LONG RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

THE JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL 2003

LONG RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

THE JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

2003

PREPARED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THE JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STAFF,
VOLUNTEERS, AND PARTNERS

Front Cover Photos: (top) Historical reenactors at Vandenburg during the 1996 ride; (bottom left to right) Biker on Los Robles Rail in Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency - Santa Monica Mountains NRA, California; NPS ranger conducting a tour at the Guevavi site at Tumacácori National Historical Park, Arizona; Mission San Antonio de Padua, California; Young soldados de cuera during a school trip to the San Francisco Presidio, California; Trail foreman Mike Burns and friend on the historic trail route near Tubac Presidio, Arizona. All photos in this plan are courtesy the National Park Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION 2

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND 4

MISSION, PURPOSE, AND SIGNIFICANCE 5

A VISION 7

THE TRAIL STORY 8

INTERPRETIVE THEMES 13

VISITOR EXPERIENCE GOALS 15

EXISTING CONDITIONS 17

VISITOR PROFILE 23

RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIES 27

Phase 1 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2005 28

Phase 2 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2008 31

Phase 3 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2013 34

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS 36

IDENTIFY FUNDING SOURCES 47

SUMMARY OF ANZA RELATED INTERPRETIVE MEDIA 48

PLANNING TEAM 51

APPENDIX I - Accessibility Guidelines 54

APPENDIX II - Existing Partnerships 64

APPENDIX III - Volunteer Plan 66

APPENDIX IV- Potential Visitor Information Centers 74

APPENDIX V - Acronym Guide.....76

(Clockwise from top) Distant storm on the trail near Gila Bend, Arizona; Cahuilla Rock Art at Carey Ranch near Anza, California; Mission San Gabriel, California

Purpose and Context of the Plan

The Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Anza Trail) is the first step in the development of the trail's Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP), as outlined in the National Park Service's Interpretive Guidelines, Director's Order (DO) 6.

In 1996, the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (CMP) for the Anza Trail was completed. During the process of writing the plan, staff contacted hundreds of concerned trail advocates and citizens in order to determine the exact route of the trail, how it would eventually look, and some of the infrastructure that would be involved in creating the recreational trail. Important historical and cultural sites along the trail were identified as well as possible partners and contacts that the National Park Service (NPS) could work with to eventually manage the trail. As part of this process, an effort was made to determine some of the important trail issues and themes. The planning process determined that the Anza Trail would not be limited to the story of Anza alone but would tell the story of the people affected by the expedition, their descendants, and the American Indian role in the expedition. The Management Plan directed the NPS to pursue an interpretive prospectus to guide the development of future media along the entire route; provide a context for appreciating the sites as part of the whole; and address how to provide information, programs, and services on a variety of levels to reflect the diverse needs and abilities of visitors. From this direction and authority, NPS staff created the LRIP.

Since the publication of the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, NPS interpretation has moved away from the use of a prospectus to a more comprehensive look at interpretation through the LRIP process. The LRIP relies on input and review from stakeholders concerned with the eventual outcome of the trail.

The Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP) consists of three separate components. The LRIP is the centerpiece of the CIP and provides the interpretive guide for the trail. Annual Implementation Plans are required each year to define the goals that are to be achieved during that fiscal year. Finally, the CIP includes an Interpretive Database – an inventory of the trail plans, legislative history, visitor surveys, and interpretive media. As the major component of the CIP, the LRIP determines the structure for interpretation on the Anza Trail. The inclusion of annual plans in the CIP allows the LRIP to be dynamic and flexible enough to accommodate changing times and needs along the trail.

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail runs from the Mexican border in Nogales, Arizona to the San Francisco Presidio and around the east shore of the San Francisco Bay. Rarely specific to an actual point on the ground, the 1210-mile trail is a general route or corridor that was used by the nearly 300 settlers and soldiers on the Anza expedition as they navigated their way from northern Mexico to their eventual home at what would be the San Francisco Presidio.

The Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (CMP) gives a clear definition of where the route was in the United States today:

> *The trail enters the U.S. on the Arizona border in the city of Nogales, continues northwest along the Santa Cruz River past Tucson, then turns west to join the Gila River near modern-day Gila Bend. From Gila Bend, the route follows the Gila River to Yuma.*
>
> *After crossing the Colorado River near Yuma, the route drops south into Mexico to avoid a large expanse of sand dunes, and continues in that country for approximately 46 miles before reentering the U.S. southwest of El Centro. The route then continues north through the Yuha Desert, Borrego Valley, Coyote Canyon, Bautista Canyon, and the San Bernardino/ Riverside metropolitan areas before reaching the site of the San Gabriel Mission and the Los Angeles metropolitan area.*
>
> *The route northwest from this mission passes through the Santa Monica Mountains, descends to the coastline near Oxnard, and follows the coast through Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties before moving inland at the northern edge of Vandenberg Air Force Base. The route continues to San Luis Obispo, crosses Cuesta Grade to Atascadero, and turns northwest to Mission San Antonio before joining the Salinas River en route to Monterey. The route north from Monterey is inland past San Juan Bautista, Gilroy, and San Jose to the San Francisco peninsula. The route along the peninsula commences through the low uplands facing the bay before turning inland at San Bruno and continuing to the vicinity of the Presidio of San Francisco.*
>
> *In addition to the trip to San Francisco, the main goal of the Anza party, the expedition also included a reconnaissance expedition to the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay. From San Francisco, the route basically follows the northbound route south before traversing the south end of San Francisco Bay. It then follows the general course of the bay, northward, and the Carquinez Strait eastward to Suisun Bay, where the party headed south through the hills and valleys to rejoin the northbound route in the vicinity of Gilroy and return to Monterey.*

At present, although the National Park Service is charged by public law with administering the historic route, the NPS manages only 21-miles of the entire trail. These include a 17-mile stretch through the Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area and the final four miles of the trail inside of the San Francisco Presidio. Recent legislation affecting the boundaries at Tumacácori National Historical Park will include 1.5 miles of the Anza Trail. Through cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with various federal, state, local, and private entities, approximately 140 miles of the trail are now officially recognized as the recreational component to the Anza Trail. An additional 150 miles of trail has not yet been officially recognized but is either on public land or has been become de facto trail and is used by the community. Recognizing additional trail segments is an ongoing process.

Although the National Historic Trail recognizes the portion of the Anza Trail between Nogales and San Francisco as being entirely within the United States, the actual trail used by the expedition began 600 miles south of the border in the Sinaloan city of Culiacán. Additionally, during the expedition, the route traveled through present-day Baja California between Yuma, Arizona and Mount Signal, California.

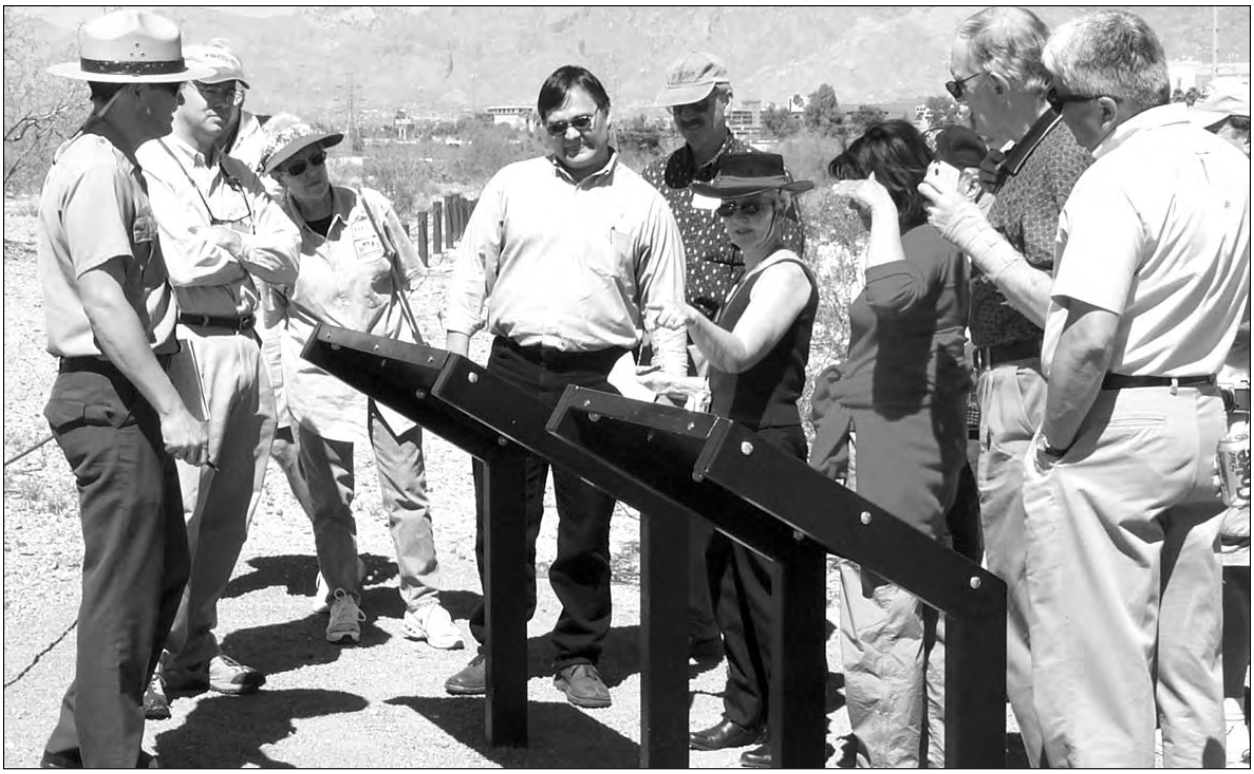
There are presently over 30 formal partnerships between the trail administration and various site managers along the trail. In many cases, these sites provide trail information and are, in effect, visitor centers and contact stations for the trail.

A Boy Scout working on a tail segment in the Cheeseboro Canyon segment of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California

Interest in the creation of a national historic trail to commemorate the Anza expedition began following the 1976 Bicentennial celebration. Equestrians, historians, and recreation advocates banded together to reenact the 1776 journey on horseback along the historic route. In 1978, Congress included the trail in an amendment to the National Trails System Act to propose funding for a feasibility study. In 1983, Congress passed and President Ronald Reagan signed Public Law 98-11 that called for a national trail study to determine the significance and desirability of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

In 1986, the National Park Service completed the study, determining that the Anza Trail met the criteria as determined in the National Trails System Act to become a National Historic Trail. In 1990, Congress passed and President George H.W. Bush signed into law PL 101-365, adding the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail to the National Trails System. This was reaffirmed in PL 102-461, on October 23, 1992 and subsequent addenda to the National Trails System Act.

The National Trails Act also calls for the Secretary of the Interior to appoint an advisory council to consult on management issues relating to the trail. In 2002, the Secretary of the Interior appointed the members of the advisory council. They met for the first time in 2003 to provide direction on the Anza Trail.



Advisory Council members discuss new interpretive waysides along the trail in Tucson, Arizona

The mission, purpose, and significance of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail are derived in large part from the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and the public input that was received as part of the Long Range Interpretive Plan meetings held in 2001 and 2002. The original enabling legislation enacted by Congress merely states the fact that the trail is comprised of the overland route used by Anza from Sonora, Mexico to San Francisco, California. Congressional testimony at the time of the act creating the trail states that much of its significance lies in the role the trail played in helping settle the west.

Trail Mission

The 1210-mile Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates, protects, marks, and interprets the route traveled by Anza during the years 1775 and 1776 from Sonora, Mexico (New Spain), to bring settlers to establish a mission and presidio at today's San Francisco, California. It is the mission of the National Park Service to promote the preservation of, public access to and enjoyment and appreciation of historic and cultural resources and associated outdoor areas related to the Anza expedition, its descendants, and the American Indians who allowed them passage.

Trail Purpose

The purpose of the Anza Trail is to preserve a significant part of the history of the southwest and provide the means to allow a diverse group of Americans to make heartfelt connections with the story of the Anza expedition and the people affected by it. The trail provides the means for visitors to have firsthand knowledge and appreciation of some of the same experiences that the Anza expedition encountered in 1775-1776. The trail is unique in that its location and historical context provide avenues for outreach to traditionally underrepresented audiences in the NPS. One of the purposes of the trail is to provide the means to connect with these groups and to give them a broader understanding and appreciation for the NPS as a whole.

Trail Significance

The Anza Trail links the stories of over a dozen different American Indian groups that were contacted by the expedition in the course of the trip. The records created by the expedition diaries paint an informative, if biased, picture of the different people who were contacted along the trail. Through these diaries, some of the stories of these cultures at the time of contact can be told.

The Anza Trail tells the story of women and children - not just soldiers and priests - and the roles they plated in the settlement of California and the overall success of the Anza expedition. Recruiting families for the expedition was an attempt to guarantee the

future success of the Spanish settlements by increasing the overall Spanish presence in Alta California.

The Anza Trail provides the opportunity to mark a historical event reflecting the migration of people and their interaction with existing cultures on the west coast during the later portion of the 18th century.

The Anza Trail was the completion of a long held Spanish plan to populate the northern frontier via an overland route connecting Sonora to Alta California and was an integral part of Spanish colonial policy in the New World.

The Anza Trail tells the story of an expedition consisting of a diverse group of people, representing a broad range of social and ethnic groups. The people of the Anza expedition are a reflection of the Spanish frontiers of the late 18th century. In many ways, they mirror the diverse communities that line the Anza Trail today.

The Anza Trail story shows that Anza displayed remarkable leadership in bringing so many people safely over a little-known route in a potentially hostile environment. The successful arrival of nearly 300 colonists, soldiers, and their families at the Monterey Presidio was largely due to Anza's planning, direction, and guidance.

The Anza Trail runs through some of the poorest counties in the United States. In these areas, the Anza Trail is the only National Park unit within 100 miles of the historic corridor. The Anza Trail has the unique opportunity to reach out to these communities both with the Anza Trail story and with the recreational opportunities afforded through the trail.

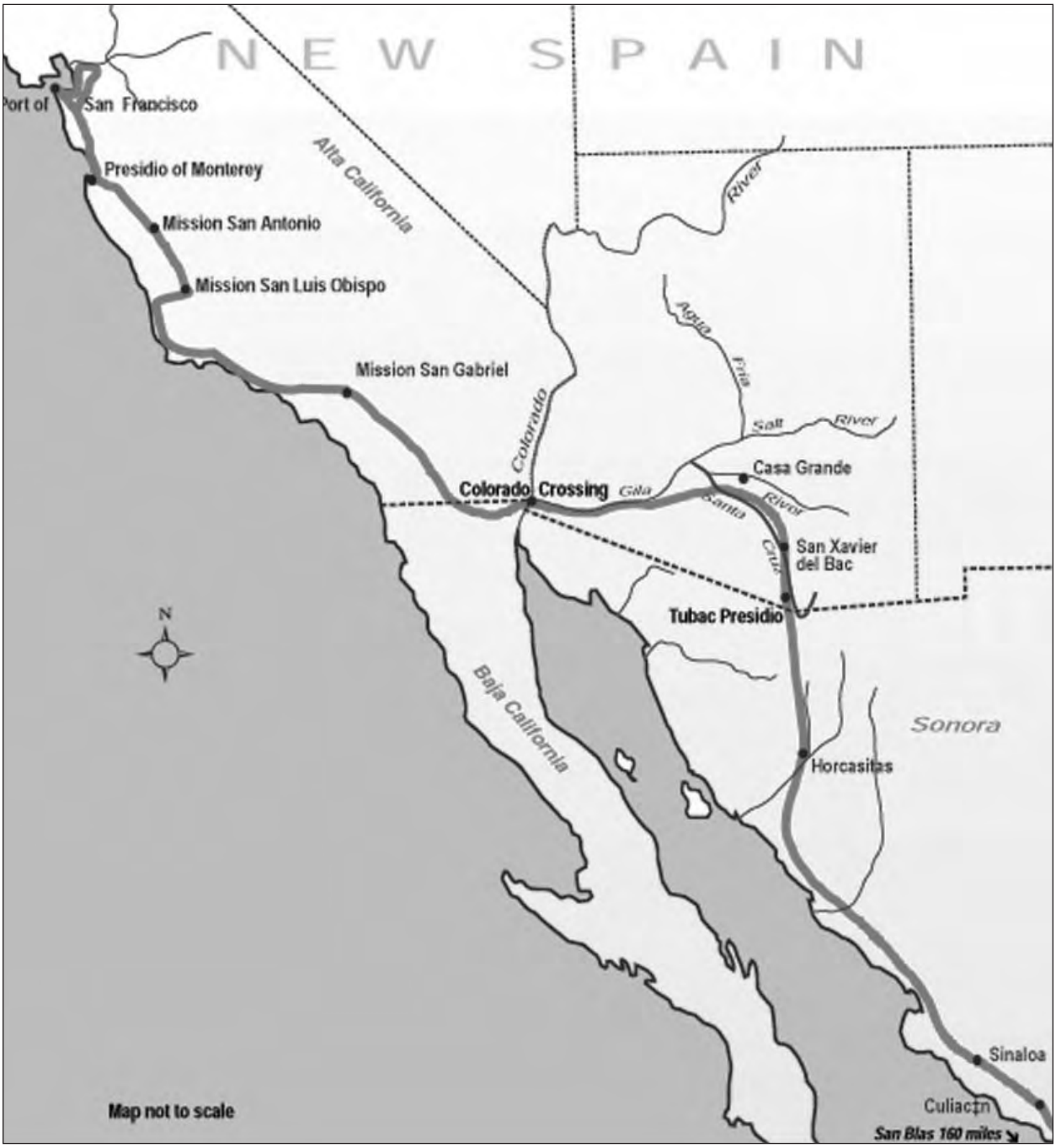
By 2020, thousands of people will knowingly use the Anza Trail each year. They will be able to start their journey in Mexico where Anza first recruited members for the expedition. The visitor will be able to travel a well-marked trail connecting interpretive facilities that provide a variety of perspectives on one of the most epic events in the history of North America. The story of Juan Bautista de Anza and the colonists who followed him from Mexico to San Francisco will come alive through signs, living history programs, multi-media museum exhibits, and school curricula. Those that follow in the expedition's footsteps will discover places that the settlers saw, as well as landscapes that have been transformed partially because of their actions. A journey along the trail will provide insight into a vanished age when history was written by a small band of settlers headed for an unknown home on the edge of what was the end of the Spanish Empire. The Anza trail will draw together the rich heritages of Spain and Mexico in what is ultimately a uniquely American story exposing a broad and diverse range of visitors to its story and resources. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will be an established, well-known and respected institution. A broad range of partners and volunteers will provide continued support for the interpretation of this important American story.

Children celebrating Posadas at the Martinez Adobe, Contra Costa County, California

In 1774, Spain's hold on *Alta California* was tenuous at best. Although sparsely populated, the lower portion of California - *Baja California* – had a growing number of missions and pueblos. But in *Alta California* – from San Diego north – five inadequately staffed missions and two presidios were all that stood between these remote Spanish holdings and potential takeover by Russian or English forces. Even more troubling, these distant bastions of the Spanish crown were dependent on immigration for future growth. They were staffed almost exclusively by priests and soldiers, most of whom had not yet brought their families north from Loreto and the mainland. Although a few women had made the trek up from Mexico and some of the Spanish soldiers were marrying indigenous wives, the *Alta California* frontier was still primarily male dominated as far as the Spanish were concerned. Coupled with these population constraints, *Alta California* was still very much dependent on Mexico for essential supplies. Although some of the settlements, such as mission San Gabriel, had shown remarkable success at growing crops and raising livestock, *Alta California* was still a long way from self-sufficiency. Annual supply shipments from Mexico were an essential part of life in *Alta California*. After two and a half centuries of Spanish rule, less than a 170 Spaniards called *Alta California* home by the end of 1774.

Living on the frontier, Juan Bautista de Anza was familiar with the challenges of life on the edge of an empire. Born near the presidio at Fronteras on the Sonoran frontier in 1736, he knew the important role the Spanish military outposts played in helping to protect civilians living in remote areas. Although Spain had established a significant presence in northern Sonora over a century before Anza's birth, the deserts to the north and land conflicts with the indigenous tribes in the area made further northward settlement difficult and dangerous. Anza's father had been an early advocate for creating a land route to *Alta California*. Dying when Anza was only three, it is unknown if he passed this idea on to his son. But Anza did follow in his father's footsteps by becoming a military officer. He quickly rose as a member of the Spanish military establishment, entering the militia at the age of 15, the cavalry at 18, and becoming captain of the presidio of Tubac by 23. He was quite familiar with the area along the northern frontier, the indigenous tribes that lived there, and the challenges that needed to be faced when trying to cross it. When the time eventually came to seek out a route across the deserts to bring colonists to California, Anza was well positioned to lead the expedition.

With the permission of the Spanish viceroy in Mexico City in 1772, Anza organized and paid for an exploratory trip to see if an overland passage would actually be possible. With a small cadre of soldiers, priests, and translators, he successfully traveled a route from the presidio at Tubac across the Sonoran Desert to the Colorado River. Along the way, he established what would develop into a long lasting relationship with Chief Palma of the Quechan people, creating the framework for support that would prove crucial for the actual expedition. After a failed attempt to cross the desert through the Imperial Sand Dunes, he successfully navigated a southern route through the desert.



"All the foregoing having been arranged and noted; Mass having been chanted with all the solemnity possible on the Sunday preceding for the purpose of invoking the divine aid in this expedition, all its members being present; and the Most Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, under the advocation of her Immaculate Conception, the Prince Señor San Miguel, and San Francisco de Assís having been named as its protectors, at eleven today the march was begun toward the north."

- Juan Bautista de Anza, October 23, 1775

Making his way though the Santa Rosa Mountains, he arrived at the newly created mission in San Gabriel, showing the feasibility of his plan. With a small retinue of soldiers, he rode to the presidio at Monterey to become better acquainted with the route for the ultimate colonizing expedition.

Once he knew the route was possible, he returned to Mexico City to seek permission from the viceroy for an overland expedition accompanied by families. With permission from Viceroy Don Antonio Maria Bucarelli y Ursua, he began the task of assembling the families to settle in the Bay Area. Beginning in Culiacán, Sinaloa, Anza moved north, recruiting a total of 30 families to take part in the expedition. They came from small villages as well as from a variety of backgrounds. Some were descendants of families from Europe; others came from the indigenous people of northern Mexico. Some of them were Spanish descendants of the Moors who had emigrated to the New World over the centuries, while others were the descendants of the African slaves who had been brought to work in eastern New Spain. In short, they were a diverse assemblage of the Spanish population living in Sinaloa and Sonora in the later half of the 18th century. They were a mix of races and cultures that had been coming to and living in New Spain for almost three centuries. When the expedition finally gathered at Tubac, nearly 300 soldiers, vaqueros, tradesmen, women, children, and priests assembled to begin the trek that would take them to their new home. Almost 200 of these travelers would eventually make their permanent home in *Alta California*

The expedition was like a moving city of humanity making its way across the desert. The normal functions of life did not stop as the expedition headed west. Women became pregnant, children were born, and even one person died en route. Although the expedition averaged about fifteen miles a day, Anza did allow extra time for rests during periods of sickness. But even then, the families needed to tend to and care for the nearly 1000 horses, stock animals, and cattle that accompanied them along the way. They needed to be fed, clothes had to be mended, and water and fuel sought. When there was spiritual hunger, they turned to the expedition's priest, Father Font, who provided daily services and moral guidance. Font, as well as Anza, also filled the role as trip journalist. They took time out daily to keep diaries documenting their progress, spiritual dilemmas, and interaction with the many indigenous tribes they encountered along the way. These journals paint a picture — albeit through their eyes — of life on the frontier that captures the images of Arizona and California as they were explored and as new cultures were contacted. Although the expedition provided new daily challenges, life on the Spanish frontier had prepared them in many ways for the journey that they were making.

Often using the major river ways as travel corridors, the expedition slowly made its way to the ultimate destination in Monterey. Using the Santa Cruz and the Gila River as guides across the Arizona desert, they reached the Colorado River where they were supported by Chief Palma and his tribe. With considerable effort, his people helped the expedition cross the river where they were forced to make the difficult trek across the

Colorado Desert. Slowly but surely, they worked their way across the desert, through the canyons covered with a layer of winter snow, and up over the mountains to the San Gabriel Mission. From this point north, they followed the path that would eventually become the El Camino Real and link all of the missions. With stops at the San Luis Obispo de Tolosa and San Antonio de Padua Missions, the group finally came to rest at the Monterey Presidio on March 10, 1776 – six months after they had left Tubac.

As the expedition rested and became acclimated to the *Alta California* coast, Anza set to the task of determining the location of the new San Francisco presidio and mission. Joined by Font and a small group of soldiers, they traveled to San Francisco and surveyed the area. He quickly determined the best sites for the presidio and mission and left San Francisco to explore the East Bay. Directed by the viceroy to determine if there was a river flowing into the bay, they followed the shoreline south to the tip of the bay and then up the eastern shore. Arriving at Carquinez Strait, they continued east along the shoreline, unable to determine whether there was indeed a river flowing into the bay. As his men became increasingly bogged down in the tulles, Anza abandoned the quest and headed south, to return to Monterey. From there, he left Lieutenant Moraga in charge of the expedition and Anza and his soldiers made their way back to Mexico along the Anza Trail.

Costumed riders participating in the annual Pasados festival at the San Francisco Presidio, San Francisco, California

Mission San Xavier del Bac, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

In summer, the settlers moved from Monterey to San Francisco. They first built a presidio for protection and later, aided by the Ohlone people, began construction on the Mission de San Francisco de Asís. Within a year, as their community became more established, some moved south to help with the establishment of the settlement and missions in San José and Santa Clara.

The Anza Trail effectively doubled the Spanish population of *Alta California* in 1776. Together with the next major movement of colonists along the trail in 1781, the trail succeeded in bringing a sufficient number of settlers to *Alta California* to provide the resources necessary to firmly establish a Spanish foothold on the edge of the empire. With the route having only been opened for five years, the expedition of 1781 would be the final major Spanish migration along the Anza Trail. The goodwill that Anza had built up with Chief Palma and the Quechan people dissolved quickly during Anza's absence. Anger over a variety of issues led to open hostility between the Quechan people and the Spanairds living at the mission sites that had been developed at Yuma. With the deaths of a number of the soldiers and priests at the site, Spain would never again use the Anza Trail as a means of bringing colonists to *Alta California*. But by this point, with the added people from the Anza Expedition and the 1781 group helping to build and establish the growing number of presidios, missions, and pueblos, the main goal of the Anza Trail had been achieved. *Alta California* was firmly a part of the Spanish Empire.

Interpretive themes describe the essence of what a trail is and why it should exist. They should hold true in some degree for each segment of the trail. Through an understanding of the themes, the visitor will develop an appreciation for the trail's significance and will make the connection to the trail that fosters stewardship of the trail and of the National Parks.

These themes are derived directly from the input of the stakeholders along the trail. They are the crucial building blocks that will be used in developing the interpretive media and programs that connect visitors with the Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail. Interpreters will use these themes to create exhibits, publications, and all other forms of media related to the trail. Although sub-themes may be developed, these interpretive themes represent the key elements to communicating the Anza Story.

The themes are not listed in order of importance. Each one is equally valid and speaks for an important element that makes the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail a distinct and significant part of the National Park Service.

1. The Anza expedition settlers came from varied cultural backgrounds. These people and their stories live on today through their descendants and their legacy.

2. Anza's planning, perseverance, and charisma provided the dynamic leadership that was necessary for the success of the expedition and for opening a route across Arizona and the California desert.

3.The women and children on the Anza Expedition were important components to the overall success of the trip and were key to the eventual settlement of Spanish *Alta California*.

4. The Anza Trail represents a universal story of migrants crossing great distances and enduring tremendous hardships in the hope of a better way of life.

5. The eventual expansion of the Spanish settlements that resulted from the Anza Trail came at the expense of indigenous peoples and their cultures. Although many Native American customs and people were eventually incorporated into and enriched Spanish colonial life, the long lasting changes caused by the arrival of the Anza settlers forever compromised the indigenous cultures of California and Arizona.

6. The Anza expedition contributed to the introduction of new land uses, plants, and animals to the California landscape, setting in motion long-term ecological changes that have altered the regions' landscape and biological systems.

7. The tensions between Spain and the other European powers of the time were pivotal in the viceroy's decision to attempt the expedition and settlement at San Francisco in order to protect the possessions in *Alta California*.

Located on the auto tour route, La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California

A hiker and her granddaughter exploring the grounds and the historical landscape at the La Purisma Mission

The Visitor Experience Goals were developed through interviews with stakeholders in researching the Long Range Interpretive Plan. Although this plan deals primarily with interpretive concerns, a number of operational issues were raised by stakeholders and will be included as well following the interpretive goals. Many of the stakeholders felt strongly that there was an inherent connection that takes place between actually being on the trail and interpreting the Anza story. The idea of having a continuous trail that connected with many of the historic sites on the trail, running from Culiacán to San Francisco – even one that did not necessarily follow the exact historic route – was seen as crucial. As a result, certain operational elements are included with the LRIP.

As the various components of the LRIP are implemented, these goals will be realized. They are not listed in order of importance.

Interpretive and Education Visitor Experience Goals

Visitors will have interpretive opportunities to learn more about each of the trail themes.

Children and adults will experience educational programs about the trail both in and out of classrooms.

Visitors will have the opportunity to experience living history presentations at various sites along the trail.

Visitors will encounter knowledgeable staff or trained volunteers who can provide accurate information and help coordinate Anza Trail events.

Visitors will have the opportunity to experience interpretation through public art projects along the trail.

Teachers will have curriculum-based materials to introduce students to the trail's significance.

Trail visitors will be able to find the route and know the difference between the historic and recreational segments.

Visitors will experience a sense of trail continuity in the various interpretive media displayed at various sites.

Visitors will be able to locate significant historic trail sites that tell the Anza story.

Visitors will have a wide variety of interpretive and educational resources that will be accessible to a broad audience.

Operational Visitor Experience Goals

The visitor will have varied recreational experiences in both rural and urban settings along the trail.

Visitors will be able to follow a well-marked auto tour route.

Trail users will be able to hike and ride in historical and wilderness settings as well as urban and developed ones.

Equestrians, hikers, and bicyclists will be able to use the trail.

The trail will provide a continuous link between its origins in northern Mexico and its terminus in the Bay Area, while providing opportunities to connect with other recreation and historic trails along its route.

To the greatest degree possible, the trail will be accessible to a broad range of potential users. Whenever feasible, exhibits and the recreational trail will be designed to follow the principles of universal design.

Along the trail in Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County, California

Background

In the decade since the Anza Trail was added to the National Trails System, the National Park Service has followed a systematic process to create and staff the trail. In 1992, the NPS hired a planner to complete the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (CMP). With the publication of the CMP in 1996, the NPS hired a long-distance trail administrator who was replaced in 1998 by a superintendent to administer the trail and begin the implementation of the plan. During that period, certification of recreational trail components and sites along the trail began. To increase outreach and trail recognition, NPS staff created and distributed trail brochures in Spanish and English. An NPS web site was developed to connect visitors electronically to the trail. Using the Challenge Cost Share program, a number of interpretive programs and exhibits were sponsored along the length of the trail, including Web de Anza – an interactive web-based learning system. In 2001, the trail hired an interpretive specialist to begin work on the long-range interpretive plan as well as provide additional interpretive media and programs to the public.

Pre-Visit Materials

Information for visitors planning to come to the trail is available by phone, mail, and the Internet. Phone lines are available for questions in English, in Spanish, and via fax. There are two Internet sites to help visitors coming to the trail. The NPS-sponsored site provides general trail information as well as links to other NPS sites along the trail. Additionally, park planning documents are available for review on the site. The second site – Web de Anza – is sponsored by the University of Oregon and provides a much more detailed historical review of the trail and the Anza story. Specifically, it offers English and Spanish translations of the expedition journals as well as well as curriculum that can be used by both Spanish and English speaking instructors. The site primarily addresses the life and times of Anza and is not well integrated into the NPS or the Anza Trail. The NPS is currently working to achieve this integration.

There are three different glossy trail brochures available by mail or for pick up from a trail partner. Two are the standard NPS Unigrid design – one in Spanish, the other in English – depicting a general map of the trail and some of its history. The brochure is now seven years old and contains numerous errors relating to contact information. There are no plans to reissue this brochure once the existing stores have been distributed. The third brochure was published in 2002 and is designed as an auto tour guide. It offers a more detailed map, a full representation of the auto route, current information, information about Anza, and recreational opportunities on the trail. The brochure is predominantly in English, although it contains Spanish translations of the journal quotes.

There are site bulletins for three of the counties along the trail, one for the driving trail in California, and another one for the Amtrak Coast Starlight route along the Anza Trail. These have been printed as needed and have not seen a wide distribution. Detailed maps from the CMP of the entire length of the trail are available for visitors as needed but are not widely distributed.

Interpretive Exhibits

On their own and through funding with the Challenge Cost Share Program, partners along the trail have created and displayed a variety of interpretive exhibits. The majority of the exhibits are waysides along portions of existing recreational trail or at historical sites associated with the trail. The design in these panels fluctuates greatly from site to site. For example, panels along the Tumacácori-Tubac segment of the trail include etched aluminum signs protected by wooden shade ramadas. Along the river walk in Tucson, the signage includes embedded fiberglass and baked enamel. At Yuma Crossing, signs are etched aluminum while in BLM managed areas in Imperial County the trail is commemorated with brass and stone markers. There are approximately three-dozen separate areas along the trail that commemorate the Anza Trail with wayside exhibits (See Summary of Anza Related Materials).

Wayside guidelines were developed by the NPS in 1998 for all national trails and these suggestions slowly began to make their way into exhibit designs. With the publication of the NPS Message Project in 2000, the trail staff has begun to design signage that is generally consistent with that used by other NPS sites. Of the signs that have been installed since then, all have followed a similar design to allow the trail visitor to see the similarities and know that they are on a continuous trail. Because of the nature of the partnership between local managers and the NPS, the trail administration has allowed local designers a great deal of freedom in creating waysides that are compatible with constraints caused by budgets, locality, and climate.

For decades, various historic groups have independently installed plaques and exhibits concerning the Anza expedition. Specifically, *E Clampus Vitus* and the California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation, joined by concerned citizens and historical societies, built and funded nearly a dozen monuments to the Anza expedition throughout the state. During the 1976 reenactment, bronze markers were placed at a number of the historic campsites along the Anza Trail. Today, a small number of these markers are still on display but many have been removed over the decades.

Although interpretive exhibits have typically been small trailside panels, in 2002, Anza Trail partner North East Trees used matching Challenge Cost Share funds to help install an 80 by 40 yard mural along the banks of the Los Angeles River. The mural is visible from vehicles on Interstate 5 and depicts themes from both the Anza Expedition and indigenous people from near the river.

Two traveling exhibits are in use by the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona and the Amigos

de Anza. These are generally set up at festivals and fairs that are attended by the groups. They consist of three 3'x 2' panels depicting images, maps, and text appropriate to the area. Amigos de Anza has designed and uses a wall size traveling display depicting the entire Anza Trail and the various reenactments.

A handful of partner museums and visitor centers along the trail have exhibits interpreting some component of the Anza Expedition. Tubac State Historic Park, the Peralta Adobe in San José, and Peralta Hacienda in Oakland each have exhibits about the trail and the expedition. Since many sites act on their own in designing museum exhibits to interpret this period in history, there are likely many more exhibits at visitor centers and museums that are as yet unidentified by the NPS.

Office Facilities

Headquarters for the Anza Trail is located in the Pacific West Regional Office of the National Park Service in Oakland, California. It is situated within the historic travel corridor used by the Anza expedition during its trip through the East Bay. On rare occasions, visitors seek out the office to learn more about the trail. Due to security and a lack of visible signage, there are virtually no walk-in visitors. There are limited exhibits and facilities at the Regional Office for visitors.

Personal Services

With a staff of one or two people, the Anza Trail has had a limited impact with ranger-led interpretive activities. With no interpretive prospectus, activities have been guided by requests from the public for programs and activities. Trail volunteers have been the main driving force behind the majority of the Anza Trail's interpretive activities. The following services have been provided:

School Programs – In the past, a limited number of volunteers provided in-school programs, typically in costume, to tell the trail story. These often provided orientation and were accompanied by slides. Since 2001, NPS staff has provided an increased number of curriculum-based lesson plans in schools. These have been in Spanish and English and have typically been for the fourth grade. They have included trail-hiking experiences as well.

Special Audiences-Beginning in 2002, the trail has started to provide programs appropriate for disabled students in both classroom and trail settings.

Scheduled Walks-Volunteers have hosted a number of walks along the trail in the past. In coordination with other NPS sites, trail staff has also given a limited number of hikes.

Formal Programs-As time allows, trail staff has presents a number of programs to various civic, historic, and hiking groups. These have often included slides or Power Point programs.

Festivals and Fairs-The Anza Trail's two support groups, the Amigos de Anza and the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona, have regularly staffed information tables at festivals along the trail over the last decade. To a limited degree, NPS staff has participated in some functions.

Equestrian Programs-Volunteers through Amigos de Anza have provided living history programs at public gatherings to offer a visual representation of the Anza Expedition. Equestrian groups have done similar activities in Tubac.

Driving Tour

Highway signs marking the Anza Trail route were installed in California in 2001-2002. The large, brown signs mark the general trail route from Winterhaven, California, to the trail's end at the San Francisco Bay. Although the CMP calls for additional signage to mark the route from Nogales to Yuma, Arizona, this project is on hold indefinitely as the NPS and Arizona Department of Transportation determine appropriate signage for the driving route.

Cooperating Association

In 2001, the Western National Park Association became the official cooperating association to represent the trail. In the past, they have published a 16-page booklet in Spanish and English on the Anza Trail. Most recently, they oversaw the design and production of the trail's new auto route brochure. In 2003, the trail administration made their first request for a WNPA sponsored publication.

Trail Associations, Volunteers in Parks, and Partners

As is true with all national trails, volunteers and partners have done the majority of work providing outreach to potential trail visitors. Concerned volunteers came together in a grassroots movement to urge the creation of the National Trail following the 1976 reenactment.

There are two organizations that were established by volunteers to support the Anza Trail. In California, the Amigos de Anza act as a proponent for the trail and help to tell the Anza story with equestrian programs. Led by trail pioneer George Cardinet, the group organized the initial reenactment and eventually urged Congress to create the national trail. At various times, Amigos de Anza had members and representatives along the length of the California segment of the trail. They established the initial contacts with the Mexican government to plant the seeds for an international trail. With representation throughout the state, it was hoped that this organization would grow to provide the structure to support the trail in California. The Amigos were a key support group in urging the Millennium Trail designation for the Anza Trail.

The Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona hopes to serve much the same purpose. The organization formed in 1992 as a tax-exempt 501 [c][3] with a core group of supporters creating a working recreation trail linking Tubac and Tumacácori. With branches in each of the five counties along the trail, the Coalition helps push for new trail as well as tell the Anza story. They have emphasized both supporting cultural outreach as well as installing additional segments of recreation trail. They were also key in helping to get the Anza Trail named as a Millennium Trail.

Without the work performed by these organizations, the Anza Trail would not exist today. They have advocated for and created a new recreational trail along the Anza route. On the trail's southern end on the Santa Cruz River, the Coalition has created and maintained some of the most striking and widely used stretches of trail along the entire route. In Pima County, they have coordinated with county officials for the creation of a master trail plan for the Anza Trail from one end of the county to the other. The Coalition sponsored cultural celebrations at Casa Grande Ruins and Yuma that recognized the roles of indigenous people and the Spanish on the Anza Trail. In California, the Amigos organized and supported both the 1976 and the 1996 reenactments of the Anza expedition. They consistently provide outreach in the form of their equestrian programs and participation at fairs and festivals. They have also been supportive in pursuing recreational trails in communities like Atascadero and others. Work performed by these associations has allowed the public to discover the Anza Trail.

As the trail continues to grow and mature, both organizations need to reevaluate their roles in the trail's future. One of the biggest challenges to both of these groups is how to broaden their reach. In California, in recent years the effect of Amigos de Anza has been limited to the East Bay counties of the Bay Area. Here, they have concentrated almost exclusively on equestrian activities. In Arizona, the Coalition's efforts are centered on Pima and Santa Cruz Counties with virtually no active membership in western Arizona. Neither of the organizations presently generates sufficient income to carry on without annual funds from the NPS VIP program or other ONPS funds. Finding ways to broaden their appeal and increase their cash flow will be necessary if they are to remain relevant in their roles of being broad statewide organizations and tools for interpreting the trail.

Outside of the associations, the Anza Trail has a limited number of VIPs who help work on trail issues. Each year, a number of trail advocates, including Boy Scouts, Eagle Scouts, and equestrian groups, volunteer to sign and maintain recreational trail segments. A lack of staff to manage a more active VIP program has hampered the expansion of this potential source of help.

Partnerships with a variety of organizations along the trail are helping provide interpretation along the trail. Some of the ongoing partnerships are:

Pima County Arizona – Creating a trail master plan and building a recreational trail along the Santa Cruz River.

Amtrak and the South Coast Railroad Museum – Providing onboard interpretation to thousands of passengers along the Anza Trail and the Coast Starlight from Santa Barbara to San Luis Obispo through the NPS Trails and Rails program.

Northeast Trees – Trail building, murals, and interpretive waysides along the Los Angeles River and the Anza Trail.

California State Parks – Supporting the Anza Trail in interpretation and trail signage in the 22 state parks that intersect the trail.

Arizona State Parks – Interpretive Exhibits at Yuma Crossing Historic Park, Picacho Peak, and Tubac Presidio Historic Park as well as the annual Anza Days festival.

City of Calabasas – Creation of Juan Bautista de Anza City Park and support the annual Anza pageant.

Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia (INAH) – Working to create a driving route along the Anza Trail in Mexico.

Hayward Historical Society – Developing lesson plans that can be used by teachers as well as create interpretive panels for local trail segments.

Additionally, the trail has cultivated partnerships with other National Park sites, including Tumacácori National Historical Park, Case Grande Ruins National Monument, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park, Pinnacles National Monument, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Presidio of San Francisco, and John Muir National Historic Site. The trail also has partnerships with city governments, non-profits, museums, and historical societies. With a limited staff, the trail has not always been able to realize the benefits of these partnerships.

Staffing

Trail Superintendent (GS-12) – Responsible for the overall management of the National Historic Trail and coordinating efforts of partners.

Interpretive Specialist (GS-11) – Responsible for creating and coordinating interpretive media in the most efficient way.

The Anza Trail runs through three Mexican states and 19 Arizona and California counties. At times, it is a historic trace meandering along a desert arroyo, used by a lone horseman once a week. At others, it is a well-established hiking trail adjacent to a river. Sometimes, the trail is an old dirt road crossing through a creosote desert. At other times, the trail marks the intersection of two major interstate highways with thousands of people in vehicles rushing by every hour. The trail runs along railroad tracks, through military bases, across off-road vehicle havens, and on the beach. It is as diverse as the thousands of users who walk, ride, and drive along its route each year.

Visitors to the Trail

For a number of years, several long-distance trails have attempted to fully grasp their user base. The Anza Trail was chosen by national trails administrators in 2002 to test out a visitor survey system similar to the one used in other NPS units. Using volunteers to pass out visitor information cards at a popular trail segment in Tucson and a historical site in San José, authors of the study hoped to get a better idea of the typical user along the Anza Trail. Because of the limited number of responses that were received, the results were statistically inconclusive and unusable. The administration for the national trails system is presently researching ways to conduct visitor use surveys that will convey useful information concerning visitor satisfaction and experience of the user base.

Because of a lack of scientific evidence, the trail administration relies on first-hand information and input from volunteers and partners to have a general idea about trail use. Since the Anza Trail speaks to so many different audiences, each of them uses the trail in a different way. For example, many descendants of the Anza Expedition use the trail as a means to acknowledge publicly their ties with Spain, Mexico, and American Indian groups that participated in the trip. *Los Californianos*, the heritage association of the descendants of California immigrants from Mexico and Spain before 1848, meets annually along the trail in the San Francisco Presidio to celebrate and recognize the founding of San Francisco. Residents of Calabasas, Tucson, Tubac, and Nogales have used the trail to acknowledge the anniversary of the Anza Expedition passing through their communities with local cultural festivals. Near Gilroy, the trail has provided the means for a local charity fun run and foot race. The Anza Trail means many different things to the communities that are touched by its path.

Observations by trail staff over the last two years have shown visitors to the recreational trail doing the things that one might expect on any national trail. Hiking, bird watching, biking, and horse riding are the most commonly observed activities. Virtually all of the trail users that have been informally contacted by trail staff have come from the surrounding areas. In areas with a large number of tourists, such as Tubac, a higher portion of out of town visitors use the trail. By and large, demographically, trail users have not reflected the general make up of the surrounding communities. The trail segments along

the Rio Honda and the Los Angeles River in Whittier and Los Angeles have proven the exception to the rule. In these areas, the trail also serves as a commute corridor for pedestrians, which may have something to do with the dynamics of trail visitors. But this has not been the case in most of the other trail segments. All of these observations are circumstantial and come from general assessments by park rangers on the trail. But, until more comprehensive studies are conducted, this is the only evidence the NPS has of the trail's user base.

Over the last decade, some users of the trail are drawn to it by its link to history. Unlike other historical trails which possess rut marks and actual evidence of history, there are a limited number of locations on the trail where there is sufficient documentation showing that the expedition actually passed by that spot. Tubac, Tumacácori, San Xavier del Bac, Casa Grande, Yuma Crossing, Coyote Canyon in Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Bautista Canyon, and four of the missions were all visited by Anza. Members of the Anza expedition built additional sites, such as various haciendas, adobes, and missions, after their arrival. All of these are destinations on the trail that have traditionally drawn historians, scholars, and descendants of the expedition. The trail also passes through many relatively pristine portions of rural California and Arizona. In these areas, the historical landscape often remains intact, painting a picture of the view that greeted the Anza expedition two centuries ago. These areas have drawn visitors interested in experiencing wilderness settings.

For many, the Anza Trail is a focal point for recreation in areas lacking other trail-related outlets. In Atascadero in San Luis Obispo County, trail advocates and users have typically been equestrians looking for areas in which to use their horses, runners and hikers looking for a natural setting, and those interested in preserving local history. It has also included naturalists looking for wildlife observation venues in areas with rapid urban expansion and sprawl. Along the Los Angeles River, the Anza Trail has been one of the mechanisms that brings outdoor recreation to an urban setting. Morning walkers, equestrians, commuters, and children use it for a variety of purposes. Intended as an opportunity to experience the river, people today use it as a way to get to work, school, or exercise. This has also been the case along the Santa Cruz River trail segment in Tucson. Due to its proximity to a number of housing communities, the trail has become an alternative to driving. Local junior and senior high schools use the trail as a way of promoting physical fitness programs. During the school year, coaches use the hiking trails as jogging paths for their students.

In other areas, users may not even realize that they are on the Anza Trail. Along the Santa Barbara and Ventura County coasts, although the trail is often marked, it is used predominantly by walkers and vacationers who use it in order to see the coast or get to surf spots and not necessarily because it is a historic trail. Visitors to the Santa Monica Mountains often have no idea that they are hiking on a component of the Anza Trail but are more interested in the hiking or riding experience.

With the recent publication of the driving guide and installation of the Anza signs along

the highways, the trail is seeing an increase in the number of visitors who are driving the route. From the letters and telephone calls received by trail staff, these visitors tend to be retired Americans who may have already experienced a similar driving experience on another national trail. They have the additional time necessary to leisurely explore the trail at their own pace.

Finally, the Anza Trail has been a traditional travel corridor between Mexico and the United States. The route from Hermosillo, Sonora to Tucson, Arizona has been a natural travel course for centuries. When the Anza Expedition moved up the route in 1775, they were following a well-established trek that had been used by indigenous people and Spanish settlers for centuries. Today, travelers still follow the same route to bring people and trade into the United States. Because of a lack of signage and other interpretive materials along the route, most people are unaware of the historical significance of the route. The hiking trails along the border are still used to a large degree by immigrants moving north from Mexico. This is also the case in other border regions, including the area near the Colorado River, north of Signal Mountain near Calexico, and into the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicle Recreation Area. Users in these areas camp out along the trail at a higher degree than in any other section of the route. With the increase in immigrant traffic has come a corresponding increase in activity from the US Border Patrol along the trail segments. This has included both foot and motorized vehicle patrol along trail segments.

Visitors to Historic Sites

A number of historic sites are now associated with the Anza Trail. In some cases, they are national or state parks sites, such as Tumacácori National Historical Park or Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, which draw their own traditional park user base. Those park sites along the trail's southern end from Nogales to Borrego Springs have traditionally drawn a late fall to spring snowbird population of retirees. Additionally, the public lands in the California desert include a sizable number of off-road vehicle users during holiday periods and on weekends. In the parks along the California coast, there is more year-round visitation and a more diverse user base. In addition to the traditional wintertime retirees, the coastal parks see an increase in a mixed urban audience on the weekends as well as sizable minority of international visitors throughout the year.

Historic sites and museums associated with the trail have a user base more specific to their regions and missions. For example, the Peralta Hacienda in Oakland makes an effort to reach out to a diverse ethnic and economic audience in the neighborhood near the site by offering after school and weekend programs geared towards school age children and their parents. Other locations, like the Dunes Center in Guadalupe, California, are used by student groups from the area around the site. They also draw in visitors interested in the natural history specific to the dunes. Historical societies, local museums, and chambers of commerce offer information specific to their respective areas and collectively bring in a diverse group to the trail.

Some visitors are drawn to sites with active living history programs. At various locations in southern Arizona, in San Diego, and in Santa Barbara, groups of volunteers assemble in period costumes to convey to the visitor what life would have been like in the late 18th century.

Virtual Visitors

Most of the young visitors to the "Anza Trail" arrive in their classrooms. In the past, this has been part of classroom programs, lesson plans, or through a component of the state curriculum. Today, an increasing number of these children get their information about Anza from the World Wide Web. Although what they see and read may inspire some of them to one day go ahead and visit the trail, for many, the Internet may be their only connection with the Anza Trail. Curriculum in both Arizona and California for the fourth grade specifically addresses and includes portions of the Anza Trail themes. As a result, children connect to the Anza Story via the Web de Anza and through the NPS-sponsored web site as part of their schoolwork. Since many of the resources are available in Spanish as well as English, the Anza Trail web audience has included children in Mexico as well as the United States.

The World Wide Web opens a door to children to easily discover more about the trail and ways that it can resonate in their lives.

Children participating in a classroom living history program in Nogales, Arizona

The recommendations and strategies were developed based on public input during the stakeholder meetings that led to the long-range interpretive plan. They offer a broad range of suggestions that address a variety of media, personnel issues, and partnerships as they relate to interpretation of the Anza Trail. They provide the framework that will help communicate the trail themes to the visiting public.

The recommendations are divided into three separate phases. Phase one addresses the immediate needs for the trail by 2005. They are specific to creating a sufficient base of accurate resources so that future interpretive media will be accurate. This first phase also serves to communicate general information about the trail to people that live in proximity to it. Phase two of the plan will be achieved by 2008. This segment builds on the achievements of phase one, moving from information to interpretation. With more people knowing about the trail, it channels that support into a more active volunteer program. Phase three of the plan will be implemented in 2013 and will be marked by broad recognition of what the Anza Trail is and what it signifies thematically. Partnerships will have continued to broaden and will extend to Mexico. A self-sustaining volunteer program and sufficient sources of funding will help implement a full range of interpretive media.

These phases set the general course for achieving the interpretive vision on the Anza Trail. Each phase will build on the accomplishments of the previous one, but not exclusively. Some recommendations are dependent on the completion of previous recommendations. This will allow the trail administration to move ahead on projects in Phase II and III while still working on some of the Phase I recommendations. As various partnerships and funding opportunities arise, the trail will also take advantage of those situations to help fulfill future goals.

The recommendations are listed in the following tables. The subsequent text includes a more comprehensive explanation of the recommendations.

Phase 1 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2005

By 2005, the majority of the residents living near the historic route will have a greater overall knowledge about the existence of the Anza Trail. Trail partners and those interested in the Anza story will have access to accurate information about the expedition, Spanish colonial history, and the American Indians along the route.

Goal	Actions	Implementation
The NPS will become a principal and authoritative resource for information on the Anza Trail and its related themes	Create a system of review for all interpretive materials	• Recruit members from specific tribal, cultural, and educational groups to review trail related materials
	Compile existing resources about Anza and related themes and seek out additional sources to fill information gaps	• Publish all Anza related materials on a central web site • Use the Noticias newsletter to publish more historical stories • Create a *Frequently Asked Questions* log for the web site that will serve as the authoritative source • Create general information and press packets
	Analyze Trail user base and determine demographics	• Using interns and volunteers, create a database of users along the trail to better create interpretive tools for appropriate audiences • Determine if the Anza Trail is being used by diverse audiences

	Determine correct trail delineation for potential recreational trail segments	• Create a digital database of the historic, auto, and recreational trails using GIS.
Expand General Knowledge of the Anza Trail Through the Use of Appropriate Interpretive Media	Distribute basic interpretive standards to all associated Anza Trail sites	• Wayside and exhibit standards • Publication standards • Americans with Disabilities Act requirements for interpretive materials, trails, and facilities
	Complete Auto Route signage	• Develop an action plan with ADOT to finish signage
	Develop and distribute printed materials	• At least one site bulletin for each county • Continued distribution and publication of the Anza Trail Auto Guide • Quarterly publication of *Noticias* • Teacher packets with lesson plans and basic Anza Information

	Develop and Use More Appropriate Internet Media	• Create and publish downloadable maps of the historic and recreational trails • Create a web based virtual trail that visitors could use from home to explore the trail • Create a series of links between the trail website and other sites that are appropriate • Create a FAQ log • Create an image log on Anza and Spanish Colonial History • Create downloadable exhibits for use at Anza Trail sites
Establish a System of Visitor Information Sites Along the Trail	Locate Visitor Centers and Contact Stations at existing sites and offer general information on the Anza Trail	• Identify at least one principal site in each county along the trail to serve as an information station • Create a traveling display for use at these sites • Create a resource guide for each site on the trail • Provide appropriate training to staff at these sites • Implement the three tiered visitor center system
Establish A Volunteer Plan for Recruiting and Managing Trail Volunteers	Include ways to recognize volunteers	• Recruit county coordinators • Implement Plan - See addendum III

Phase 2 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2008

By 2008, the majority of those living in proximity to the trail will have a broad awareness and increased insight into the Anza story and its related themes.

Goal	Actions	Implementation
Using Accurate Information, Provide Additional Interpretive Tools to Partners	Expand existing educational program	• Seek ways to hire a full-time educational specialist or VIP • Expand existing Anza Trail curriculum • Create an art and music curriculum to compliment the educational program • Create a series of traveling trunks to compliment educational program • Have all educational resources easily accessible for teachers on the Web • Create a children's section on the Anza Web site

	Expand other media	• Based on demographic studies, use appropriate language to reach potential users • Have detailed trail maps available both in print on the web • Create a trail passport connecting all of the historic sites on the route • Create a trail video/DVD that can be used by visitor centers and the public • Create an audio tour that can be used by the public on the driving route • Partner with CalTrans and ADOT to create rest stop waysides and kiosk exhibits
Use the Volunteer Program to Provide Interpretative Services	Provide a system for managing volunteer activities	• Designate a Volunteer coordinator • Implement the recommendations in the Volunteer Plan – see Appendix III

	Increase volunteer recruitment to targeted audiences	• Work with partners to recruit VIPs in non-traditional NPS areas • Find more equestrian groups to work on trail outreach • Find more living history volunteer groups to partner with
	Have volunteers play a more active role in trail certification	• Designate county coordinators to continually work on trail connectivity
Expand Partnerships to Increase Interpretive Opportunities	Support public events that promote trail themes	• Find appropriate festivals to have an NPS presence
		• Find cultural events that the NPS can support that reach under represented communities
	Solidify state and national government partnerships	• Meet/communicate annually with all federal managers along trail – other NPS sites, USFS, BLM, and tribal governments
	Continue to Support South Coast Railroad Museum	• Expansion of Coast Starlight Trails and Rails program along the entire trail route in California
Development of Trail Product Line	Create and distribute a line of appropriate Anza Products	• Expand the partnership with WNPA to create, design, and market Anza educational materials

Phase 3 - Strategic Interpretive Plan for 2013

By 2013, the Anza Trail will be a well-used and continuous trail from Mexico to the Bay Area. It will be easily recognizable to residents of California and Arizona. Increasingly, resident of northern Mexico will know of the trail and international visitors will be able to follow the trail between the two countries. Children living along the trail will benefit from a well-established curriculum. Non-traditional NPS visitors will turn to the Anza Trail as a way to enjoy and protect their public lands while learning about their history. Others interested in the Anza Trail story will have a well-developed trail and a series of visitor centers and exhibits to learn more about the Anza Trail story.

Goal	Actions	Implementation
Produce Interpretive Media that Fully Conveys the Anza Story	Create appropriate and comprehensive trail guides	• Write and publish a guide to the entire trail
Fully Expand Partnership Potential	Area land managers continue to develop facilities appropriate for trail travelers	• Identify campsites and other appropriate facilities for long distance trail users
Appropriate Staffing Levels	Sufficient staff and volunteers exist to complete trail related work	• Trained staff or volunteers at each of the contact stations along the trail • Sufficient trained volunteers and staff in the education to effectively reach a broad range of students

Complete an International Trail Between Mexico and the United States	Establish partnerships with historic associations and state and federal park representatives in Mexico	• Mark an international driving route along the Anza Trail • Provide site bulletins to various historic sites along the route in Mexico
Establish a Stable Funding System	Seek increased Operations of the NPS (ONPS) funding	• Trail administration is proactive in soliciting increased funding for the trail
	Park partners and friends groups are able to fund their own operations	• Trail associations and friends group are able to sell a variety of Anza related products to offset expenses • Partners are proactive in soliciting grants and other funding measures to offset trail expenses

PHASE I – INCREASE PUBLIC TRAIL INFORMATION

Becoming an Anza Trail Resource

Use Advisory Groups to Review All Trail Related Interpretive Materials

The Anza Trail presently has an advisory council to provide direction on general trail planning. Their role should be expanded to provide review of interpretive materials that are produced by trail staff. The Anza Trail Advisory Council is slated to sunset in 2005. Additionally advisors should be sought out to review media that is specific to a particular group. For examples, materials that deal with American Indian issues or themes should be presented to the specific groups being discussed. In areas where the trail management is attempting outreach, leaders in those communities should be consulted to determine the appropriateness of the subject matter and the media.

Create Centralized Web Resource for Anza Materials

The NPS website will be the authoritative source in providing information on the Anza Trail. It will continue to be linked to the Web de Anza to offer extensive information on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, the Anza Expedition of 1775-76, and Anza himself. This would also include a repository of historic images, pictures from the trail, and maps.

Use the Trail Newsletter to Explore Historically Significant Subject Matter

Instead of just highlighting incidents related to the trail, *Noticias* will carry articles that explore the history of the trail and the Anza Expedition. The trail themes will serve as a source for stories as well.

Create a Frequently Asked Questions Log for Anza

To help eliminate contradictory information on Anza, the expedition, and the trail, the NPS will publish a Frequently Asked Questions guide and maintain it on the NPS Anza Websites.

Create a General Information Press Packet

To increase the amount of general information available to the public about the Anza Trail, the trail administration will create and distribute press packets to appropriate parties concerning the trail.

Create a Cumulative Data Base of Trail Users in Order to Design Appropriate Interpretive Materials

To better determine the trail user base, trail staff will begin compiling data from passive studies to determine some baseline information on Anza Trail users. Based on this data, managers will be able to see which segments of the trail are used by which user base and design interpretive materials appropriately.

Determine if the Trail is Reaching Underrepresented Audiences

Using the information from the trail user database and any that can be gained from the use of interns or through student projects, determine if underrepresented user groups are using the trail and if so where.

Determine Accurate Delineation for All Aspects of the Anza Trail in a Digital Format

Although a tremendous effort was put into determining the accurate route used by the Anza expedition during the planning stages for this National Trail, the general public has a very limited knowledge of the trail or its location. Digital versions of the historic route, the existing recreational trail, and the driving route would facilitate publication of both printed and web based maps. The trail administration will use GPS and GIS technology to assemble a comprehensive mapping project of the trail. This will also facilitate future recreational trail designations.

Increasing Public Knowledge About the Anza Trail

Trail Partners Will Have the General Guidelines Concerning Anza Trail Exhibits

This plan will include the general guidelines used for wayside exhibits along the Anza Trail and will serve as a definitive resource for trail partners. The Trail Story and Interpretive Themes will serve as starting points for trail related interpretation.

Trail Partners Will Have a Copy of the American with Disabilities Act Guidelines as They Apply to National Trail Exhibits and Trails

This plan includes as an addendum a copy of the NPS regulations concerning ADA compliance.

Complete Auto Route Signage

The signed auto route is the primary tool for reaching the greatest number of people with general information about the Anza Trail. Completion of the signed trail in Arizona and continued upkeep of the California segment are key to increasing public knowledge related to the trail.

Create Trail Site Bulletins for Each County Along the Route

Simple black and white brochures, known as site bulletins, will be created for each county along the trail. They will be designed to be mass-produced and to provide general information about the Anza Trail that is applicable at a local setting. They will be distributed at visitor centers and other appropriate venues throughout the county.

Continued Use of the Anza Trail Auto Guide

The auto guide is an effective tool for informing the public about the trail. Trail staff will continue to distribute it and revise it and reprint it as necessary to serve as the basic visitor information source about the Anza Trail.

Creation and Distribution of Teacher Packets at Trail Visitor Centers

Information packets for teachers including general information about the trail, access to additional materials, and sample lesson plans will be available to visitor centers, via the web, and through the mail.

Create and Publish a Full Array of Trail Maps

There is a degree of confusion among the public concerning the location of the historic route, the trail, and the various recreational trails associated with the Anza Trail. A series of detailed maps depicting exact locations of the trail will be created and posted on the Anza Trail websites.

Create a Virtual Trail for Use on the Web

Many people interested in the Anza Trail will never have access to the actual trail. A virtual trail that can be used on the Internet would make the trail available to these potential user groups who are unable to visit the trail otherwise. Such a trail would use images, maps, and sounds to guide a visitor along the historic Anza Trail. It would also link a visitor to the historic sites associated with the trail.

Expand Existing Web Site to Link with Other Sites Dealing with Similar Themes

As the Trail Administration begins to serve as a resource for those interested in Anza and the expedition, the Anza Trail websites will offer a variety of links to groups that deal with the various trail themes. These will include links to all of the tribes affected by the trail, sites that deal with the various ecosystems along the trail, as well as Spanish colonial history groups.

Create and Publish a Frequently Asked Question Log on the Anza Trail

As a resource on Anza and the expedition, the trail websites will include lists of frequently asked questions that can serve as a resource to the public. These questions will be updated as new information becomes available and serve as an authoritative source on the Anza Trail.

Create an Image Log on Anza and Spanish Colonial History

The Anza Trail website will maintain a library of downloadable images on the trail and on Anza related themes that can be used by the general public and by partners for research and in creating Anza related media products.

Create an Exhibit Log of Trail Resources

Partners will be able to download basic Anza Trail exhibit templates for their own use in designing interpretive panels and brochures. These exhibits will be basic enough that they could be used anywhere along the trail or could be modified by the site to make them more specific to the area.

BLM staff members assess a historic interpretive marker along the Anza Trail in the Yuha Desert, Imperial County, California

Establish a Network of Visitor Information Sites

Establish a Formal Partnership with at Least One Site in Each County

The trail administration will establish a partnership with at least one site in each county to act as a visitor information center.

Establish Three Tiers of Visitor Information Centers

Based on public input through the LRIP process, this interpretive plan will continue the three-tiered system suggested in the trail CMP. Visitor centers that are staffed daily and able to provide accurate information about the trail will make up this first tier. They will have the infrastructure to offer visitors a large variety of services in addition to information about the trail. They should be supplied with a variety of information about the trail, including the trail brochure, appropriate site bulletins, and a trail resource book for staff use. Anza Trail staff should meet with the interpretive mangers at all of these sites on a regular basis to provide coordination on exhibits, programs, and training that might be of joint significance. These sites should be identified in trail brochures and signage as the primary resources to help visitors along the trail. Finally, as the trail's cooperating association begins to produce and acquire trail related products that could be sold to the public, efforts should be made to provide these for sale at their visitor centers.

The second tier of sites will meet additional "contact station" needs along the trail. These will consist primarily of museums, parks, and chambers of commerce that are not open to the public on a regular basis. They also may not share the trail's themes as part of their guiding mission but do have an interest in relating the trail story. They should be supplied with trail brochures and other printed material as appropriate. They should be able to provide information about the trail in their local area. Trail interpretive staff will make an effort to keep them informed about trail related matters, but may not be able to make regular visits to them to train their staff. These sites may be identified in trail literature and signage as contact stations.

Those associated sites near the trail that have expressed some interest in helping to interpret it will make up the third tier of support. They are often removed from the trail corridor and do not have the general infrastructure to provide regular interpretation or services to the public.

See addendum IV for a listing of potential visitor center sites and how they fit into the three-tier system.

Create a Traveling Display for Use at Visitor Information Sites

Basic orientation posters and traveling displays help visitor centers inform the public about the Anza Trail. These provide general information and location information about the trail. Both can be updated relatively quickly as new information becomes available.

Create a Resource Guide for Each Visitor Information Center

A resource guide with extensive information about the history of the trail, location of historical sites, and information about trail partners will be created and made available to all of the associated trail sites.

Provide Training to all of the Trail Visitor Information Centers

The trail interpretive staff will meet with trail partners and information centers on a regular basis to provide training to staff, volunteers, and docents.

Establish Volunteer Plan and Program

Implement Volunteer Plan

The draft version of the trail volunteer plan will be reviewed by partners and implemented after their recommendations have been addressed (see Addendum III).

Recruit County Coordinators Along the Entire Length of the Trail

To fully implement this strategic plan, the trail will need to have a contact in each county to act as the local volunteer coordinator. The trail administration will actively recruit volunteers to fill these roles.

PHASE II – INCREASE INTERPRETIVE OUTREACH

Create an Effective Educational Program

Expand Educational Program With a Full-Time Educational Specialist

An additional staff member to coordinate educational programs, to plan and give teacher workshops, and to design additional curriculum will build on the existing nascent educational program.

Create an Effective and Expanded Trail Curriculum

The existing educational curriculum will be tested to determine the most effective way it can be used in classrooms. The "Second Anza Expedition" curriculum will be edited to better meet the needs of students. Although existing education programs have concentrated on the 4th grade social sciences, additional lesson plans will be designed for additional grade levels. Furthermore, lesson plans will be expanded to compliment art and music programs.

Create Traveling Educational Trunks That Can Compliment Educational Programs

The existing lesson plans and curriculum benefit from the addition of hands on materials and resources that can be used in the class. Traveling trunks will be designed and made available to classrooms. If there is a growing need, additional trunks can be created for trail partners to distribute as needed to schools adjacent to the sites.

Educational Resources Will Be Available Free of Charge to Teachers on the Web

Lesson plans and curriculum will be designed for teachers to use in the classroom. These resources will be posted on the web in a downloadable format. All resources will be based on existing state and national teaching standards.

Create a Children's Section on the Anza Web Site

The Anza Trail website or an associated site will include resources that are specifically designed for children. The site will offer resources for different age levels and will be designed to be inviting and user friendly.

Expand Interpretive Media and Other Resources

Use Appropriate Language to Reach Potential Users Based on Demographic Studies

In order to reach the broadest number of potential users, interpretive products will be produced in the languages most appropriate for the user base. In certain areas, this will mean English and Spanish; in others it might mean an American Indian language.

Have Detailed Trail Maps Available Both in Print and on the Web

Historians and trail users will have additional detailed maps of the entire trail route available both on the web in print. Maps will offer detailed information on the exact recreational routes, the historic trail, and all of the sites that are associated with the trail. In areas where appropriate, the maps will also identify land ownership, potential areas for camping, and other information that would be helpful for a long distance trail user.

Create a Trail Passport Connecting All of the Historic Sites on the Trail

Trail visitors will have access to a passport that they can use as they travel along the length of the route. Each of the certified historical sites along the trail will have a site-specific rubber stamp that trail users can use in their passport books.

Create a Trail Video/DVD For Use in Classrooms and Visitor Centers

As a resource that can be used in traveling trunks, schools, and visitor centers, a trail

video/DVD will serve to increase the general information available about the trail and to begin making interpretive connections with the public.

Create an Audio Tour That Can Be Used on the Auto Route

Visitors driving along the auto route will be able to purchase and listen to an audio tour that highlights important themes about the Anza Trail and historical events associated with it. The tour will include music from the period.

Expand Partnerships With California and Arizona Departments of Transportation

The trail administration will work with both Cal Trans and ADOT to include trail related interpretation and information at rest stops and kiosks along the Anza Trail. Information about the trail will also be included in appropriate published and online materials from these organizations.

Volunteers Provide Interpretive Services

Designate an Overall Volunteer Coordinator

Due to the complexity of working with so many different volunteers and partners, a volunteer coordinator will specialize in managing the trail's volunteer resources.

Review Implementation of the Volunteer Plan

The recommendations in the volunteer plan will continue to be implemented. The volunteer plan will be dynamic enough to respond to changes. Trail staff will review the volunteer plan and update it as necessary to meet the needs of the trail and the volunteers.

Recruit Volunteers From a Broad Range of User Groups

The trail administration will work with partners in urban centers along the route to recruit a new diverse range of potential volunteers. Specifically, the trail administration hopes to recruit VIPs who historically have not used National Parks or have been unable to use them. The trail will tailor recruitment programs to reflect ongoing NPS research on effective outreach to underrepresented demographics.

Partner with Additional Equestrian Groups on Trail Programs

The historical connection to horses and the original Anza expedition can be exemplified best by the modern day use of equestrians on the Anza Trail. The trail administration will look for additional equestrian groups to partner with to increase the use of horses on appropriate segments of the Anza Trail, in living history, and at cultural gatherings.

Support and Partner with Living History Groups

Living history is a tool that finds resonance with potential users along the Anza Trail. The trail will look for additional ways to support existing living history programs that highlight the Anza expedition and Spanish Colonial history. Additionally, trail VIPs will be encouraged to implement living history programs. The trail will serve as a way of connecting various living history groups along the length of the Anza Trail.

Direct Trail Partners to Work on Increased Trail Connectivity

The efforts to create a continuous recreational trail have proven to motivate volunteers. As general information about the Anza Trail continues to grow and interpretation begins to take place, volunteers should concentrate efforts to certify additional trail segments with the ultimate goal of creating a continuous trail.

Expand Partnerships to Increase Interpretive Opportunities

Support Public Events That Promote Trail Themes

The Anza Trail administration will support festivals and cultural events that are complimentary to the trail themes. Support can consist of funding, grants, or personnel.

Solidify Governmental Partnerships

The trail needs to communicate on a regular basis with all of the state and federal site managers along the trail in order to better coordinate interpretation and planning. This includes state parks, the BLM, USFS, and Tribal Governments.

Expand of Amtrak/South Coast Railroad Museum Partnership

The South Coast Railroad Docent program along the Amtrak Coast Starlight reaches thousands of trail visitors each year with their onboard program between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. The trail administration will work with them to expand the existing program to additional locations on the Coast Starlight that are along the Anza Trail route.

Development of Product Line

Work with WNPA to Create a Product Line of Anza Related Materials

As a way to increase general awareness about the Anza Trail and expand interpretive opportunities, the trail will work to distribute a line of products that will be available for purchase at visitor centers along the trail route.

PHASE III – AN INTERNATIONAL REALITY

Fully Developed Interpretive Media

Produce a Comprehensive Trail Guide

Visitors to the Anza Trail will have access to a comprehensive guide that discusses all of the various components of the Anza Trail. The guide will be designed for visitors along the driving route, along the recreational trail, or at one of the historic sites associated with the trail. It will include information about all of the associated sites, information for through hikers, and all other pertinent information for someone using the trail.

Continue to Expand Partnership Potential

NPS Will Work With Land Managers to Identify and Plan for Additional Infrastructure Necessary to Maintain a Long Distance Trail

Trail staff will work with managers to identify and plan for camping sites along the trail and other infrastructure, interpretation at trailheads, and all aspects of trail development.

Determine Appropriate Staffing Levels

Trained Staff at Each of the Visitor Information Centers

Sufficient trained staff will exist at each of the identified visitor information centers along the trail. They will be able to answer a broad range of questions relating to the Anza Trail.

Sufficient Educational Staff to Meet the Needs of Students Along the Trail

Educational staff will offer a complete array of curriculum programs to teachers along the length of the trail. Staff will consist of NPS employees, partners, interns, and volunteers providing training sessions for teachers as well as providing in class and on the trail educational programs.

Complete an International Trail

Create an International Driving Route Along the Anza Trail Route

Working with INAH and partners in Mexico, the NPS will work to create an international trail. Visitors to the Anza Trail will be able to drive a continuous and well-marked driving route along the general route used by the Anza expedition.

Provide Site Bulletins and Other to Appropriate Interpretive Materials to Mexican Sites Associated With the Anza Trail

To promote a certain degree of uniformity for visitors traveling along the Anza Trail, the NPS will work with Mexican partners to develop and distribute interpretive tools that are stylistically similar along the entire Anza Trail.

Establish a Stable Funding System

Seek a General Increase in the Trail Budget

The trail administrator will work as an advocate to increase the general NPS budget for the trail to meet the increased manpower needs addressed in this plan. Having a sufficient staff to achieve the trail's long term needs will be a primary goal.

Park Partners and Friends Groups Will Increasingly Be Able to Fund Their Own Operations

As they continue to evolve, the friends groups associated with the trail will develop the means to be self-supporting. As they continue to become more self-sufficient, they will be able to provide support to the trail itself.

The NPS Will Pursue Alternative Funding Mechanisms

The trail administrator will continue to search for additional means of funding for the trail. Alternative funding will include grants, foundations, and partnering with a variety of agencies. Additionally, the NPS will use volunteers and interns whenever possible to work on trail related projects.

Trail rider along the Los Robles Trail in the Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency, Ventura County, California

If the Anza Trail is going to fulfill the various stated recommendations from this plan, it will have to secure additional sources of funding to supplement its present budget.

The trail needs to increase its base funding from the NPS in order to staff the additional personnel levels suggested by the LRIP. The increased partnerships and volunteers that will result from having a volunteer coordinator and an education specialist will increase the trail outreach potential dramatically.

Grants from various government and nonprofit sources will make up the lion's share of new funding. Searching out grants and successfully applying for them is a trained skill. Due to the specific nature of grant writing, the trail administration will seek consultation with professional fundraisers.

Albright-Wirth Scholarship (NPS) – Each year, trail staff should apply to this fund to help offset training costs.

The National Park Foundation – Although the NPF typically favors more traditional parks in their grant process, they have approved trail projects in the past.

Fee Demonstration Program – The trail must begin to use the NPS Project Management Information System to make funding request for the 20% fee demonstration fund.

Western National Parks Association – As the official cooperating association for the trail WNPA funds a variety of projects at their member sites each year. The Anza Trail will need to begin applying for these funds.

As the trail associations become more viable, they will need to look in their own communities for local funding. The Anza Trail Coalition and Amigos de Anza will need to go before local chambers of commerce, women's clubs, and historical societies to find ways to help fund local projects.

The NPS Parks as Classrooms Grants – Education is one of the main interpretive tools for the Anza Trail. The Parks as Classrooms Grants can help offset the cost of designing and publishing the curriculum designated in this plan.

The Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and other land trust nonprofits – Since a continual recreation trail near the historic route is so important to so many trail advocates, the trail administration should begin working with various land trusts to help protect potential trail sites and maintain easements.

Since it is only relatively recently that the NPS has begun to administer the Anza Trail, other entities have spent a great deal of time providing the exhibits and other media that allow the public the chance to interpret the trail story. The following is an inventory of the known media that has been identified along the trail. Information about these sites has been compiled over the last decade and it is quite possible that some of the sites have changed and new ones have been added. Because of the length of the trail and staffing constraints, partners are encouraged to communicate with the trail administration about any exhibits or sites that have been omitted.

Beginning in 1996, the trail administration began helping to finance various interpretive exhibits through the Challenge Coast Share Program and in the following list, those sites are marked as such. All of the other exhibits have been financed and maintained without aid by the trail.

Nogales – Desert Shadows Middle School is home to a large, Anza mural.

Rio Rico Properties – Two stone, 3'x 3' trail orientation signs.

Tumacácori-Tubac Trail – Three, large ramadas enclosing three interpretive panels each with text on the Anza Expedition and natural history.

Tucson – Santa Cruz River Walk – Three interpretive waysides along the trail. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Casa Grande Ruins – One interpretive panel on Spanish explorers and settlement. NPS funded.

Picacho Peak – Two interpretive panels on the trail. Challenge Cost Share Project.

BLM/Gila Bend Area – Two interpretive panels along the trail. BLM funded.

Yuma Crossing State Park – One interpretive wayside, overlooking the route. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Imperial County – State Historic Landmark #921 at the site of Mission San Pedro Y San Pablo De Bicuner. The plaque, in bronze and stone, commemorates the Quechan revolt at the mission site that effectively closed the Anza Trail.

Imperial County BLM – Anza Monument Overlook. Located near plaster city on the historic route, this bronze on stone marker discusses the Anza Trail.

Yuha Wells – A faded wooden exhibit marks the important role of Yuha Wells in provid-

ing water for the Anza expedition.

Near Yuha Wells – State Historical Landmark #1008 in brass in a stone base describes the importance of Yuha Wells for the success of the Anza expedition.

San Diego County – There are four California State Historical markers along the Anza Trail in the county from Mount Signal through Anza Borrego Desert State Park. They are stone based with a bronze plaque and are located in El Vado, Los Puertecitos, San Gregorio, and Santa Catarina.

Riverside – A large statue and marker depicting Anza are located in downtown Riverside at Newman Park.

Santa Ana River Park – Bronze California State Historic Marker #787 set in stone shows where the expedition crossed the river. Funded by Riverside Caballeros.

Anza – The Hamilton School has two wayside exhibits depicting the Anza Expedition. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Los Angeles – In Griffith Park, there is a large, brass monument depicting Anza.

Los Angeles River – There are a total of three interpretive signs about the trail located along the recreational trail along the LA River. Challenge Cost Share Project.

LA River Anza Mural – An 80 by 40-yard mural depicting abstract images of Anza and indigenous people is located on the concrete walls of the LA River flood channel. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Calabasas – A baked enamel on metal wayside at Juan Bautista de Anza city park depicts the expedition.

Monterey Fort Ord Public Lands – A wayside interprets native use of plants for basketry at the time of the Anza expedition and contemporary use. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Salinas – A wayside sponsored by the trail concerning indigenous use of native plants is located at Natividad Park in Salinas. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Santa Clara University – A series of five waysides about the Anza expedition and the Spanish colonial period are located around the campus. Challenge Cost Share Project.

Cupertino – The Arroyo de San Joseph State Historic Landmark #800, -a brass plaque - at Campsite #93.

San Jose – The Peralta Adobe has a wayside about the Peralta family, the local Indian group, and the Anza expedition. Challenge Cost Share Project.

San Jose – State Historic Landmark #866 is located at the Peralta Adobe, site of the San Jose pueblo and home of Anza expedition soldier Luis María Peralta.

San Mateo County – Two California State Historical markers are located in Burlingame, campsite #94, and San Mateo Creek, campsite #96. They are constructed with the standard brass on stone design and discuss the Anza expedition.

San Francisco – Mountain Lake in the San Francisco Presidio has a fiberglass wayside exhibit depicting Anza. NPS funded.

San Francisco – State Historical Landmark #327-1 in brass and metal near the Mission Dolores, describing the founding of the mission near Lake Dolores.

San Francisco – State Historical Marker #82 at Castillo de San Joaquin (Fort Point) is a brass plaque in a stone base commemorating the original presidio.

Hayward – At Anza Park, there is a brass plaque commemorating Anza.

Bay Point – A wayside is located along the Delta de Anza Trail overlooking the Carquinez Straits. Challenge Cost Share Project.

The Anza Mural as seen from a small park along the Los Angeles River on the trail in Los Angeles, California

Planning Team, Consultants, and Reviewers

Over 200 people shared their ideas and hopes about the Anza Trail through the stakeholder meetings during the Long Range Interpretive Plan. An additional 80 reviewed the draft plan and provided meaningful input. Their comments and suggestions were the basis for the recommendations that this plan entails.

The trail administration offers its thanks to all the people that played such an important role in this process. This is a partial list of the people who offered key advice on the interpretive plan.

Gail Acheson, BLM Yuma
Joe Adano
Ygino Aguirre
Holly Alonzo, Peralta Hacienda
Andrew Amann, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Steve Anderson, Pima County Parks and Recreation
Dr. Lynne Anderson-Inman, University of Oregon
Ana Atkinson, BLM Palm Springs
Greg Bacagalupi, John Muir NHS
Anita M. Badertscher, Tumacacori NHP
Patricia Bartol, San Francisco Community Partners
David Blackburn, John Muir NHS
Cheryl Blanchard, BLM, Phoenix
Bruno Bornio, Guadalupe Chamber of Commerce
David Brown, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
Mike Burns, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Sally Capon, Santa Barbara
George Cardinet, Heritage Trails
Hilda Castillo, Headlands Institute
Mike Chandler, Amtrak
Gary Coombs, South Coast Railroad Museum
Beth Daley, Nogales Chamber of Commerce
Caryn Davidson, Joshua Tree National Park
Myra Douglas, Amigos de Anza – San Luis Obispo
Lisa Duardo, Northeast Trees
Nancy Dupont, Amigos de Anza
Don Farot, Teacher
Steven J. Fiala, East Bay Regional Park District
Mike Florey, USFS San Bernardino
Don Garate, Tumacacori NHP
Fred Gee, Anza Borrego Desert State Park

Ruth Gerson, Santa Monica Mountains Trails Council
George Giacomini, Santa Clara University
Hallie Gilbert, Design Consultant
Jeannie Gillen, Amigos de Anza Equestrian
Dr. Reba Wells Grandrud, Phoenix
Eric Greening, Amigos de Anza – San Luis Obispo
Philip Halpenny, Tucson Hydrologist and Historian
Margaret Hangan, Archeologist - BLM El Centro
Brian Hannigan, Alta Design
Donna Marie Haro, Xolon Salinan Tribe
Dorothy Jennings, Amigos De Anza – San Luis Obispo
Dr. Carlos Herrera, San Diego State University -Calexico
Lisa Hilstom, Presidio Trust
Lillian Hoff, Friends of the 1904 Courthouse
Bruce Izmirian, Santa Monica Mountains NRA
Felipe Jácome, Alteño Consulting
Meredith Kaplan, Trail Superintendent
Karen Kelleher, BLM Yuma
Cynthia Clarke Krug, Advisory Council
Don Kucera, President Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Terri Leverton, Tubac Presidio SHP
Richard Bañuelos, Pinnacles National Monument
Daniel McCarthy, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino NF
Robert and Zana McCullough, Amigos de Anza
Andrew Mills, Hollister Ranch
Robyn Mitchell, Calabasas Anza Heritage Association
Austin G. Nuñez, Tohono O'odham Nation, San Javier District
Vie and George Obern, Amigos de Anza
Nancy Potter, Film Maker
Ann M. Razor, Tumacacori NHP
Richard Rojas, California State Parks, Channel Coast District
Roy Ross, Tubac, Arizona
Trudi Sandmeir, Los Angeles Conservancy
Stephen and Suzanne Schinkel, Teachers
Roy Burton Simpson, Tumacacori NHP
Dr. Russell K. Skowronek, Santa Clara University
Helen Scully, NPS National Trails System
Greg Smestad, Los Californianos
Lawrence Spanne, Vandenberg Air Force Base
Jack Spinnler, Harpers Ferry Center
Paul Stamplemen, Teacher
Naomi Torres, Crissy Field Center
Phillip Valdez, Teacher
Dr. Jack Williams, Presidio of San Diego
Richard Williams, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona

Dan Woodson, Amigos de Anza – San Luis Obispo
Robert Young, Picacho Peak State Park
For additional information, to comment on the plan, or to make further suggestions for the annual implementation plans, contact the preparer at:

David Smith
The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
1111 Jackson #700
Oakland, CA 94602
(510) 817-1323
david_smith@nps.gov

Sharing the knowledge of the Ohlone people and their basketry with young visitors during Presidio Pasados at the San Francisco Presidio, California

Accessibility

The National Park Service and the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail are committed to creating interpretive products that are easily accessible to a broad range of park users. It is a stated purpose of trail management to reach out to underrepresented groups along the trail. In doing this, every effort will be made to do this through interpretation.

What follows is an abridged version of a Harpers Ferry publication on rules for accessibility in interpretation in National Parks. This document will serve as the general guideline for questions about accessibility in creating media for the trail. Please refer to http://www.nps.gov/hfc/pdf/access.pdf for a complete version of the document.

Special Populations: Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for Interpretive Media

Audiovisual Programs

Audiovisual programs include video programs, and audio and interactive programs. As a matter of policy, all audiovisual programs produced by the Harpers Ferry Center will include some method of captioning. The Approach used will vary according to the conditions of the installation area and the media format used, and will be selected in consultation with the parks and regions.
The captioning method will be identified as early as possible in the planning process and will be presented in an integrated setting where possible. To the extent possible, visitors will be offered a choice in viewing captioned or uncaptioned versions, but in situations where a choice is not possible or feasible, a captioned version of all programs will be made available. Park management will decide on the most appropriate operational approach for the particular site.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Mobility Impairments

1.The theater, auditorium, or viewing area should be accessible and free of architectural barriers, or alternative accommodations will be provided. UFAS 4.1.

2.Wheelchair locations will be provided according to ratios outlined in UFAS 4.1.2(18a).

3.Viewing heights and angles will be favorable for those in designated wheelchair locations.

4.In designing video or interactive components, control mechanisms will be placed in

accessible location, usually between 9”and 48”from the ground and no more than 24” deep.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Visual Impairments

Simultaneous audio description will be considered for installations where the equipment can be properly installed and maintained.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Hearing Impairments

1.All audiovisual programs will be produced with appropriate captions.

2.Copies of scripts will be provided to the parks as a standard procedure.

3.Audio amplification and listening systems will be provided in accordance with UFAS 4.1.2(18b).

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Learning Impairments

1.Unnecessarily complex and confusing concepts will be avoided.

2.Graphic elements will be chosen to communicate without reliance on the verbal component.

3.Narration will be concise and free of unnecessary jargon and technical information.

Exhibits

Numerous factors affect the design of exhibits, reflecting the unique circumstances of the specific space and the nature of the materials to be interpreted. It is clear that thoughtful, sensitive design can go a long way in producing exhibits that can be enjoyed by a broad range of people. Yet, due to the diversity of situations encountered, it is impossible to articulate guidelines that can be applied universally.
In some situations, the exhibit designer has little or no control over the space. Often exhibits are placed in areas ill suited for that purpose, they may incorporate large or unyielding specimens, may incorporate sensitive artifacts which require special environmental controls, and room décor or architectural features may dictate certain solutions. All in all, exhibit design is an art which defies simple description. However, one central concern is to communicate the message to the largest audience possible. Every reasonable effort will be made to eliminate any factors limiting communication through physical modification or by providing an alternate means of communication.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Mobility Impairments

Note: The **Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)** is the standard followed by the National Park Service and is therefore the basis for the accessibility standards for exhibits, where applicable.

1.Height/position of labels: Body copy on vertical exhibit walls should be placed at between **36**"and **60**"from the floor.

2.Artifact Cases:

a. Maximum height of floor of artifact case display area shall be no higher than **30**"from the floor of the room. This includes vertices that are recessed into an exhibit wall.

b. Artifact labels should be placed so as to be visible to a person within a **43**"to **51**" eye level. This includes mounting labels within the case at an angle to maximize its visibility to all viewers.

3.Touchable Exhibits: Touchable exhibits positioned horizontally should be placed no higher than **30**"from the floor. Also, if the exhibit is approachable only on one side, it should be no deeper than **31**".

4.Railings/barriers: Railings around any horizontal model or exhibit element shall have a maximum height of **36** "from the floor.

5.Information desks: Information desks and sales counters shall include a section made to accommodate both a visitor in a wheelchair and an employee in a wheelchair working on the other side. A section of the desk/counter shall have the following dimensions:

a. Height from the floor to the top:**28** to **34** inches.(ADAAG 4.32.4)

b. Minimum knee clearance space:**27 " high**, **30 " wide** and **19 " deep** of clearance underneath the desk is the minimum space required under ADAAG 4.32.3,but a space **30 " high**, **36 " wide** and **24 " deep** is recommended..

c. Width of top surface of section: at least **36 inches**. Additional space must be provided for any equipment such as a cash register.

d. Area desk: Since both sides of the desk may have to accommodate a wheelchair, this area should be open all the way through to the other side. In addition, there should be no sharp or abrasive surfaces underneath the desk. The floor space behind the counter shall be free of obstructions.

6.Circulation Space:

a. Passageways through exhibits shall be at least **36" wide** .

b. If an exhibit passageway reaches a dead-end, an area **60" by 78**"should be provided at the end for turning around.

c. Objects projecting from walls with their leading edges between **27**" and **80**" above the floor shall protrude no more than **4**" in passageways or aisles. Objects projecting from walls with their leading edges at or below **27**" above the floor can protrude any amount.

d. Free-standing objects mounted on posts or pylons may overhang a maximum

of **12**" from **27**" to **80**" above the floor. (ADAAG 4.4.1)
e. Protruding objects shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route to less than the minimum required amount. (ADAAG 4.4.1)
f. Passageways or other circulation spaces shall have a minimum clear headroom of **80**". For example, signage hanging from the ceiling must have at least 80"from the floor to the bottom edge of the sign. (ADAAG 4.4.2)

7.Floors:
a. Floors and ramps shall be stable, level, firm and slip-resistant.
b. Changes in level between **1/4**" and **1/2**" shall be beveled with a slope no greater than **1:2**. Changes in level greater than **1/2**" shall be accomplished by means of a ramp that complies with ADAAG 4.7 or 4.8. (ADAAG 4.5.2)
c. Carpet in exhibit areas shall comply with ADAAG 4.5.3 for pile height, texture, pad thickness, and trim.

8.Seating -Interactive Stations/Work Areas: The minimum knee space underneath a work desk is **27**" **high**, **30**" **wide** and **19**" **deep**, with a clear floor space of at least **30**" **by 30**" in front. The top of the desk or work surface shall be between **28**" and **34**" from the floor. (ADAAG4.32, Fig.45)

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Visual Impairments

1.Tactile models and other touchable exhibit items should be used whenever possible. Examples of touchable exhibit elements include relief maps, scale models, raised images of simple graphics, reproduction objects, and replaceable objects (such as natural history or geological specimens, cultural history items, etc.).

2.Typography -Readability of exhibit labels by visitors with various degrees of visual impairment shall be maximized by using the following guidelines:
a. Type size -**No** type in the exhibit shall be smaller than **24 point.**
b. Typeface -The most readable typefaces should be used whenever possible, particularly for body copy. They are: Times Roman, Palatino, Century, Helvetica and Universe.
c. Styles, Spacing -Text set in both caps and lower case is easier to read than all caps. Choose letter spacing and word spacing for maximum readability. Avoid too much italic type.
d. Line Length -Limit the line length for body copy to no more than **45 to 50 characters per line**.
e. Amount of Text -Each unit of body copy should have a maximum of **45-60 words**.
f. Margins -Flush left, ragged right margins are easiest to read.

3.Color:
a. Type/Background Contrast -Percentage of contrast between the type and the background should be a **minimum of 70%**.

b. Red/Green -Do not use red on green or green on red as the type/background color combination.
c. Do not place body copy on top of graphic images that impair readability.

4.Samples: During the design process, it is recommended that samples be made for review of all size, typeface and color combinations for labels in that exhibit.

5.Exhibit Lighting:

a. All labels shall receive sufficient, even light for good readability. Exhibit text in areas where light levels have been reduced for conservation purposes should have a minimum of 10 footcandles of illumination.
b. Harsh reflections and glare should be avoided.
c. The lighting system shall be flexible enough to allow adjustments on-site.
d. Transitions between the floor and walls, columns or other structures should be made clearly visible. Finishes for vertical surfaces should contrast clearly with the floor finish. Floor circulation routes should have a minimum of 10 footcandles of illumination.

6.Signage: When permanent building signage is required as a part of an exhibit project, the ADAAG guidelines shall be consulted. Signs which designate permanent rooms and spaces shall comply with ADAAG 4.30.1,4.30.4,4.30.5,and 4.30.6.Other signs which provide direction to or information about functional spaces of the building shall comply with ADAAG 4.30.1,4.30.2,4.30.3,and 4.30.5.Note: When the International Symbol of Accessibility (wheelchair symbol) is used, **the word "Handicapped " shall not be used** beneath the symbol. Instead, use the word "Accessible ".

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Hearing Impairments

1.Information presented via audio formats will be duplicated in a visual medium, such as in the exhibit label copy or by captioning. All video programs incorporated into the exhibit which contain audio shall be open captioned.

2.Amplification systems and volume controls should be incorporated with audio equipment used individually by the visitor, such as audio handsets.

3.Information desks shall allow for Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDD) equipment.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Learning Impairments

1.The exhibits will present the main interpretive themes on a variety of levels of complexity, so people with varying abilities and interests can understand them.

2.The exhibits should avoid unnecessarily complex and confusing topics, technical terms, and unfamiliar expressions. Pronunciation aids should be provided where appro-

priate.

3.Graphic elements shall be used to communicate non-verbally.

4.The exhibits shall be a multi-sensory experience. Techniques to maximize the number of senses used in the exhibits should be encouraged.

5.Exhibit design shall use color and other creative approaches to facilitate comprehension of maps by visitors with directional impairments.

Publications

A variety of publications are offered to visitors, ranging from park folders which provide an overview and orientation to a park to more comprehensive handbooks. Each park folder should give a brief description of services available to visitors with disabilities, list significant barriers, and note the existence of TDD phone numbers, if available. In addition, informal site bulletins are often produced to provide more specialized information about a specific site or topic. It is recommended that each park produce an easily updatable "Accessibility Site Bulletin" which could include detailed information about the specific programs, services, and opportunities available for visitors with disabilities and to describe barriers which are present in the park. A template for this site bulletin will be on the Division of Publications website for parks to create with ease, a consistent look throughout the park service. These bulletins should be in large type, 16 points minimum and follow the large-print criteria below.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Mobility Impairments

1. Park folders, site bulletins, and sales literature will be distributed from accessible locations and heights.

2. Park folders and Accessibility Site Bulletins should endeavor to carry information on the accessibility of buildings, trails, and programs visitors with disabilities.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Visual Impairments

1. Publications for the general public:
    a. Text
        (1) Size: the largest type size appropriate for the format.
        (preferred main body of text should be 10pt)
        (2) Leading should be at least 20% greater than the font size used.
        (3) Proportional letterspacing
        (4) Main body of text set in caps and lower case.
        (5) Margins are flush left and ragged right
        (6) Little or no hyphenation is used at ends of lines.
        (7) Ink coverage is dense

(8) Underlining does not connect with the letters being underlined.
(9) Contrast of typeface and illustrations to background is high (70% contrast is recommended)
(10) Photographs have a wide range of gray scale variation.
(11) Line drawings or floor plans are clear and bold, with limited detail and minimum 8 pt type.
(12) No extreme extended or compressed typefaces are used for main text.
(13) Reversal type should be minimum of 11 point medium or bold sans serif type.

b. The paper:

(1) Surface preferred is a matte finish. Dull coated stock is acceptable.
(2) Has sufficient weight to avoid "show-through " on pages printed on both sides.

2.Large-print version publications:

a. Text:

(1) Size: minimum16 point type.
(2) Leading is 16 on 20pt.
(3) Proportional letterspacing
(4) Main body of text set in caps and lower case.
(5) Margins are flush left and ragged right.
(6) Little or no hyphenation is used at ends of lines.
(7) Ink coverage is dense.
(8)Underlining does not connect with the letters being underlined.
(9) Contrast of typeface and illustrations to background is high (70%contrast is recommended)
(10) Photographs have a wide range of gray scale variation.
(11) Line drawings or floor plans are clear and bold, with limited detail and minimum 14 pt type.
(12) No extreme extended or compressed typefaces are used for main text.
(13) Sans-serif or simple-serif type face
(14) No oblique or italic typefaces
(15) Maximum of 50 characters (average) per line.
(16) No type is printed over other designs.
(17) Document has a flexible binding, preferably one that allows the publication to lie flat.
(18) Gutter margins are a minimum of 22mm;outside margin smaller but not less than 13mm.

b. Paper:

(1) Surface is off-white or natural with matte finish.
(2) Has sufficient weight to avoid "show-through " on pages printed on both sides.

3. Maps:

a. The less clutter the map, the more visitors that can use it.

b. The ultimate is one map that is large-print and tactile.
c. Raised line/tactile maps are something that could be developed in future, using our present digital files and a thermaform machine. Lines are distinguished by lineweight, color and height. Areas are distinguished by color, height, and texture.
d. The digital maps are on an accessible web site.
e. Same paper guides as above.
f. Contrast of typeface background is high. (70%contrast is recommended)
g. Proportional letterspacing
h. Labels set in caps and lower case
i. Map notes are flush left and ragged right.
j. Little or no hyphenation is used as ends of lines.
k. No extreme extended or compressed typefaces are used for main text.
l. Sans-serif or simple-serif typeface.

4.The text contained in the park folder should also be available on audio cassette, CD and accessible web site. Handbooks, accessibility guides, and other publications should be similarly recorded where possible.

5.The official park publication is available in a word processing format. This could be translated into Braille as needed.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Hearing Impairments

Park site bulletins will note the availability of such special services as sign language interpretation and captioned programs.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Learning Impairments

1.The park site bulletin should list any special services available to these visitors.

2.Publications:
a. Use language that appropriately describes persons with disabilities.
b. Topics will be specific and of general interest. Unnecessary complexity will be avoided.
c. Whenever possible, easy to understand graphics will be used to convey ideas, rather than text alone.
d. Unfamiliar expressions, technical terms, and jargon will be avoided. Pronunciation aids and definitions will be provided where needed.
e. Text will be concise and free of long paragraphs and wordy language.

Wayside Exhibits

Wayside exhibits, which include outdoor interpretive exhibits and signs, orientation shelter exhibits, trailhead exhibits, and bulletin boards, offer special advantages to visi-

tors with disabilities. The liberal use of photographs, artwork, diagrams, and maps, combined with highly readable type, make wayside exhibits an excellent medium for visitors with hearing and learning impairments. For visitors with sight impairments, waysides offer large type and high legibility.

Although a limited number of NPS wayside exhibits will always be inaccessible to visitors with mobility impairments, the great majority are placed at accessible pullouts, viewpoints, parking areas, and trailheads.

The NPS accessibility guidelines for wayside exhibits help insure a standard of quality that will be appreciated by all visitors. Nearly everyone benefits from high quality graphics, readable type, comfortable base designs, accessible locations, hard-surfaced exhibit pads, and well-landscaped exhibit sites.

While waysides are valuable on-site "interpreters," it should be remembered that the park resources themselves are the primary things visitors come to experience. Good waysides focus attention on the features they interpret, and not on themselves. A wayside exhibit is only one of the many interpretive tools which visitors can use to enhance their appreciation of a park.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Mobility Impairments

1.Wayside exhibits will be installed at accessible locations whenever possible.

2.Wayside exhibits will be installed at heights and angles favorable for viewing by most visitors including those in wheelchairs. For standard NPS low-profile units the recommended height is 30 inches from the bottom edge of the exhibit panel to the finished grade; for vertical exhibits the height of 6-28 inches.

3.Trailhead exhibits will include information on trail conditions which affect accessibility.

4.Wayside exhibits sites will have level, hard surfaced exhibit pads.

5.Exhibit sites will offer clear, unrestricted views of park features described in exhibits.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Visual Impairments

1.Exhibit type will be as legible and readable as possible.

2.Panel colors will be selected to reduce eyestrain and glare, and to provide excellent readability under field conditions. White should not be used as a background color.
3.Selected wayside exhibits may incorporate audio stations or tactile elements such as models, texture blocks, and relief maps.

4.For all major features interpreted by wayside exhibits, the park should offer non-visual interpretation covering the same subject matter. Examples include cassette tape tours, radio messages, and ranger talks.

5.Tactile cues should be provided to help visually impaired visitors locate exhibits.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Hearing Impairments

1.Wayside exhibits will communicate visually, and will rely heavily on graphics to interpret park resources.

2.Essential information included in audio station messages will be duplicated in written form, either as part of the exhibit text or with printed material.

Guidelines Affecting Visitors with Learning Impairments

1.Topics for wayside exhibits will be specific and of general interest. Unnecessary complexity will be avoided.

2.Whenever possible, easy to understand graphics will be used to convey ideas.

3.Unfamiliar expressions, technical terms, and jargon will be avoided. Pronunciation aids and definitions will be provided where needed.

4.Text will be concise and free of long paragraphs and wordy language.

Interpretive sign along the Anza Trail, Maricopa County, Arizona

Existing Partnerships for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Federal agencies:
- Bureau of Land Management
- USDA Forest Service
- Vandenberg Air Force Base
- Camp Roberts

NPS Cooperating Association:
- Western National Parks Association—contracted for auto tour brochure and 12 illustrations of Anza Trail events

Non-profit support organizations devoted solely to the Anza Trail:
- Amigos de Anza
- Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona

Agreements to manage, protect, develop, mark, and interpret trail segments and sites:
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- Conejo Open Space and Conservation Authority, CA
- East Bay Regional Park District, CA
- County of Los Angeles, CA
- County of Santa Barbara, CA
- County of San Luis Obispo, CA
- County of Pima, AZ
- County of San Benito, CA
- Town of Sahuarita, AZ
- City of Pismo Beach, CA
- City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- City of Paso Robles, CA
- City of Atascadero, CA
- Atascadero Mutual Water Company, CA
- Wranglerettes Inc. (Atascadero non-profit)
- City of Palo Alto, CA
- Town of Portola Valley, CA
- History San José—The Peralta Adobe
- South Coast Railroad Museum (Goleta, CA)—interpretation on the Amtrak Starlight

Challenge Cost Share Agreements to Complete Projects:
- University of Oregon—Web de Anza diaries and maps
- Conejo Recreation and Park District—construct 1.5 miles of trail
- Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District—interpretive panels

Henry W. Coe State Park, CA—construct 3.5 miles of trail; interpretive panels
Yuma Historical Society—interpretive panels
Pima County—install commemorative tree; develop two interpretive signs; mark and interpret local auto tour route through county
Tubac Presidio State Historic Park & Anza Trail Coalition—interpretive panels and kiosks
Heritage Trails Fund (Amigos de Anza)—commemorative marker
Anza Trek Lancers (Cupertino, CA)—five period military outfits
Pinal County & Anza Trail Coalition—interpretive panel
East Bay Regional Park District—mark and interpret 20 miles of trail
Southwest Parks & Monuments Association—Spanish translation of booklet
North East Trees (Los Angeles, CA)—interpretive panels; mural on L.A. River; mark 2 miles of trail
Return of the Natives (Monterey, CA)—interpretive panels developed by Ohlone basketweaver and designer
University of Santa Clara—interpretive panels
City of Palo Alto, CA—trail development and bridge
History San José—interpretive panel
Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation—The 2nd Anza Expedition, A Social Studies Unit for Upper Elementary
Dr. Greg Smestad (Monterey, CA)—trail guide and CD accompaniment

Partnerships with Youth Groups: Project YES, Alameda County Youth Conservation Corps San Francisco Community Partners Los Angeles Community Partners

Project Yes students working on a project on the Anza Trail in Oakland, Alameda County, California

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Volunteers in Parks Program

Anza Trail Volunteer Mission

The mission of the volunteer program of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is to involve committed stakeholders in the interpretation, enjoyment, and protection of the Anza Trail. By partnering with the National Park Service and a variety of public and private entities along the route, Anza Trail volunteers will be able to tell the story of the Anza expedition, find ways to help people take pleasure in the Anza Trail, and protect and preserve the memory of the trail.

The Anza Trail Volunteer Program

Each volunteer comes to the Anza Trail for his or her own reason. Some are excited about the idea of a continuous trail linking Mexico to San Francisco. Some see the trail as a way to educate others about the history and culture that was part of the lives of the early settlers from Mexico. Others see the trail as a way of linking the many indigenous tribes along the route. Some people see the trail as a mechanism to provide public art and music to communities along the trail. Still others are simply looking for a place to ride their horse or just to enjoy nature. Whatever the reason, all of the trail volunteers are part of a network of people that have been working on the national trail for 27 years as it has gone from dream, to challenge, to reality.

The Partners Involved in the Volunteer Program

The Volunteer

The Anza Trail volunteer ideally serves in a mutually beneficial partnership with the NPS. Volunteers freely offer skills up to their ability level that will benefit the Anza Trail. They will become active participants in helping to shape the policy and direction that the Anza Trail is moving towards. They will have opportunities to learn more about Anza, the history of the trail, and to take advantage of training offered by the National Park Service. They will represent both the NPS and the Anza Trail in their capacities as volunteers. As a volunteer working for the NPS, the VIP will be covered by some of the same benefits and protection as NPS employees under the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) (5 USC, Chapter 81) and the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 USC, 2671-2680) and are considered to be Federal Employees for those purposes only. In summary, FECA entitles VIPs to first aid and medical care for any injuries incurred while serving in their capacity as a VIP. The Tort Claims Act provides a remedy for VIPs who, while working in the scope of their duty, are somehow harmed because of the negligence of any NPS employee.

The County Chair

The County Chair of any Anza Volunteer group will serve as the liaison between the volunteers and the trail administration. The chair will forward VIP applications, chair at least one annual meeting of the county VIPs, and serve as the primary source of information to both the trail administrator and the volunteers. County chairs will be responsible for providing an annual tally of all the hours of donated service to the trail. They will also work with the VIP coordinator to determine what volunteer expenses can be reimbursed. They will also propose additional volunteer jobs that would be of benefit to the Anza Trail.

The National Park Service

The National Park Service will provide the necessary training, support, and leadership to empower trail VIPs to live up to their potential. At a minimum, the VIP coordinator or trail administrator will visit each county chair at least once a year to appraise the operation and offer assistance. The NPS will facilitate training opportunities that will help trail volunteers be able to do their jobs.

The Volunteer Coordinator

The trail administrator will designate someone to act as the primary manager of the NPS VIP program as it is related to the Anza Trail. This person will be responsible for tabulating VIP hours, coordinating reimbursements, keeping volunteers well informed about trail activities, assigning volunteer jobs, and insuring that both the needs of the trail and the volunteers are met. The coordinator will also provide annual records (SF10-150) to the regional and federal NPS VIP representatives to help monitor the volunteer program.

The Structure of the Volunteer Program

Becoming A Volunteer

Anyone interested in helping out along the Anza Trail can become a trail volunteer. As a representative of the National Park Service and the Anza Trail, they will need to talk to the county chairperson or volunteer coordinator and complete the appropriate NPS application in order to determine their strengths. This process will also insure that they are comfortable with their role as a representative of the trail and the NPS. Needs change from place to place along the trail, so the coordinator and the volunteer will need to identify areas where the volunteer can be most effective. There are a number of ongoing tasks that are open to a broad range of ability levels. At the end of this plan is a list of ongoing projects that may be appropriate for a volunteer.

The Role of the Single Volunteer

With such a long trail, it is likely that there will often be volunteers who are unable to join forces with other Anza Trail volunteers. In cases where a volunteer is in an isolated setting and cannot join forces with other volunteers, s/he can coordinate his or her efforts either with the county chair, the president of one of the Anza Trail support groups, or directly with the NPS VIP coordinator in Oakland – whichever seems most appropriate based on each individual situation.

Forming a Volunteer Group

The Anza Trail depends on its volunteer associations to provide the people power necessary for maintaining the trail. They provide the labor, planning, motivation, and enthusiasm that allow thousands of people to enjoy the Anza Trail in some capacity each year.

Because of the length of the trail, volunteer groups are formed at the county level. In any given county, when at least five supporters agree to work together to further the interest of the trail, the National Park Service will recognize them as an official volunteer group associated with the trail. They are then eligible for the material support that comes with the National Park Service Volunteer in Parks program. All volunteers will need to fill out an application as members of the NPS VIP program. These applications will be reviewed by the trail VIP coordinator and kept on file as a reference until the volunteers have left the program. The formal application process is necessary to insure that all trail VIPs are covered by Workmen' Comp and any other protections afforded to NPS volunteers.

Over the last decade, two organizations have evolved to become advocates for the Anza Trail and help direct volunteer efforts. In California, the Amigos de Anza, and in Arizona, the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona formed to help establish and maintain the Anza Trail. Over the years, they have established chapters in many of the counties along the trail. As new volunteer groups form, they may choose to work with these existing organizations or work with the trail administration directly. As existing organizations with a long history of trail support as well as 501(c) (3) status, the Amigos and ATCA offer additional structure and funding mechanisms that may be helpful to a fledgling volunteer group.

Each volunteer group will designate a chair that will be responsible for communicating directly between the county group and the trail administration.

What a Volunteer Should Expect:

Application

Potential trail volunteers will need to fill out a volunteer application/scope of work form, SF 10-85 for individuals or SF 10-86 for group projects. They will need to be interviewed by either a county chairperson or by the VIP manager to help identify ways that they can be of the greatest service to the trail.

An Orientation Packet

Trail VIPs will receive a welcome packet from the trail management, highlighting the history of the trail, its location, and the role of a volunteer with the Anza Trail.

A Sense of Accomplishment

Volunteers will know that their actions have helped protect the Anza Trail by making it more accessible to a greater number of people. They will know that their efforts are appreciated and are working toward the goal of developing and protecting a permanent, long distance historical trail.

Uniforms

Trail volunteers who have contact with the public, through appearances at public events or fairs, when providing interpretive walks or talks, or when providing school programs, will receive appropriate uniform equipment that identifies them as volunteers with the National Parks Service. Depending on job type, this will include a VIP uniform shirt and patch, a volunteer NPS name badge, an NPS VIP fleece jacket or windbreaker, and a hat. Volunteers involved with living history programs or musical performances will use uniforms that are appropriate to their activities. When possible, NPS VIP funds can be used to offset these costs.

Because of the expense in providing uniform parts to VIPs, clothing items will be distributed only to those who actually have a need for them. Volunteers with the Anza Trail serve in a wide variety of roles – from trailblazers at public meetings, to planners, to members of citizen patrols. As a result, there is not always a need for a uniform. The head of the county organization will work with the NPS Volunteer Coordinator to determine which positions will need uniforms and what types.

Reimbursement

Volunteers can be reimbursed for expenses incurred while working in their capacity as VIPs. Due to a limited source of funding to offset these expenses, volunteers must get approval from their county chair and with the VIP coordinator before purchasing any items they plan on being reimbursed for. Individual volunteers will need to submit NPS Form 10-67 for any reimbursement. NPS Form 10-86 can be used for large groups claiming reimbursement. These forms will be available from the VIP coordinator.

Acting as an NPS Representative

Volunteering for the Anza Trail is different from volunteering for a non-profit or a charity in that, in the eyes of the public, you become a representative of the National Park Service. As such, you will need to act accordingly when you are in the uniform of

an NPS VIP working with the public. Act with the same professionalism that you would want any public servant to exhibit when working as a representative of the NPS.

Merit Awards

Each year, either the superintendent or the VIP manager will meet with each county group to distribute annual merit awards. These awards are intended as a way of showing volunteers gratitude for the work they have done. These merit awards are in no way reflective of the true value of the countless hours that VIPs give to help the Anza Trail.

Funds from the Anza Trail VIP account will be used to offset the cost of the merit awards.

Level 1
All who have given 10 to 50 hours of service during any given year will receive
An award certificate and a trail pin

Level 2
For those providing 50 to 100 hours of service during any given year, they will receive
An Anza Trail coffee mug or water bottle

Level 3
For those providing 100 hours of service or two consecutive years as a trail volunteer
An Anza Trail Shirt
*Shirt designs will change annually

Level 4
For those providing 250 hours of service or three consecutive years as a trail volunteer
An Anza Trail polo shirt

Level 5
For those who have donated 1000 hours of service to the trail over any given period of time
A gift certificate to a restaurant of their choice /sporting goods store, or some other appropriate item to show the trail's appreciation ($100 max).
Level 6
For those who have donated 4000 hours of service to the trail over their lifetime,
Presidential Volunteer award and a commemorative plaque

Superintendent's Award

At various times, the trail administrator may choose to give the Superintendent's Award to an individual who has gone above and beyond the call to help develop the Anza Trail.

Potential Job Descriptions for Volunteers

Each of the positions below is appropriate for any of the 19 counties along the Anza Trail. Since the historical Trail drops down into Baja California Norte, Sonora, and Sinaloa, it would also be helpful to have volunteers in each of these Mexican states.

Hike Leaders – The Hike Leader will take a group of hikers/riders on a segment of the Anza Trail. The volunteers will work outdoors, along a segment of the recreational trail. The volunteer will need basic hiking/riding equipment such as a daypack, water bottle, and hiking shoes. The Hike Leader should be prepared to share at a basic level something about the trail, such as the natural history, the Anza Trail story, or some other appropriate activity. These hikes should be offered on a regular basis and can be as long as the volunteer thinks appropriate.

Researchers – The researcher provides valuable insight into various aspects of the Anza Trail in a community or county. The volunteer can work out of the home, using the internet, telephone, or reference materials to discover more about the Anza Trail, which could include historical and recreational components along the trail. The researcher will continually add information to a notebook pertaining to the Anza Trail and their community, which they will share with the county chair and the trail administration. This is an ongoing project and the volunteer should be prepared to spend at least an hour per week on this project.

Advocates –The advocate is the eyes and ears of the Anza Trail and attends public meetings that would be pertinent to the trail. The volunteer will need to attend local planning meetings that pertain to the Anza Trail. They will need to be in regular communication with the county chair or the trail administration to provide updates of current planning. They should be available to attend at least one planning meeting a month.

Auto Route Monitors – Auto Route Monitors will patrol a particular segment of the Anza Driving Route, reporting on the status of the driving signs. Depending on the location, volunteers will work on a variety of roads, including interstates, state highways, county roads, city streets, and Forest Service roads. Volunteers will need to have access to a car. Monitors will need to travel their assigned segment of road two to four times a year, telling the trail administration of any signs that need to be replaced. Typically, an assigned segment is the length of the driving route in a particular county. At present, only the 14 counties along the California segment are marked.

GPS Trailblazers – Trailblazers will travel a segment of the recreation trail while using a portable GPS unit to mark the route. Volunteers will need to provide the standard hiking/riding equipment that they might need to be out on the trail. The NPS will provide a GPS unit and training on how to use it. There are currently about 300 miles of trail open to recreational use, with hundreds of miles of potential recreational segments in need of surveying. A Trailblazer can travel as many segments as they want. Ideally, they can travel a segment two times to confirm the GPS measurements.

Public Events Representative – A Public Events Representative is available to answer questions at public events such as fairs and special events. If s/he feels qualified, s/he may also speak to groups or at events about the trail. The representative will also suggest and help plan future events. Volunteers will need to know basic information about the trail, such as where it is located, its history, and be able to direct visitors to the NPS for additional information. The NPS will provide the public events representative with all the information they need to be an effective spokesperson as well as a traveling display. The volunteer should be prepared to represent the trail in at least one event a year.

Visitor Center Volunteers – A Visitor Center Volunteer represents the trail at one of the two -dozen state and national parks along the trail. Although they will work primarily for the site they are at, they are a source of information for staff at those sites about the Anza Trail. The NPS will provide the volunteer with the information they need to be an effective representative.

Writers and Photographers – A Writer or Photographer writes articles or records trail events for the trail newsletter and for the local press. In addition to articles on special events, the trail newsletter publishes quarterly pieces on newly hiked explored segments of trail and issues of historical or cultural relevance.

Classroom Presenters – Classroom Presenters give curriculum-based programs to students in classrooms or along a trail segment. Volunteers should have experience working with children in an educational setting. The NPS will provide training, audit programs, and provide lesson plans. Volunteers will be trained to be able to give a program on their own, typically to a fourth grade classroom, and should be prepared to offer should be prepared to offer a program in a classroom a number of times throughout the school year. Volunteers with experience working with children or living history programs are needed to provide curriculum-based school programs, both in the classroom and along the trail.

Volunteer Patrol – Volunteer Patrol members monitor segments of the Anza Trail when there is an increased need for vigilance due to resource destruction, safety, or education. Volunteer Patrol members will work with the local land manager/management agency to determine an appropriate schedule and standard operating procedures. The NPS will provide uniforms and as much coordination and oversight as is necessary, but the particular land manager will have primary responsibility. At present, the Volunteer Patrol position only applies to San Luis Obispo County.

Trail Markers – Trail Markers will install trail signage along certified portions of the trail. The volunteer should be able bodied and capable of hiking/riding, carrying various sign materials, and installing them. The NPS will provide signs and any equipment necessary for their installation. Due to upkeep and maintenance, volunteers should be willing to visit a site a number of times during a year to insure that the signs remain in place.

Webmaster – The Webmaster will improve and create new web pages that deal with the Anza Trail. The volunteer can work out of his/her home or out of the regional office in Oakland. S/he will need a computer and the ability level to create and manipulate web pages. The NPS will offer direction and guidance but cannot at this point offer training. There is a tremendous amount of time that could be spent on this project and the volunteer would provide the time and effort up to their ability level.

Photo Scanner – The Photo Scanner would scan trail's photo collection and put it in a digital format. The volunteer need have no skill in this area but will need to live near the trail headquarters in Oakland. The NPS will provide all training and equipment. There are approximately 8o hours of work to do on this project.

Amtrak Docents – Docents ride aboard the Coast Starlight and provide interpretation about California history and the Anza Trail. The staff of the South Coast Railroad Museum trains the volunteers. They also devise and coordinate the onboard train program. The NPS provides funding through the Trails and Rails program as well as training, uniforms, and additional resources as needed. Docents typically ride the route at least one trip a month.

Trail Builders – Builders maintain and build hiking and riding segments along the recreational route for the Anza Trail. They need to be in good physical condition and capable of carrying in various building materials as well as be skilled in the use of various tools. Volunteers will coordinate their efforts with the county chairmen in their area to determine where new trail needs to be constructed or what segments need to be maintained. Funds from the landowner, the volunteer group, and the NPS can be used to offset any material expenses for these projects.

The ATCA President working with a Tucson visitor, Pima County, Arizona

South Coast Railroad Museum docent on tbe Amtrak Coast Starlight in coastal California

The following table indicates the most likely potential for visitor information centers as proposed in the plan. In identifying Tier I sites, the primary criteria was that the centers were open to the public on a regular basis, could provide basic necessities, and were located near the historic trail corridor. Generally, state and national parks fit the criteria for most of these locations. There were two incidents (Maricopa and San Mateo) where there were no direct matches. As part of Phase I of the LRIP, the trail staff will determine if there are appropriate venues in either of these counties for Visitor Information Centers. If not, visitors will have to rely on the resources from adjacent counties.

Potential Visitor Information Centers

County	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III
Santa Cruz	Tumacacori NHP/ Tubac Presidio SP	1904 Courthouse	Nogales Chamber of Commerce
Pima	Saguaro NP	Pima County Parks	
Pinal	Casa Grande Ruins NM	Picacho Peak SP	
Maricopa			
Yuma	Yuma Crossing State HP		
Imperial		BLM El Centro	Imperial College Desert Museum
San Diego	Anza Borrego Desert State Park		
Riverside			Lake Perris Recreational Area
Los Angeles	Santa Monica Mountains NRA	River Center	El Pueblo de Los Angeles and Mission San Gabriel

Ventura	Channel Islands National Park	Oakbrook Chumash Center	
Santa Barbara	El Presidio de Santa Barbara SHP	La Purisima State Historic Park	Southcoast Railroad Museum
San Luis Obispo		Mission San Luis Obispo	Atascadero City Hall/ The Dunes Center
Monterey		Mission San Antonio de Padua	Presidio of Monterey
San Benito	Pinnacles NM	San Juan Bautista State Historic Park	
Santa Clara		Berreyesa and Peralta Adobes	Henry Coe State Park
San Mateo			
San Francisco	Presidio of San Francisco/GGNRA	Mission San Francisco de Asís	
Alameda	Regional Office	EBRPD	Peralta Hacienda
Contra Costa	John Muir NHS	EBRPD	

Acronym List

ADOT - Arizona Department of Transportation.

BLM - Bureau of Land Management, the federal agency responsible for the largest public segments of the Anza Trail.

CalTrans - California Department of Transportation.

CIP - Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, the complete planning document for education and interpretation on the Anza Trail, consisting of the Long Range Interpretive Plan, Annual Implementation Plans, and Media Log of all the resources and exhibits available on the Anza Trail.

DO 6 - Directors Order 6, the policy document from the National Park Service on education and interpretation.

DVD- Digital Video Disc.

EBRPD East Bay Regional Park District, located in Alameda and Contra Coasra Counties.

GIS- Geographical Information System, the computer aided mapping system that is based on Global Positioning System technology to accurately depict trail.

LRIP - Long Range Interpretive Plan, the most critical component of the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan that creates the action plan for a park's education and interpretation program.

NPS- National Park Service, the Department of Interior agency responsible for managing all National Park sites, like the Anza Trail.

ONPS - Operations of the National Park Service, the central funding mechanism for the Anza Trail.

USFS - United Forest Service, areas manager for the Anza Trail segment through the San Bernardino National Forest.

WNPA - Western National Parks Association, the cooperating association for the Anza Trail.