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OTAY VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Appendix A

Definitions

Adopted

To accept formally and put into effect - usually done by a governing body or board of elected officials.

Aesthetics

The study or theory of beauty and the psychological responses to it, or as being sensitive to art or beauty.

Alignment

See definition for general trail alignment below.

Alternate Boundary

See definition for boundary below.

Backslope

The excavated, exposed area of the trailway above the tread surface.

Boundary

The concept Plan established a boundary for the Regional Park, which provides for both recreation and protection of sensitive resources. It includes an alternative boundary, which identifies significant opportunities for additional open space or recreation areas.

Climbing Turn

A reversal in direction that maintains the existing grade going through the turn without a constructed landing (15-20% and above). Climbing turns take skill to locate and are expensive to construct and maintain.

Corridor

Narrow continuous areas of favorable land that allow the movement of people, animals, and plants along them.

Earth Tone Color

Earth tones to include colors of red, brown, sand, warm gray, terra cotta, and taupe.

Easement

An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment.

Fencing

Barrier intended to prevent escape or intrusion or to mark a boundary; such as a barrier made of posts and wire or boards.

Fillslope

The area of the trail below (downslope from) the tread surface.

General Trail Alignment

The term “general alignment” is a planning term used to identify the location of a future trail. It is intended to describe the trail location within a designated area or buffer so that the specific alignment can be determined as the construction project proceeds. This term is especially useful in planning so that property owners and responsible parties have flexibility in determining the final and precise trail location.

Grade

The degree of inclination of a road or slope.

Multiple-Use

Multiple-use, or multi-use, trails are the most common type of non-motorized trail facility. Multi-use trails are not restricted to a single user group; there are a variety of users including pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians.

Open Space/Preserve Area

Lands within the OVRP that are part of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). These lands are intended to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources and include most of the Otay River floodway and floodplain as well as most of the adjacent slopes.

Pathways

Pathways are non-motorized transportation facilities located within or adjacent to existing road rights-of-way. They can range from a separated, soft-surface, single track adjacent to a rural road to a widened decomposed-granite shoulder intended for biking, hiking, and equestrian use. Pathways are intended to serve both circulation and recreation purposes.

Public Access

The existing transportation infrastructure surrounding and within the OVRP makes the Park accessible to almost everyone via a major freeway, road, trolley, bus, horse, bicycle or walkway. Access points can include local and regional staging areas; trail heads, and emergency and maintenance access points.

Public Trail

A trail to which the public has permanent legal access.

Puncheon

A wooden walkway used to cross over marshes or deep bogs, to bridge boulder fields, or to cross small streams. It can be used where uneven terrain or lack of tread materials make turnpike construction impractical. It consists of a deck or flooring made of sawn, treated timber, or native logs placed on stringers to elevate the trail across wet areas.

Recreation Area

Areas suitable for a variety of active or passive use. Recreational areas are identified in the OVRP Concept Plan. These areas are located outside of environmentally sensitive areas and may be either public or private.

Regional Trails

Trails with features that include; long linear distances; crossing of multiple communities, municipalities, or jurisdictional boundaries; the provision of a wide range of trail experiences; functioning as a prime arterial or corridor with regional significance. These trails generally have more prominence and public recognition because access is typically available to a broad distribution of users. Long-range connections or use of easements shall require dealing directly with each owner on a case-by-case basis. Shared use of easements will be pursued as an option for developing and connecting trails to be the maximum extent possible.

Trailhead

Trailheads function as starting points and an orientation point for park users. They serve as access points for people entering the park. They will usually have a sign, park map with trailhead locations, and a brief park description.

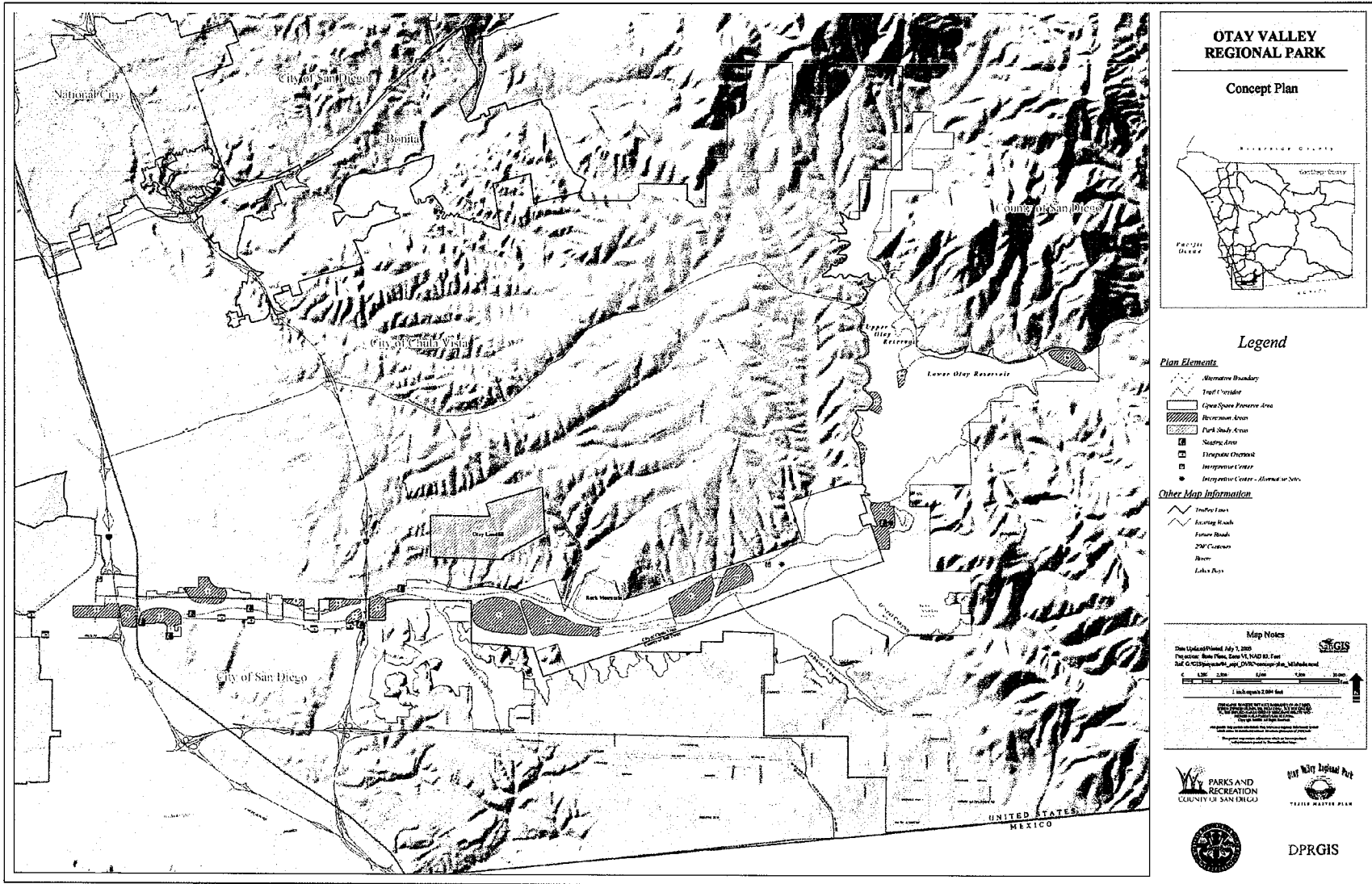
Trails

Trails are non-motorized paths, typically away from vehicular roads, that are primarily recreational in nature but can also serve as an alternative mode of transportation.

Tread

The surface of the trail (natural soil, decomposed granite, etc.).

Appendix B OVRP Concept Plan Map



OVRP CONCEPT PLAN
MAP

APPENDIX B

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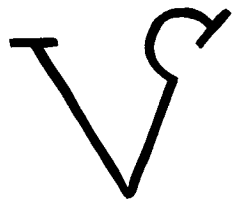
OTAY VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Appendix C

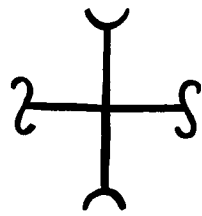
OVRP Logo and Brands



OVRP Logo



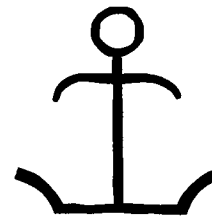
*Santiago
Arguello*



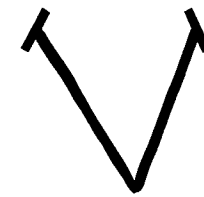
*Gertrude
Dolores
Arguello*



*Guadalupe
Arguello*



*Magdalena
Estudillo*



*Jose
Antonio
Estudillo*

Historical Ranch Brands

OVRP LOGO & BRANDS

APPENDIX C

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Appendix D

Applicable Plans, Studies and Overlays

This appendix identifies other agency plans and studies that are relevant to trails planning in the OVRP. These agencies and plans were considered during the development of this report. These plans have been listed here for convenience and future reference.

Local

City of San Diego

- City General Plan
- Otay Mesa Community Plan
- Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plans
- Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan
- Dennery Ranch Precise Plan
- California Terraces Precise Plan
- Hidden Trails Precise Plan, Robinhood Ridge Precise Plan
- Riviera Del Sol Precise Plan
- Otay Corporate Center Precise Plan
- Western Otay Valley Regional Park Resource Management Plan (WOVRP-NRMP) Draft

City of Chula Vista

- Chula Vista General Plan
- Chula Vista Parks & Recreation Master Plan
- Chula Vista Greenbelt Master Plan
- Chula Vista Multiple Species Conservation Subarea Plan
- Montgomery Specific Plan
- Otay Valley Road and Southwest Redevelopment Plans
- The Otay Ranch General Development Plan
- Phases I and II of the Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan
- Western Otay Valley Regional Park Resource Management Plan (WOVRP-RMP) Draft

APPLICABLE PLANS,
STUDIES & OVERLAYS

APPENDIX D

Regional

County of San Diego

- County of San Diego General Plan
- County of San Diego Regional Trail Plan
- County of San Diego Community Trails Master Plan
- County of San Diego Trails Needs Assessment
- Otay Ranch GDP (also part of Chula Vista)
- Phases I and II of Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan (also part of Chula Vista)
- Otay River Valley Resource Enhancement Plan
- Otay River Watershed Management Plan
- Multiple Species conservation Program (MSCP)
- Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA)

Unincorporated Community Trails

- Jamul Dulzura Trail System

State

State Trails

- California Riding and Hiking Trail

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

- California Endangered Species Act
- CEQA
- Stream Bed Permit

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- SR-125, I-5, I-805

California Coastal Commission (CCC)

- California Coastal Act of 1976

California Water Quality Control Board

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit

California Department of Parks and Recreation

- OVRP Trail Easements

Federal

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- South San Diego Bay Unit of the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
- San Diego National Wildlife Refuge

Bureau of Land Management

- Otay Wilderness Area

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- Clean Water Act – Section 404-Wetlands

National Trails

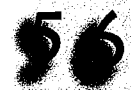
- Pacific Coast Trail

**APPLICABLE PLANS,
STUDIES & OVERLAYS**

APPENDIX D



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OTAY VALLEY REGIONAL PARK

Appendix E

Checklist For Developing Interpretive Signs

1. Knowing your visitors

- Have the main visitor group/s been identified?
- Have visitors' likely interests and needs been documented?
- Have visitors' previous experiences and knowledge been considered?

2. Conducting an inventory of assets

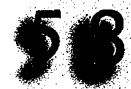
- Does interpretation focus on the special/rare/different characteristics of the site or attraction?
- Have activities or events in the area been included in the visitor experience?

3. Developing topics and themes/messages

- Has the major topic/s been identified?
- Have core themes/messages based on the topic/s been developed?
- Are the themes/messages clearly stated?
- Are the themes/messages supported by stories and facts?

4. Designing interpretive content

- Have catchy titles been used to attract visitors' attention?
- Is the content clearly organized into an introduction, body and conclusion?
- Does the introduction include clear definitions of central terms and concepts?
- Does the conclusion clearly reinforce the messages and concepts discussed?
- Have metaphors, analogies and personal stories been used to present information?
- Is the information presented accurate and up-to-date?
- Is the content interesting and thought provoking?
- Does the interpretation encourage visitors to solve problems and/or make decisions?
- Does the content engage visitors' emotions?
- Has humor been used where appropriate?
- Do signs and displays ask visitors stimulating and appropriate questions?
- Does the interpretation include a range of presentation techniques (e.g. flaps, models, quizzes, audio visual components)?
- Does the interpretation require visitors to use different senses (e.g. touch, smell, hearing)?
- Does the interpretation suggest ways in which new information can be integrated into visitors' daily lives?



5. Matching interpretation to visitors

- Is the information relevant for the target audience? In particular, does it 'connect to' their previous knowledge and experiences?
- Does interpretation build on experiences visitors may have had at other sites/ attractions in the area?
- Is the interpretation sensitive to the different social and cultural backgrounds of visitors?
- Does interpretation take into account the needs and limitations of 'special' groups (e.g. families and visitors with disabilities)?

6. Assessing readability and formatting

- Are sentences short and easy to understand?
- Does the level of language match the reading ability of the target audience?
- Are there any sentences that could have double meanings or be interpreted in a manner not intended?
- Are signs written in 'layers'?
- Is the font and size of text easy to read?
- Is the text well spaced?
- Do the colors chosen for text, illustrations and background match the sign's content and tone?
- Do illustrations match and enhance the sign content?
- Are illustrations clear and easy to see?
- Does the placement of text and illustrations look balanced?



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Appendix F

Sources

The following reference materials were used to support the proposed design standards and guidelines. Similar design approaches and conclusions are supported in the ideas and studies outlined in the source documents.

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DESIGN STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

