

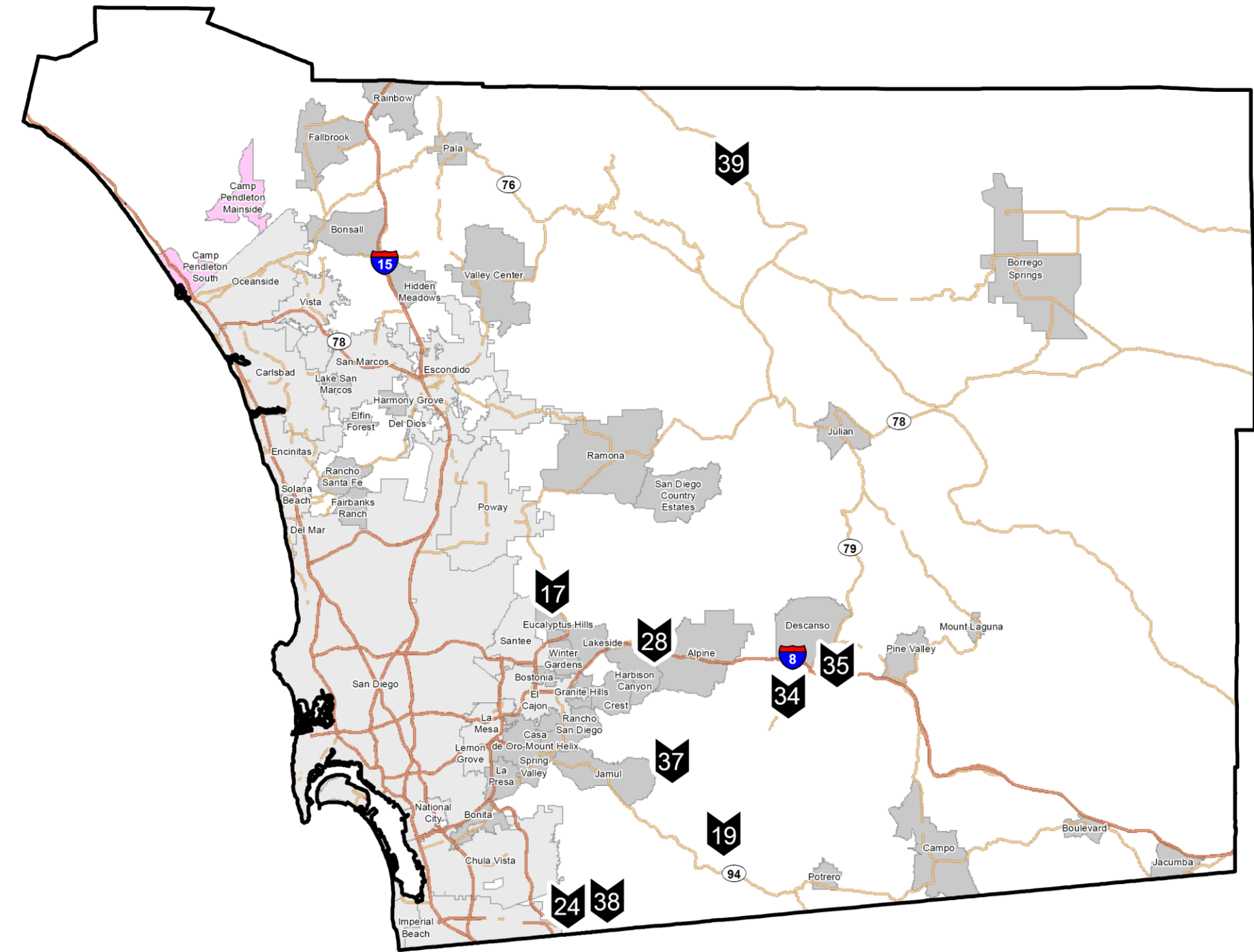
Summary of Tier 2 Assessment

To determine which sites may be most appropriate for OHV park development, DPR assessed the recreation benefits, economic value, and existing biological and cultural resources of the nine potential sites selected through the Tier 1 evaluation process (Figure 1). For the Tier 2 assessment, two of these sites—24 and 38—were combined into a single site, and DPR identified opportunities and constraints for evaluating each of the eight site’s appropriateness as an OHV park location. Although each site has unique opportunities and constraints that make it difficult to compare one to another, it is possible to identify characteristics that make some sites more appropriate overall than others.

Table 1 shows site value ratings by the evaluated criteria and an overall suitability score for each site. Further studies, funding source research, landowner outreach, and potential involvement of other agencies are needed to identify a potential site for an OHV park. These tasks will be completed under a future phase of the project.

The final phase of the feasibility study will be to develop three different sized OHV Park Concept Plans for hypothetical sites based on this assessment and public comments previously received.

Figure 1
Potential OHV
Park Sites



OHV Park Feasibility Analysis

- San Diego County Boundary
- Freeway
- Highway
- Incorporated Census Designated Place
- Unincorporated Census Designated Place
- Military Installation

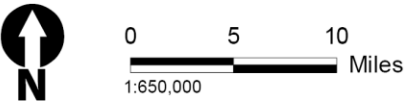


Table 1
Summary of
Suitability Ratings for
Potential OHV
Park Sites

⚙ Table 1a. Site Value Ratings by Criteria–Potential Visitation and Benefits

Proposed Site	Ease of Visitation	Quality of User Experience	Cost/Maintenance	Potential Visitation and Benefits Rating*	Site Suitability Rating
OHV-17	High	Low	High	Medium	⦿
OHV-19	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	⦿
OHV-24/38	High	Medium	High	High	●
OHV-28	High	Medium	High	High	●
OHV-34	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	⦿
OHV-35	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	⦿
OHV-37	Medium	Low	Low	Low	○
OHV-39	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	○

⚙ Table 1b. Site Value Ratings by Criteria–Cultural Resources

Proposed Site	Cultural Resources within Site Boundary	Sacred Lands File Search Results	Cultural Resources Constraints Rating	Site Suitability Rating
OHV-17	Low	Positive	Moderate	⦿
OHV-19	Low	Positive	Moderate	⦿
OHV-24/38	High	Positive	Moderate to High	○
OHV-28	Low	Positive	Low	●
OHV-34	Medium	Negative	Moderate	⦿
OHV-35	Medium	Negative	Moderate	⦿
OHV-37	Low	Positive	Low	●
OHV-39	Low	Positive	Low	●

⚙ Table 1c. Site Value Ratings by Criteria–Biological Resources

Proposed Site	Unique Resources to Consider	Biological Constraints Rating	Site Suitability Rating
OHV-17	San Diego thornmint, San Diego fairy shrimp, Quino checkerspot butterfly, western spadefoot toad, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell’s vireo, Crotch’s bumble bee	High**	○
OHV-19	Golden eagle, Crotch’s bumble bee	High	○
OHV-24/38	Otay tarplant, San Diego button-celery, spreading navarretia, Riverside fairy shrimp, San Diego fairy shrimp, western spadefoot toad, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell’s vireo, western burrowing owl, Crotch’s bumble bee	High	○
OHV-28	Southwestern willow flycatcher, mountain lion, Crotch’s bumble bee	Low	●
OHV-34	Western spadefoot toad, Crotch’s bumble bee	Low	●
OHV-35	Southwestern pond turtle, Crotch’s bumble bee	Low	●
OHV-37	Dehesa nolina, Hermes copper butterfly, Townsend’s big-eared bat, pallid bat, Crotch’s bumble bee	Medium	⦿
OHV-39	Mojave tarplant, Quino checkerspot butterfly, Townsend’s big-eared bat, Stephens’ kangaroo rat, Crotch’s bumble bee	Medium	⦿

RATINGS KEY

- Suitable site
- ⦿ Somewhat suitable site
- Unsuitable site

NOTES

- * This overall rating prioritizes ease of visitation, trail network potential size, and cost of development. Based on user feedback, the criteria having the most weight in the overall rating may be different.
- ** Rating is lower if the park is constrained to disturbed areas.

Recreation Benefits and Economic Value

The recreation benefits and economic value of a new OHV park will vary by site. To aid in site selection, the team conducted an economic analysis to identify and evaluate each potential site using a range of market-based site selection criteria. These criteria were formulated based on three factors:

1. **Ease of Visitation:** How easy is it for riders to visit the park? For example, is it conveniently located within relatively close driving proximity of OHV users, and is there sufficient parking?
2. **Quality of User Experience:** How suitable is a given site to a high-quality park experience? Do the desired trail network types and sizes fit the site, does it have sufficient topographical and landscape interest and diversity, and can the desired mix of visitor facilities and amenities be accommodated? What about aesthetics: are there attractive views and natural settings at the site?
3. **Economic Feasibility:** What is the economic feasibility of developing and maintaining a park at the site? Is the cost of road access and utilities high or low? Can the site be used only for part of the year or year-round, and what does the long-term maintenance cost look like?

For each criterion, metrics were developed, and each site was ranked according to these metrics. Table 1 summarizes the findings for each criterion. A tentative overall rating is provided.

Next Steps

When specific sites are considered and can be identified, additional economic considerations for the next phase of the project will include the following:

- Acquisition costs
- Consideration of potential impacts of an OHV park on adjacent land uses

Cultural Resources

Methodology

The cultural resources review included desktop research focused on identifying potential cultural resources and cultural-resource sensitivity at each site and within a 0.25-mile radius of each site. Six of the sites contain cultural resources, and six had positive Sacred Lands search results.

Site sensitivity rankings that provide a snapshot of the archaeological sensitivity and potential constraints associated with each site and an overall site constraint ranking (High, Moderate, or Low) are included in Table 1.

The rankings were based on the following criteria:

1. **Previously Recorded Resources:** Are there previously recorded cultural resources within the site boundaries?
2. **Physical Resources:** Does the site contain habitable landforms, and does it contain a water source?
3. **Historic Mapping:** Does a review of historic maps indicate that cultural resources may be present?

If cultural resources can be avoided by concentrating park design in the already-disturbed areas, a site with a high or medium constraint ranking could shift to a low constraint ranking.

Next Steps

When specific sites are considered and can be identified, additional cultural considerations for the next phase of the project will include the following:

- Mitigation measures, such as preservation, protection, or avoidance of cultural resources, will be considered
- Surveys and further tribal consultation are highly recommended for any future sites without previous surveys
- Design will avoid impacts on cultural resources to the extent practicable

Biological Resources

Methodology

A biological resources review was conducted to provide a detailed study of biological resources known or presumed to be present at each site and their significance for the development of a potential OHV park at each site. Hydrology was evaluated using the National Hydrography Dataset to identify the location of wetlands and other hydrologic features such as open water and streams. Various databases of known vernal pool locations were also reviewed as part of this analysis.

Environmentally sensitive areas were identified using multiple sources, including the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), the California Natural Diversity Database Special Plant List and Special Animals List, the County Biological Guidelines, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office species occurrence data, and San Diego Biological Information and Observation System sensitive species sightings. Species were noted as *occurring* or *with the potential to occur* inside the site boundary and within the 0.5-mile search area buffer.

Table 1 summarizes the constraints for each site and provides an overall site constraint ranking (High, Medium, or Low). All the sites contain wetland resources, priority species habitat, and the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur. If these can be avoided by concentrating park design in the already-disturbed areas, sites with medium or high rankings could shift to a low constraint ranking.

These rankings were based on the following criteria:

1. **Number and Sensitivity of Biological Resources:** Does the site have sensitive resources such as special-status species, critical habitat, wetland features, or vernal pools?
2. **Environmentally Sensitive Areas:** Does the site contain environmentally sensitive areas identified in the sources listed above?

Next Steps

When specific sites are considered and can be identified, additional biological considerations for the next phase of the project will include the following:

- Additional surveys for biological resources to confirm habitat and species presence
- Additional surveys and jurisdictional delineations are needed to confirm current conditions of hydrological resources
- At a minimum, the project will be required to implement measures to avoid or address impacts on biological resources

- Mitigation measures, such as habitat conservation or avoidance and minimization, would be undertaken