tree, however, are not very close to the ground.

Another option is the removal or pruning of hazardous branches. There are several reasons why this kind of work should be done judiciously if it is done:

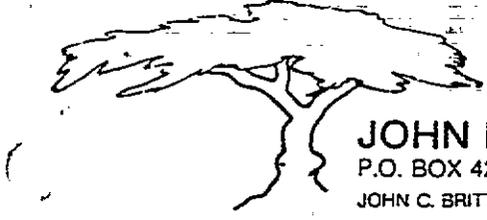
-- The tree is overmature with an adequate but not abundant amount of foliage. The removal of large amounts of foliage will weaken the tree.

-- Because of the excessive size of branches, pruning to reduce branch weight or total removal of branches will result in large wounds. These wounds will heal slowly and provide an entrance court for decay fungi.

-- Removal of large branches may upset the balance of the crown and result in structural stress on the tree.

If it is not possible to make the tree safe through corrective work, other measures will have to be taken to insure the safety of park visitors and the adobe. These would include removal of the tree, or the re-routing of visitors and possibly moving the *adobe* from beneath the tree's crown.

For this tree and other native oaks in the park it is a good idea to limit or exclude foot traffic and watering from around the base of the tree. Ideally this would be done out to the dripline, but if this is impractical then at least to a 10 foot



JOHN BRITTON TREE SERVICE
 P.O. BOX 424 • ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA 94574 • (707) 963-7578
 JOHN C. BRITTON and DENICE FROELICH, Consulting Arborists
 1/30/89

Ms. Valerie Gizinski
 California Dept. of Parks and Recreation
 3033 Cleveland Avenue, Suite 110
 Santa Rosa, CA 95403-2186

Dear Ms. Gizinski,

At your request, we examined the 72.6" diameter* Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) at the Ide Adobe State Park in Red Bluff on Thursday, January 5, 1989, to determine the tree's condition and to make recommendations regarding its care.

Field observations:

We performed a root crown examination on the tree, revealing that it is close to the original grade and has not been infected with oak root fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) or crown rot (*Phytophthora sp.*). There was no evidence of decay extending into the lower trunk from older injuries on branches or from dead roots. The tree therefore appears to be well anchored, such that whole tree failure is unlikely at this time.

The root zone of the tree, though, has been seriously impacted over the years by lawn irrigation and compaction of the soil from the 30,000 annual park visitors. The tree has been a vigorous grower over most of its recent life, indicated by twig growth and callus development. However, the twig growth has slowed considerably over the last five years, averaging 3" to 6" of growth this year. There are several 1" to 6" diameter branches dying back throughout the canopy, further indicating a root problem. (As roots die back, so do branches.)

* Diameter is measured at Breast Height, or 4.5 feet above the ground.

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The main limbs supporting the canopy are structurally impaired in several places. There are six major spars growing horizontally for 30 feet or more, one growing directly over the adobe. Our measurements indicate that about three to four inches of healthy callus tissue has formed around the injuries (outside Wall Four) since the tree was last pruned, as compared to a 24" to 36" diameter limb. This represents the potential for a 50% or more loss in wood strength at these points. However, physical inspection of these decay pockets has shown that they are shallow, ending a few inches inside the limb into a cone shape, indicating that the tree has somewhat successfully compartmentalized the decay. There are numerous injuries, though, and conks of decay fungi present on some limbs, indicate that most, if not all, the major limbs are affected to some extent.

A sample of a conk found on the tree about twelve inches above a small cavity on the main upright spar was determined by Dave Adams of CDF to be *Polyporus dryophilus*, known to be found on living trees, especially oaks. This fungus has a moderate decay rate, and can affect either sapwood or heartwood. (USDA For. Serv. Handbook #386, *Diseases of Forest and Shade Trees of the United States*). Our biggest concern is that decay has affected the lower, supporting portions of the main spars.

The tree was cabled approximately 25 to 30 years ago, using a direct pick system. Most of these cables originate from the main upright spar, which is decayed close to the point of attachment of the cables. There are steel plates installed against the bark to hold the cables and through bolts. The tree has now grown around these plates. This constitutes an injury and a structural weakness in the spar. Two of the cables are slack at this time. They may be unnecessary and can be removed if still slack while the tree is in leaf.

Discussion:

The tree has been subjected to an irrigated lawn over the root zone for about 15 to 20 years. The lawn was removed (or not watered) the summer of 1988. This should help

significantly to improve the tree's root environment. Mulch would improve it further. Turfgrass competes with tree roots for soil nitrogen and water, and allows for greater soil temperature extremes. In contrast, organic mulch increases infiltration, reduces evaporation and increases soil organic matter, it also acts as an insulator and improves soil structure, water holding capacity, and nutrient availability.

This tree presents a potential hazard from failure of large decayed limbs. Although this potential cannot be completely eliminated, it can be reduced significantly by the installation of a new cable system higher in the tree. This should be a box type cable system, to allow the branches to move together and provide support to each other. The old cables would remain in place, except those that are slack and not functioning.

Further reduction of potential hazard could be achieved by re-routing park visitors to a path that circumvents the tree, rather than focusing traffic directly underneath it. This would also reduce the amount of soil compaction that the tree is now subjected to. We recommend that the donkey's corral be moved from the area underneath the tree's canopy, to reduce the effects of compaction and salts on the roots.

Trees have intrinsic value, which can be determined using the Basic Value Method, as defined in the guide, *Valuation of Landscape Trees, Shrubs, and Other Plants*, Seventh Edition, 1988, International Society of Arboriculture. Rating the tree as 100% species, 100% location, and 60% condition, the tree's value is established at approximately \$67,062.

Recommendations:

1. To improve the health and vigor of the tree, place a 4 to 10 inch layer of chip mulch underneath the tree's canopy, out to ten to twenty feet beyond the dripline, where practical. The mulch should be derived from chipping tree branches, rather than bark alone. This is available at relatively low

cost from tree services. The leaves and twigs break down over a year or so, but the larger pieces remain as protection for the soil surface. The mulch will need to be periodically replenished, by adding a fresh layer each year or as needed.

Prior to spreading the mulch, gently break up the upper surface of the soil using a spading fork and/or garden rake.

Mulch improves soil conditions for root growth by reducing and alleviating surface compaction, improving percolation rates of rain water, reducing erosion, improving soil moisture retention longer into the season and reducing soil temperature extremes. It is recommended for all bare soil surfaces around trees, shrubs, and perennial beds. Apply a layer 6" to 10" deep for area where foot traffic is likely. A 4" layer is appropriate for under shrubs and for general landscape use.

2. Prune to clean, removing dead, dying, or diseased branches. This work is best performed in late spring and summer, just prior to cabling. Approximate cost of pruning the tree would be \$3500 to \$5500. Pruning may be required on a five year cycle. Cable tension and condition should be assessed at this time and adjustments made if required.

3. Install a box cable system, higher in the tree. Such a system would contain 8+ cables. Cost would be approximately \$2000 to \$3000. Cabling and pruning will reduce the potential for branch failure, if performed to the enclosed specifications.

4. Inspect the tree annually, for vigor, to determine if it is responding to the improved cultural conditions, and to observe any changes in structural integrity. An aerial inspection should be performed annually to examine the limbs for signs of stress, i.e. cracks and splits.

We suggest that only Arborists Certified by the Western Chapter, International Society of Arboriculture be asked to bid on this work, and that an inspector be hired to oversee the contract and design of the cabling system.

Thank you for the opportunity to inspect this tree and to discuss the importance of root crown examinations with the other park rangers present.

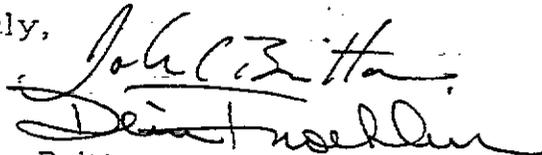
The root crown of the other Valley oak tree which we began excavating, should be completed by excavating to a depth of possibly one more foot, or until the tops of the root flares are exposed. This will require widening the excavation to allow access. A fence or grate may be needed to protect the public from this excavation. Some of the bark tissue had been invaded by superficial fungi. The excavation should remain open, and periodically cleaned of organic debris buildup.

We have enclosed copies of our specifications for performing root crown excavations and for pruning. These may assist you in contracting the work recommended.

This consultant's report, dated January 30, 1989, is for the exclusive and confidential use of the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and their representatives, including Valerie Gizinski, concerning Ide Adobe State Park exclusively, and may not be reproduced in whole or in part on other occasions without written permission of the Consultants, John Britton Tree Service.

Should you have any questions or wish to discuss our report further, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,



John C. Britton
Denice Froehlich
Consulting Arborists

APPENDIX F
CONDEMNATION SETTLEMENT

#1356

CLERK, U. S. DIST. COURT
Eastern District of California

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JOHN P. HYLAND
United States Attorney
J. HAROLD WEISE
Special Assistant to the
United States Attorney
16th Floor Federal Building - Box 36055
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

CIVIL NO. 9459

4.54 acres of land, more or less,
in the County of Tehama, State of
California; CHARLES M. FAVORITE,
et al.,

Defendants.

FINAL JUDGMENT AS TO PARCEL
NO. 6, (UNIT NO. R-250)

Pursuant to stipulation heretofore entered into between
the United States of America, plaintiff, and State of California,
a sovereign corporation, defendant, this day filed herein, the
Court finds:

I

That the Complaint was filed in this action on August 20,
1965 and on the same day a Declaration of Taking was filed herein
and the sum of NINE HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$900.00) was
deposited in the Registry of the Court as estimated just compen-
sation for the taking of the estate and interest condemned in the
property designated in the Complaint and Declaration of Taking
as Parcel 6 (Unit R-250). The estate and interest condemned and
a description of the property are more fully set forth in said
Complaint and Declaration of Taking.

JHW:nh

72-2531

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II

1 That the use for which the property subject of this Final
2 Judgment is taken and condemned by the plaintiff is one authorized
3 by law, and the said property and the taking thereof are necessary
4 and suited to said use.

III

5
6 That all parties interested directly or indirectly in the
7 property herein concerned have been personally served with
8 process, or have appeared in this action; that said property,
9 together with all claimants and parties interested therein, is
10 within the jurisdiction of this Court, which has power and
11 authority to enter this Final Judgment.

IV

12
13 That at the time of and immediately prior to the filing
14 of the Complaint and Declaration of Taking herein as aforesaid,
15 defendant State of California, a sovereign corporation, was the
16 owner in fee simple of Parcel 6, Unit R-250, and the only person,
17 firm or corporation entitled to receive the compensation to be
18 awarded for the taking of the estate and interest condemned by
19 the above entitled action in and to said Parcel 6, Unit R-250.

V

20
21 That plaintiff and defendant have entered into a written
22 stipulation, this day filed herein, in which said parties have
23 stipulated that there shall be reserved to defendant an easement
24 over, upon, and across so much of the property taken herein in
25 Parcel 6, Unit R-250, as is covered by the overhang of the eaves,
26 roofs, and walls of existing buildings of the defendant, for the
27 purpose of encroachment and support. That defendant has further
28 stipulated to accept the sum of NINE HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS
29 (\$900.00), inclusive of interest, together with said easement
30 aforesaid, as full, adequate and just compensation for the taking
31 of the estate and interest condemned by the above entitled action
32 in Parcel 6, Unit R-250, and all right, title and interest of

1 defendant in and to any other property subject of this action.

2 VI

3 That plaintiff and defendant have further stipulated that the
4 reservations as to Parcel 6, Unit R-250, in the Complaint and Decla-
5 ration of Taking in this action be amended in the words and figures
6 as follows, to-wit:

7 (b) To plant and maintain landscape plantings,
8 trees, and shrubs above Elevation 255.0 feet, and
9 to have reasonable access therefor.

10 (c) To continue to use the land lying above
11 Elevation 255.0 feet for a state park, and to have
12 reasonable access therefor, provided, however, that
13 no building shall be constructed thereon.

14 (d) To continue to use the existing non-commercial
15 boat dock and to have the right to replace the same with
16 a new boat dock, provided that construction plans for
17 any new or replacement docking facilities shall have the
18 prior approval of the officer of the United States in
19 charge of the operation of Red Bluff Diversion Dam and
20 Reservoir. The rights hereby reserved shall pertain
21 only to the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and
22 shall not obviate any requirement of law to obtain per-
23 mits from any other agency of the United States prior
24 to the exercise of such rights.

25 and, except as herein amended, said reservations as to Parcel 6,
26 Unit R-250, in the Complaint and Declaration of Taking are ratified,
27 approved and confirmed.

28 VII

29 That a Disclaimer has been filed by the County of Tehama,
30 which the Court finds has no interest in the property subject of
31 this Final Judgment or in the compensation to be awarded for the

32 // // // //

1 taking thereof.

2 VIII

3 That the estate and interest herein taken and condemned
4 in Parcel 6, Unit R-250, in this action is more particularly set
5 forth in said Complaint and Declaration of Taking; that on
6 August 27, 1965 the Declaration of Taking was recorded in Book
7 475 of Official Records of Tehama County, State of California, at
8 page 479, which said estate and interest is hereby incorporated
9 herein and by reference made a part hereof.

10 IX

11 That the property subject of this Final Judgment, in and
12 to which the above referenced estate and interest is taken and
13 condemned, is situate in the County of Tehama, State of California,
14 and is more particularly described in said Declaration of Taking
15 recorded as aforesaid, which said description is hereby incorpo-
16 rated herein and by reference made a part hereof.

17
18 NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that
19 title to the estate and interest condemned in this proceeding,
20 as to the aforesaid parcel, vested in the United States of
21 America, free and discharged of all claims and liens of any kind
22 whatsoever, upon the date of the filing of the Declaration of
23 Taking and the depositing of the sum aforesaid; and that said
24 estate and interest condemned are taken for the public use of the
25 United States as authorized by law.

26
27 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the
28 reservations as to Parcel 6, Unit R-250, in the Complaint and
29 Declaration of Taking in this action be and the same are hereby
30 amended in the words and figures as follows, to-wit:

31 (b) To plant and maintain landscape plantings,
32 trees, and shrubs above Elevation 255.0 feet, and to
have reasonable access therefor.

1 (c) To continue to use the land lying above
2 Elevation 255.0 feet for a state park, and to have
3 reasonable access therefor, provided, however, that
4 no building shall be constructed thereon.

5 (d) To continue to use the existing non-
6 commercial boat dock and to have the right to
7 replace the same with a new boat dock, provided
8 that construction plans for any new or replacement
9 docking facilities shall have the prior approval
10 of the officer of the United States in charge of
11 the operation of Red Bluff Diversion Dam and Re-
12 servoir. The rights hereby reserved shall pertain
13 only to the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation
14 and shall not obviate any requirement of law to
15 obtain permits from any other agency of the United
16 States prior to the exercise of such rights.

17 and, except as herein amended, said reservations as to Parcel 6,
18 Unit R-250, in the Complaint and Declaration of Taking are hereby
19 ratified, approved and confirmed.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that there is
21 hereby reserved to defendant an easement over, upon, and across
22 so much of the property taken herein in Parcel 6, Unit R-250, as
23 is covered by the overhang of the eaves, roofs, and walls of
24 existing buildings of the defendant, for the purpose of encroach-
25 ment and support.

26 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the sum
27 of NINE HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$900.00), without interest,
28 together with the reservation more particularly set forth in
29 paragraph V above, be and the same is hereby awarded to defendant
30 State of California as full, adequate and just compensation for
31 the taking of the estate and interest condemned by the above
32 entitled action in Parcel 6, Unit R-250, and all right, title

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and interest of defendant in and to any other property subject of this action, and the Clerk of this Court is hereby directed to pay forthwith to defendant State of California the sum of NINE HUNDRED AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$900.00), without interest, and the Clerk is further directed to enter satisfaction of this judgment of record forthwith upon the payment of said sum.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the compensation awarded herein to defendant shall cover all claims of defendant against plaintiff arising out of the above entitled action.

Dated: _____

Judge, United States District Court,
Eastern District of California

Seal

[Handwritten Signature]

JAN 22 1968

INDEXED
RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
STATE OF CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL RECORDS
at 19 min. past 9 A M TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIF.
Date FEB 5 1968 Fee \$10.00 *[Signature]* Recorder *[Signature]*

-6-

COMPARED

BOOK 508 PAGE 336



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

REGIONAL OFFICE, REGION 2

P. O. BOX 15011

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95813

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

MAR 15 1968

Mr. Thomas C. Lynch
Attorney General
State of California
Room 500, Wells Fargo Bank Building
Fifth Street and Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95841

Attention: Mr. John Morris, Deputy Attorney General

Dear Mr. Lynch:

Subject: United States v. 4.54 acres in Tehama County, California,
Charles M. Favorite, et al., Civil No. 9459, Parcel 6
(Unit R-250)--Red Bluff Diversion Dam and Reservoir,
Central Valley Project

Land owned by the State of California has recently been condemned by the United States as Parcel 6 in Civil No. 9459, United States District Court, Eastern District of California. The land condemned was a portion of the William B. Ide State Historical Monument and includes a portion of the bank of the Red Bluff Reservoir.

You have expressed a desire that arrangements be made so that, if necessary, bank protection work can be done promptly without first determining liability. This letter is written to provide such an arrangement.

The State may, upon advance notice to the Regional Director of Region 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation and approval by him of its plans therefor, enter upon Parcel 6 of Civil No. 9459 and perform bank protection work appropriate for the protection of the William B. Ide State Historical Monument. Such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

This letter, notice by the State, approval of the State's plans, or performance of bank protection work by the State shall not imply any liability for damages arising from bank erosion, and both the United States and the State of California may take any position as to liability they deem advisable in the event of such erosion.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Horton

H. E. Horton
Acting Regional Director

cc:
United States Attorney
San Francisco, Calif.

APPENDIX G

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

STATEMENT OF
IDE ADOBE INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

February 9, 1988

The Ide Adobe Interpretive Association takes pride in its relationship with the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. We feel that the park is a premier historic site, not only for Tehama County, but for the State as a whole.

There are many factors that combine to make Ide Adobe such a special place. Its small scale and peaceful atmosphere give it a feeling of warmth and comfort. The riverside setting and deep shade in the summertime make it a place of refuge for travelers and locals alike. The vistas of the river and of the adobe itself are strikingly beautiful. Any future development at the park must recognize and preserve these basic values.

Another feature which contributes to the special ambience of the park is the separation of the day use facilities and the historic area by the dry creek. The "Bridge of Time" which joins the two areas of the park is not merely symbolic; it functions as a link between two different worlds. Any development must honor this distinction by keeping day use facilities out of the historic area and historic facilities out of the day use area.

The association is proud of the many historical interpretive programs it has helped develop and maintain. It is also grateful for the interest and support given these programs by the people of the surrounding communities. Ever-increasing attendance at these programs demonstrates clearly the need for their survival. Further, the inability of the existing interpretive programs and facilities to fully meet the needs of the public calls for future expansion in both of these areas.

Existing facilities for the park office, storage for artifacts and reproductions, and changing rooms for docents are woefully inadequate. A permanent structure including office space, kitchen and laundry facilities, men's and women's lounges for changing, a classroom for training and project work and storage for artifacts and reproductions should be a high priority item.

A permanent Visitor Center is also needed to enhance the visitors' understanding of and appreciation for the park. The Visitor Center and Office/Volunteer facility should be combined into one building to minimize impact on the existing day use area and to reduce construction costs.

Finally, the State should take full advantage of potential community involvement to expand and improve interpretive programs. An impressive record of community involvement in the park has been realized; yet that record reflects only a fraction of the potential. We feel that community involvement should be a contract between two equally committed parties. We also feel that the community has met its commitment. Surely it is time for the State to meet us halfway. What is needed is a commitment to adequate staffing at the park.

Staffing should be restored to pre-1985 levels immediately to insure the survival of existing programs. Ultimately, staffing should be significantly increased so that the full interpretive potential of the park can be reached. We are proud of the record of volunteer service the association has established, but volunteers cannot and should not replace park professionals. Only through an equal partnership can the community and the State assure that Ide Adobe will reach its full potential. Let us work together to realize that goal.

RED BLUFF UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

1535 Douglas Street
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA 96080

George P. Russell
Superintendent

Telephone
(916) 527-7200

1256 Walnut Street
Red Bluff, California 96080
February 8, 1988

Cascade District SHP
Dept. of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of the fourth grade teachers at Bidwell Elementary School in Red Bluff, I would like to express appreciation for the good fortune of having two State Historic Parks within field trip distance of our school. All eight of us take our classes (approximately 240 students) to both the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and the Shasta State Historic Park yearly. We are indeed fortunate to be able to visit sites of such historical importance.

The Environmental Living Program "Life in the 1850's" at Ide Adobe SHP gives our students a first-hand total immersion into the facts that they have studied in class. It is an excellent way to extend the classroom curriculum and to "cement" the learning forever in our students' minds through actual experience. Ranger Bob Grace does an excellent job of administering the program; he and the park staff are continually looking for ways to upgrade this excellent program.

We also take our classes annually to the museum at Old Shasta and spend time touring the old buildings. We have two requests that would make this experience even more valuable for our students: clean up the old cemetery so that it would be in a condition that our students could visit it, and have the General Store open so that our students could probe its myriad wonders. Both of these actions would make our Shasta field trip even more valuable for our students.

Thank you for your interest in both these parks; please continue to upgrade them so that history comes alive for our students.

Sincerely, *Kathleen Fox*

Kathleen Fox, Teacher

P. O. Box 2320
Flournoy, CA 96029
28 Feb. 1988

Robin Ettinger, Proj. Mgr.
State Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

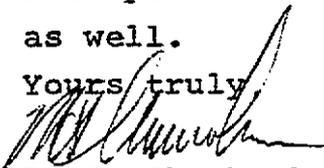
Dear Mr. Ettinger:

My wife and I attended the Ide Adobe planning meeting at Red Bluff. She is a teacher whose class will attend one of the environmental studies sessions this spring, and I am on the board of the Tehama County Museum. We were quite impressed by the prompt start, provision for public input, and the overall positive tone of the meeting.

The field of antique firearms is the area of my expertise. I am the author of Early Loading Tools and Bullet Molds and many magazine articles including "Firearms and the American Language" in Outdoor California. In addition I taught an upper division course "Firearms in American History" and American history classes from junior high to college level. With an extensive arms library of my own and access to others I can properly identify most guns and related items likely to be exhibited and assist in labeling or checking existing labels.

Since Shasta State Historical Park is one of those on the planning list and I seem to recall firearms exhibited there, I am pleased to offer my help at that site and perhaps others as well.

Yours truly,



R. H. Chamberlain
(916) 833-5461

February 8, 1988

To: Dept. of Parks and Recreation

Cascade District State Historic Parks

Re: General Plan for W.B. Ide Adobe SHP

I am interested in the park as a citizen and as a teacher. I have been involved with the park since its restoration and dedication in the late 1950s. I served then on the Congress for Community Progress which helped plan the community dedication celebration. It has been a favorite place to spend time with friends, family and guests. As a member of the Ide Adobe Interpretive Assn. I have volunteered time and baked goods for the Adobe Days, and enjoyed the wholehearted response of the community to this and other Living History Programs.

As a fourth grade teacher, I have been privileged to have my classes participate in the Environmental Living Programs annually since their beginning. I represent eight fourth grade teachers from the Red Bluff Elementary District who believe this program is an important hands on experience in making California's history real to our students, all 240 of them. We urge that this program be supported with necessary staff and materials as the general plan is developed.

Thank you for the opportunity for this input.

Ruth Wittorff
22107 Alma Ave.
Red Bluff, Ca. 96080
(Bidwell School
1256 Walnut St.
Red Bluff)

APPENDIX H
INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

State Clearinghouse # _____

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Name of Project: General Plans for William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park
and Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park

B. Checklist Date: 4 / 21 / 89

C. Contact Person: Roger Willmarth

Telephone: (916) 324-6419

D. Purpose: The general plan establishes uses and facility development

E. Location: William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located two miles northeast of Red Bluff.
Weaverville Joss House SHP is located in downtown Weaverville.

F. Description: William B. Ide Adobe SHP - The general plan will address problems
of esthetics, interpretive facilities, parking and access, carrying
capacity, administrative and maintenance facilities, native and exotic
vegetation.

Weaverville Joss House SHP - The general plan will address the
same problems as above plus protection of buildings and artifacts,
highway encroachment, and noise.

G. Persons and Organizations Contacted:

Members of the general plan team.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. (Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers)

A. Earth. Will the proposal result in:

	Yes	Maybe	N
1. Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Change in topography or ground surface relief features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Exposure of all people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. <i>Air</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	The creation of objectionable odors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. <i>Water</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Changes in the currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. <i>Plant Life</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. <i>Animal Life</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. <i>Noise</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Increase in existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G. <i>Light and Glare</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	The production of new light or glare?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H. <i>Land Use</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I. <i>Natural Resources</i> . Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- 1. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?
- 2. Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?
- K. *Population.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area?
- L. *Housing.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. Affecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?
- M. *Transportation/Circulation.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?
 - 2. Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking?
 - 3. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?
 - 4. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?
 - 5. Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?
 - 6. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?
- N. *Public Services.* Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:
 - 1. Fire protection?
 - 2. Police protection?
 - 3. Schools?
 - 4. Parks and other recreational facilities?
 - 5. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?
 - 6. Other governmental services?
- O. *Energy.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?
 - 2. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources?
- P. *Utilities.* Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:
 - 1. Power or natural gas?
 - 2. Communication systems?
 - 3. Water?
 - 4. Sewer or septic tanks?
 - 5. Storm water drainage?
 - 6. Solid waste and disposal?
- Q. *Human Health.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?
 - 2. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?
- R. *Aesthetics.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?
- S. *Recreation.* Will the proposal result in:
 - 1. An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?

T. Cultural Resources.

Yes Maybe No

- 1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site?
- 2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?
- 3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?
- 4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

U. Mandatory Findings of Significance.

- 1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- 2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?
- 3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?
- 4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (See Comments Attached)

- A(2) - New construction and parking (Ide Adobe SHP) will cause some displacement and compaction of soil.
- C(2) - New construction and parking will cause a minor increase in run-off.
- D(1) - Some changes in landscaping and removal of alien species may be called for.
- M(2) - Overflow parking space to be secured (Ide Adobe SHP).
- P(4) - Septic system to be improved or replaced (Ide Adobe SHP).
- S(1) - Interpretation to be improved at both SHPs.

IV. DETERMINATION

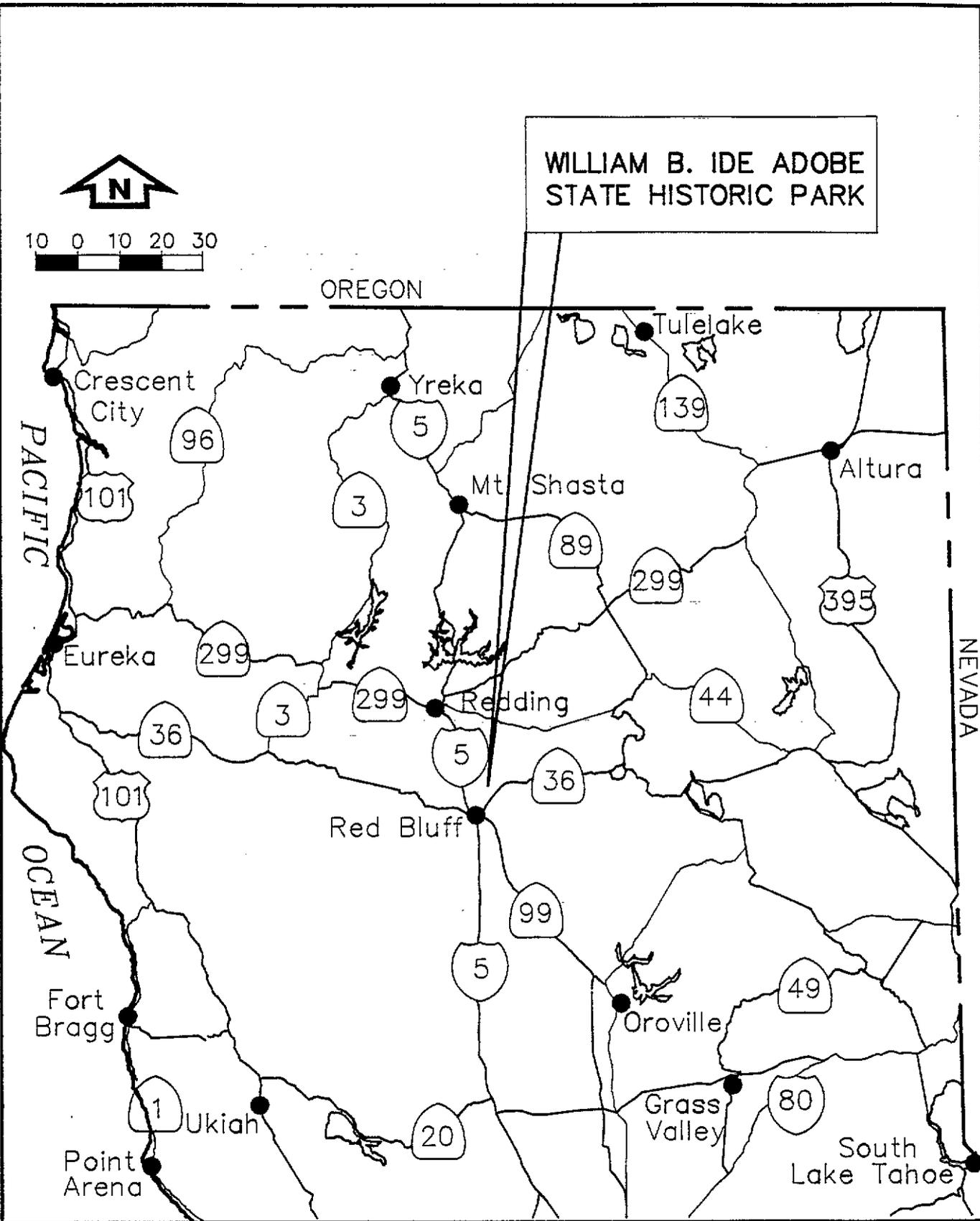
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a ~~NEGATIVE DECLARATION~~ ^{Environmental Impact Report} will be prepared. ** Department procedures require general plans be treated as EIRs.*
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date: 4 / 21 / 89

Roy Urllimath

DESIGNED R. ETINGER	DATE
DRAWN V. FOSTER	REVISIONS
CHECKED R. ETINGER	APPROVED _____ DATE _____
WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK	
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
VICINITY MAP	
GENERAL PLAN-INTRODUCTION	
DRAWING NO.	
SHEET NO. 1 00	



VICINITY MAP



00 & 10

SHEET NO.

FOR ORIENTATION

WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
LOCATION MAP
GENERAL PLAN-INTRODUCTION

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS

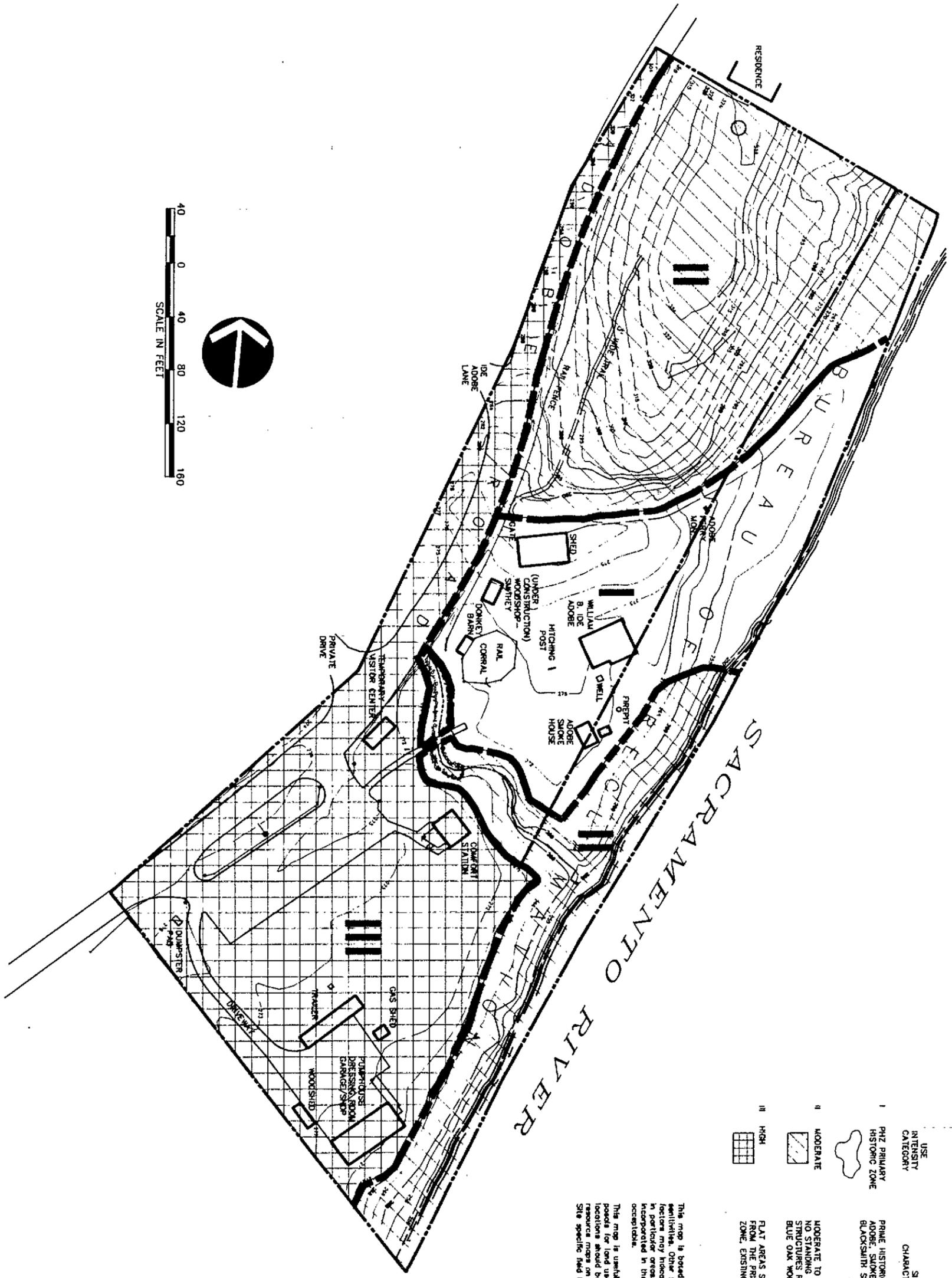
DATE

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

DATE: 10-1-70



LEGEND

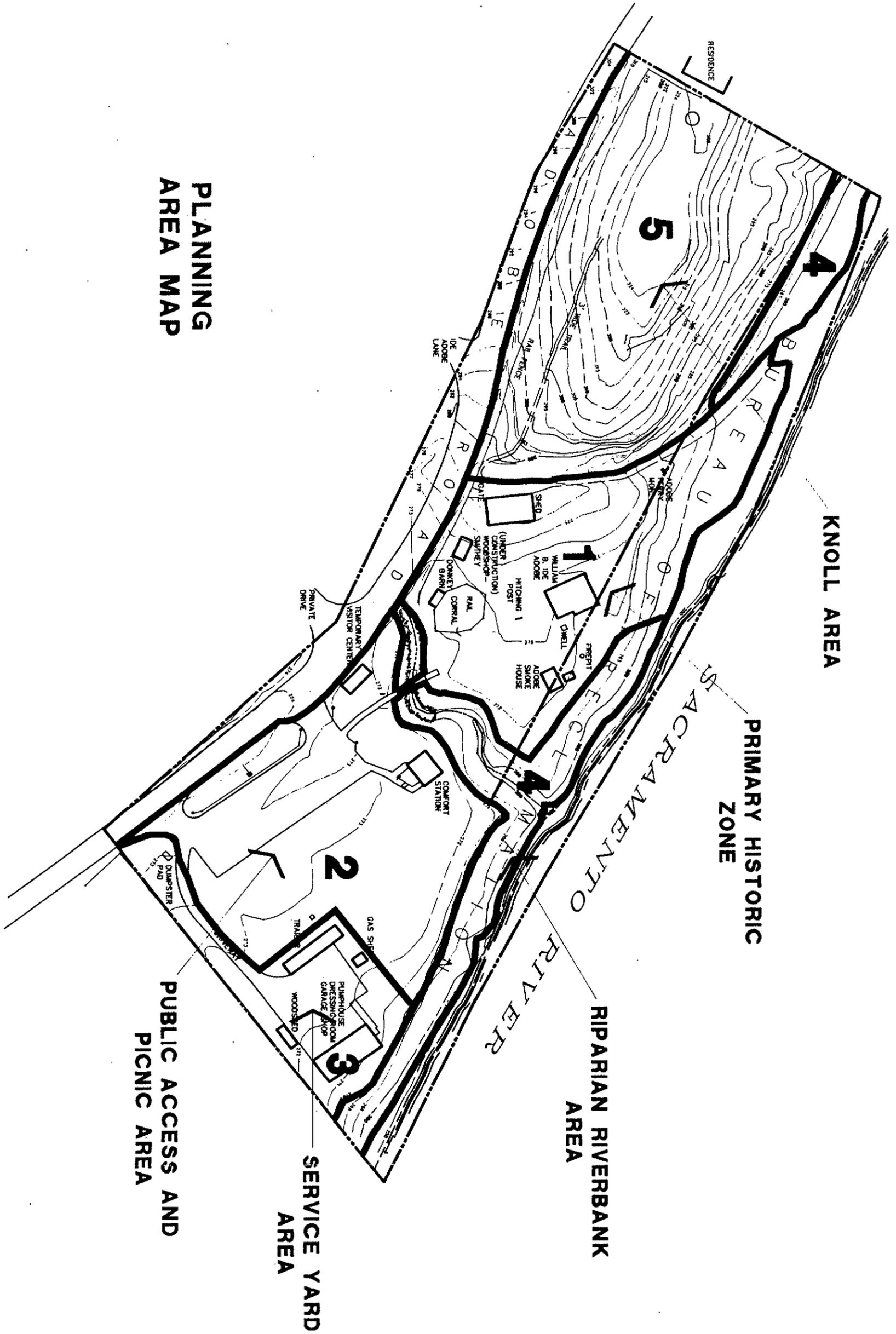
ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY	SITE CHARACTERISTICS	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES OR ACTIVITIES
I PRZ PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE	PRIME HISTORIC RESOURCE, IDE ADOBE, SMOKE HOUSE, SHED, BLACKSMITH SHOP, CORRAL	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS, LIVING HISTORY PROGRAMS, NATURE STUDY, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
II MODERATE	MODERATE TO STEEP SLOPES, NO STANDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES OR PARKING AREAS, BLUE OAK WOODLAND	INFORMAL PICNIC SITES, INTERPRETIVE WALKS, NATURE STUDY, LIMITED SUPPORT FACILITIES
III HIGH	FLAT AREAS SEPARATED FROM THE PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE, EXISTING FACILITIES	VISITOR CENTER, MUSEUMS, ADMINISTER SUPPORT FACILITIES, RESTROOMS, FORMAL PICNIC SITES, PARKING

This map is based on natural, cultural, and scenic conditions and sensitivities. Other factors such as a use, socioeconomic, and design factors may indicate that a higher or lower use intensity is desirable in particular areas. If appropriate mitigations are feasible and can be incorporated in the planning process, higher use intensities may be acceptable.

This map is useful only for general planning. Once site specific proposals for land uses or facilities have been developed the proposed locations should be checked for resource sensitivity on the various resource maps on file in the Resource Protection Division office. Site specific field investigations may also be necessary.

SHEET NO. 3 OF 8	WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY GENERAL PLAN-RESOURCE ELEMENT	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	REVISIONS _____ _____	DATE _____	DESIGNED DRAWN CHECKED
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**PLANNING
AREA MAP**



WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
EXISTING LAND USE AND
FACILITIES BY AREA
GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

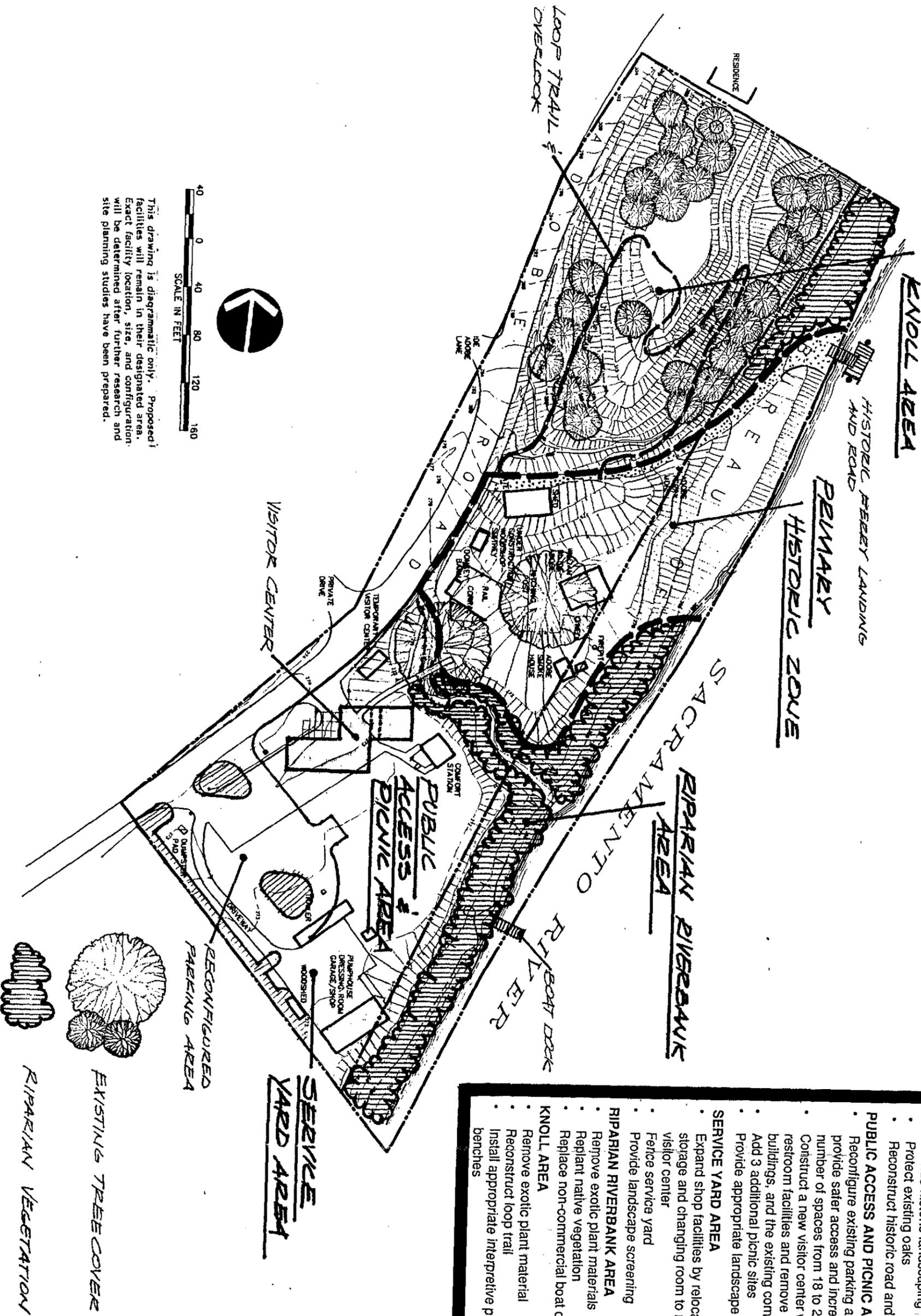
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED
		DRAWN
		CHECKED

DRAWING NO. _____

SHEET NO.
4
of
8

This drawing is diagrammatic only. Proposed facilities will remain in their designated area. Exact facility location, size, and configuration will be determined after further research and site planning studies have been prepared.



- PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE**
 - Preserve and protect the adobe and its contents
 - Provide historic landscaping
 - Protect existing oaks
 - Reconstruct historic road and ferry landing
- PUBLIC ACCESS AND PICNIC AREA**
 - Reconfigure existing parking area to provide safer access and increase the number of spaces from 18 to 20
 - Construct a new visitor center with restroom facilities and remove 2 temporary buildings, and the existing comfort station
 - Add 3 additional picnic sites
 - Provide appropriate landscape planting
- SERVICE YARD AREA**
 - Expand shop facilities by relocating decent storage and changing room to new visitor center
 - Fence service yard
 - Provide landscape screening
- RIPARIAN RIVERBANK AREA**
 - Remove exotic plant materials
 - Replant native vegetation
 - Replace non-commercial boat dock
- KNOLL AREA**
 - Remove exotic plant material
 - Reconstruct loop trail
 - Install appropriate interpretive panel and benches

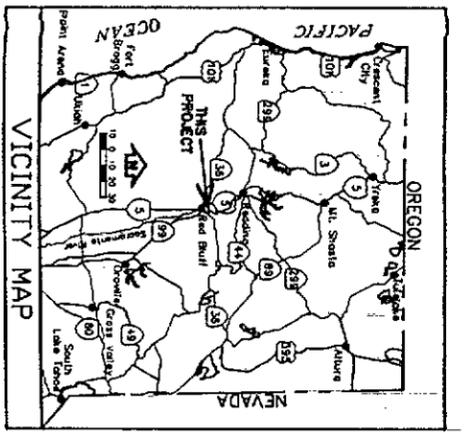
WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
LAND USE AND FACILITIES PLAN
 GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
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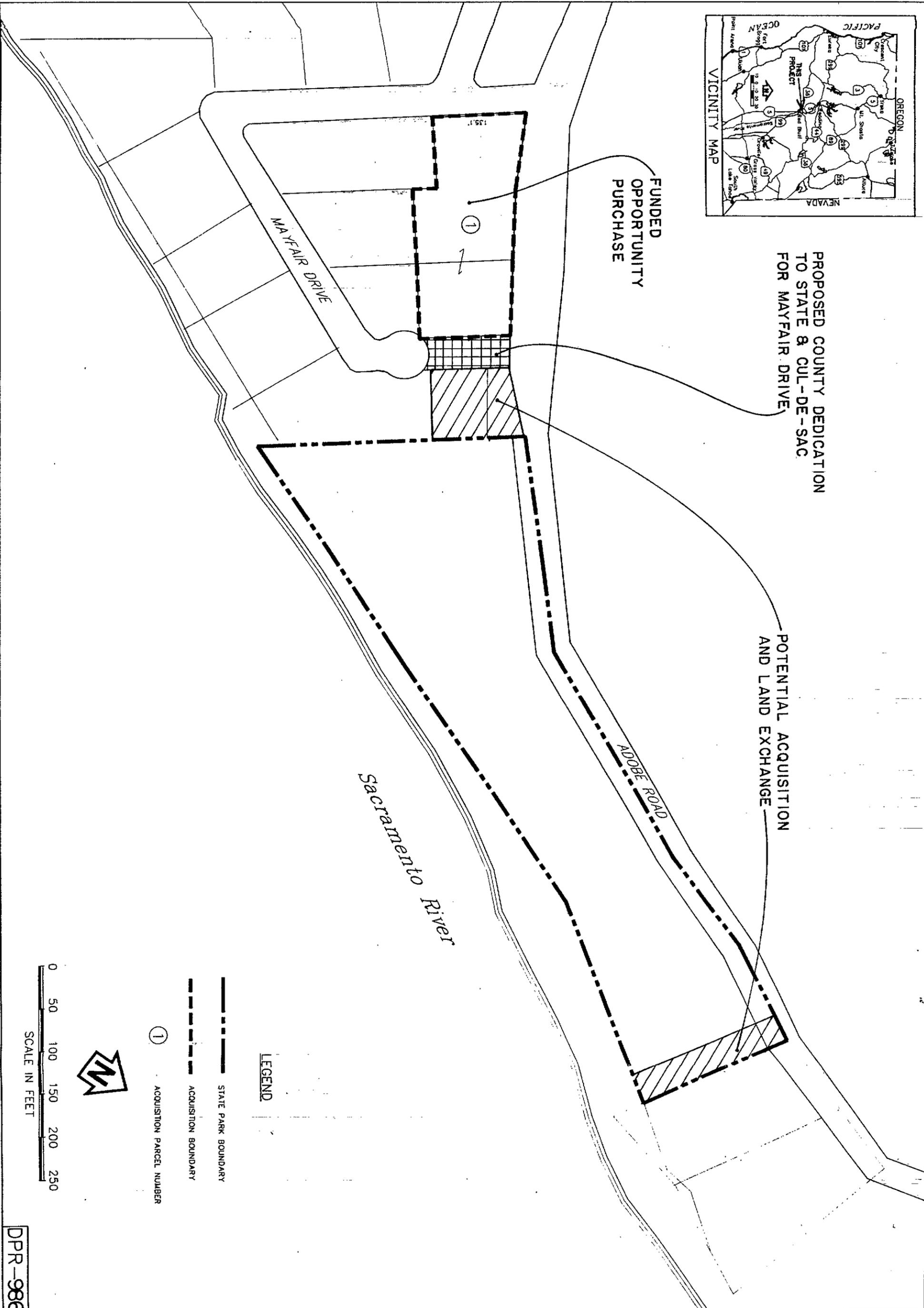
DRAWING NO. _____
 SHEET NO. 7 OF 8



PROPOSED COUNTY DEDICATION
TO STATE & CUL-DE-SAC
FOR MAYFAIR DRIVE

FUNDED
OPPORTUNITY
PURCHASE

POTENTIAL ACQUISITION
AND LAND EXCHANGE



LEGEND

- STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- - - ACQUISITION BOUNDARY
- ① ACQUISITION PARCEL NUMBER



0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET

DPR-986

SHEET NO. 8 OF 8	DRAWING NO. WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK POTENTIAL ACQUISITION AND EXCHANGE GENERAL PLAN-LAND USE ELEMENT	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED
		APPROVED _____ DATE _____				DRAWN
						CHECKED