Arizona Trail

Management Guide

Prepared by Arizona State Parks,
in cooperation with the Arizona Trail Partners,
to assist land managing agencies, non-profit organizations, and citizens
in the planning, development, and management
of the cross-state Arizona Trail

Arizona State Parks
MEMORANDUM

TO: Arizona Trail Partners

FROM: Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward

SUBJECT: The Arizona Trail Management Guide

DATE: October 20, 1995

Enclosed is your copy of the Arizona Trail Management Guide. Thanks to all agency personnel that provided comments and materials. I have incorporated all comments and additions that were received.

This management guide is designed to be useful for many of your Arizona Trail-related efforts. We have drawn on concepts used on other long-distance trails in the country, and adapted them to Arizona. In addition, new concepts have been developed. Therefore, there are many items within this management guide that you will find informative and useful, including the appendices.

We have a great deal left to do to complete the Arizona Trail. Fortunately, interest, commitment, and momentum are at an all-time high. Much of this was displayed recently at the 1995 Arizona State Trails Conference, and with the signing of the formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Arizona Trail.

I hope your Arizona Trail segments are progressing well. Please inform me of your progress so that I can highlight your successes. If you have any questions, please contact me at (602) 542-7120. Thank you.
Arizona Trail Partners

Arizona State Parks Board
J. Rukin Jelks, Elgin, Chair
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U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
• Coconino National Forest
• Coronado National Forest
• Kaibab National Forest
• Tonto National Forest

U.S.D.I. - National Park Service
• Coronado National Memorial
• Grand Canyon National Park
• Saguaro National Park
• Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

U.S.D.I. - Bureau of Land Management
• Arizona State Office
• Arizona Strip District
• Phoenix District
• Safford District

and

The Arizona Trail Association
Arizona Trail

Management Guide
Acknowledgements

This document was prepared on behalf of the Arizona Trail Partners and the Arizona Trail Association. Jim Schmid, who served as the Arizona Trail Steward from November 1993 to May 1994 on loan from the Coronado National Forest, and Holly Van Houten, of the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, developed the initial draft. Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, with assistance from Holly Van Houten, added additional information and produced the final document.

We wish to thank the initial Arizona Trail Partners which include Arizona State Parks; the Kaibab, Coconino, Tonto, and Coronado National Forests; Grand Canyon National Park, Saguaro National Park, Coronado National Memorial, and the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program; and the Bureau of Land Management.

Thanks are also extended to the Arizona Trail Association's Board of Directors, county and local agencies, as well as to the many individuals and other organizations who assisted by contributing information to the Arizona Trail Management Guide.

Thanks also to John Dell for assisting with the history of the Arizona Trail, and to Julie St. John for assisting with the Arizona Trail corridor description.

The Management Guide was funded through contributions from the Arizona Trail Partners through an Intergovernmental Agreement signed in July, 1993, and through technical support provided by the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program.
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The Vision of the Arizona Trail

The Arizona Trail started as the dream of Flagstaff hiker and schoolteacher, Dale Shewalter. While hiking in the Santa Rita Mountains in the early 1970's, Shewalter conceived the idea of a trail stretching across Arizona from Mexico to Utah. Since that time, hundreds of trail enthusiasts have been inspired by this vision and have joined together to make the Arizona Trail a reality.

The vision of the Arizona Trail includes:

• Creating a non-motorized, primitive trail connecting deserts, mountains, forests, wilderness, canyons, communities, and people;

• Linking existing and new trail segments to form a continuous pathway south to north across the state;

• Providing opportunities to experience and reflect upon Arizona’s diverse cultural and natural heritage along the trail corridor;

• Providing high quality recreational and educational experiences for Arizona’s residents and visitors;

• Promoting land stewardship in the development and use of the trail in a way that cultivates appreciation and protection of the State’s natural resources;

• Promoting multiple non-motorized trail use by hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists, and cross-country skiers on a shared trail or within a general trail corridor whenever appropriate and in keeping with local land management objectives;

• Continuing the existing model public-private partnership to create and maintain a long-distance trail.

Board of Directors
Arizona Trail Association
1994
Management Guide Summary

The Arizona Trail will be a non-motorized, 750-mile, continuous border-to-border trail crossing Arizona from Mexico to Utah. Many sections of the Trail are already signed and open to the public, but much remains to be done. The vision of the Arizona Trail is one of a multiple use trail to be enjoyed by hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists, and cross country skiers. Some sections cross wilderness or National Park areas where mountain bicycling is restricted or limited by management prescriptions. These restrictions will not be changed by the Arizona Trail designation. Instead, bypass alignments may be sought to allow all Trail users a border-to-border experience.

Purpose
The Arizona Trail Management Guide is intended to provide guidance and direction for the development and management of the Arizona Trail. It is chiefly directed to the agencies, groups, and individuals who manage or help to manage sections of the Trail. Separate information has been and will continue to be developed for the public which will help users enjoy the Trail.

Partnership
The Arizona Trail is being built through a partnership involving multiple federal, state, and local agencies, the Arizona Trail Association, other nonprofit conservation and recreation organizations, private businesses, and individual citizens.

In August, 1993, an Intergovernmental Agreement, designed specifically to increase coordination and communication, was signed creating the initial “Arizona Trail Partners.” The Partners included the following: Arizona State Parks; the Coconino, Kaibab, Tonto, and Coronado National Forests; Grand Canyon National Park, Saguaro National Park, Coronado National Memorial, and the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program; and the Bureau of Land Management. The Arizona Trail Association became involved in the process shortly thereafter. In 1995, it was recognized that the partnership would eventually be expanded to potentially include Pima, Pinal, and Coconino Counties, the City of Flagstaff, and Walnut Canyon National Monument.

The Management Guide was developed on behalf of these agencies and other groups participating in the overall Trail project.

Route Planning
A general trail corridor was conceived in 1985 and has evolved to connect Arizona’s public lands, mountain ranges, trail systems, communities, as well as, to traverse the great variety of natural settings present within the state. The corridor was also selected to maximize the use of existing trail systems, many of which have since been designated part of the Arizona Trail. This Management Guide establishes general guidelines for how route planning should take place on segments not yet completed.

Development and Management
Agencies involved in the Arizona Trail are responsible for completing their own planning and compliance documents and meeting their own specific trail construction and maintenance standards. The Arizona Trail Management Guide provides recommended trail standards for agencies and land managers that have no standards. The Guide establishes an Arizona Trail logo (which has been used for many years) and recommends standards for signing along the route and at trailheads.

Volunteers
Volunteers are very much a part of the Arizona Trail. They make up an emerging network of individuals and groups who take on responsibility for specific segments of the Trail. These groups or individuals work closely with the land managers to plan, build, maintain, and educate others about their segment of the Trail.

In addition, a nonprofit organization, the Arizona Trail Association was established in 1994 to coordinate volunteer efforts, raise funds on behalf of the Trail, and provide information and education to its members and the general public. The Arizona Trail Association seeks members from the general public and is continually recruiting volunteers to become involved with the Arizona Trail project.
Introduction

Supplements to this Management Guide
Appendix C found within the Management Guide, which provides details on each of the 34 segments, will become outdated over time. Therefore, as progress is made on the Arizona Trail project, Appendix C will be updated and provided as a supplement.

The Next Steps
As of mid-1995, approximately 300 miles of the Trail were signed and open to the public. In order to make significant progress in designating the remaining miles of the Arizona Trail, the Management Guide identifies the following action items as high priorities:

1) Sign approximately 175 miles of existing, designated trails with the Arizona Trail logo;

2) Develop public information guides (such as Passage Information Sheets) describing completed Trail passages to help the public better access the Trail;

3) Plan routes across areas where there are multiple jurisdictions and land ownership; and

4) Secure access across non-public Trail corridor segments (such as State Trust lands and private lands).

Together, these high priority actions will make significant progress towards completing the Arizona Trail.

For additional information on the coordination of the Arizona Trail, please contact:

Arizona Trail Steward
Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 542-7120
Chapter 1: Trail Management Guide

Since 1985, the Arizona Trail has been a project in progress. The need for comprehensive coordination of the Arizona Trail has long been recognized. This Management Guide has been prepared in part to provide the guidance and direction needed to complete the Trail by the year 2000, and to address the many issues that face a project of this magnitude.

PURPOSE
The Management Guide is intended to be a comprehensive source of information for development, management, and maintenance of the Arizona Trail. Specific purposes are to:

- Coordinate Arizona Trail implementation with federal, state, and local agencies, other trail interests, and the public;
- Identify the Trail corridor;
- Inventory existing segments of the Arizona Trail;
- Identify Arizona Trail-related issues of statewide importance;
- Establish location criteria for use in planning the Trail route;
- Establish general trail design guidelines and standards;
- Promote uniform Arizona Trail signage;
- Describe examples of successful Arizona Trail implementation efforts and assess benefits; and
- Develop a timetable and action plan for completing the Trail.

This document provides a framework for the development and management of the Trail and its immediate corridor. Chapter 2 covers the history of the Arizona Trail and the partnerships implementing the Arizona Trail. Chapter 3 identifies a general Trail corridor suggested by local agencies and volunteers, makes specific recommendations about Trail alignments, and determines specific trail uses. In addition, Chapter 3 describes a proposed planning process to bridge the gaps between existing trail segments.

Chapter 4 discusses agency responsibilities and potential roles for volunteers in the development and management of the Arizona Trail. Additional trail issues of statewide importance are discussed in Chapter 5. Potential funding and labor sources are summarized in Chapter 6. The Appendices include the Action Plan, Arizona Trail According to Segments (which will be updated and distributed as a supplement in the future), as well as, many additional items of importance.

Definitions Used

Arizona Trail Alignment - The actual location of the Trail on the ground as shown on plans or maps.

Arizona Trail Association - A nonprofit organization dedicated to the planning, development, maintenance, and promotion of the Arizona Trail, working in concert with the other Arizona Trail Partners.

Arizona Trail Corridor - A strip of land that includes the alignment of the Arizona Trail. The corridor should be wide enough to satisfy the objectives for a prime recreational experience for a diverse group of trail users of all abilities in accordance with the criteria guiding establishment of the Arizona Trail. Until the actual alignment is determined, the corridor serves as the planning area.

Arizona Trail Partners - The initial agencies and non-profit organization directly involved with the Arizona Trail project. Includes Arizona State Parks; the Kaibab, Coconino, Tonto, and Coronado National Forests; Grand Canyon and Saguaro National Parks, Coronado National Memorial, the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service; Bureau of Land Management; and the Arizona Trail Association.
Arizona Trail Passage - A portion of the Arizona Trail divided according to length and availability of a trailhead or trailheads to facilitate users completing the portion over a two-to-three day period of time. Each Arizona Trail Passage is named according to the geographic features or area through which it passes. Passage information will be developed for each passage by the Arizona Trail Association in cooperation with the other Arizona Trail Partners.

Arizona Trail Segment - A portion of the Trail corridor and/or alignment divided according to land management boundaries. These segments are used for the planning, coordination, and management of the Trail. The Trail is divided into 34 segments (see Appendix C), and the information is maintained within a database at Arizona State Parks.

Arizona Trail Segment Steward - An individual or group that has volunteered to adopt a segment of the Arizona Trail. Responsibilities include monitoring and coordination of events and projects along their segment while working closely with the land managing agencies, the Arizona Trail Association, and the Arizona Trail Steward.

Arizona Trail Steward - The individual hired and funded through the Intergovernmental Agreement for the Arizona Trail. Primary responsibilities include the day-to-day coordination and planning for the Arizona Trail.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) - A signed, written agreement that allows various governmental agencies to hire and fund the Arizona Trail Steward position, and jointly plan and coordinate the Arizona Trail.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A signed, written document which describes and formalizes the working relationship between two or more parties involved in administering, developing, managing, or otherwise supporting the Arizona Trail.

NEPA - The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) established a process for federal agencies that requires a systematic, interdisciplinary approach for decision making that is visible to the public in an environmental statement. NEPA requires a complete discussion of the management alternatives and their impacts before a major federal action is taken. The process requires study and description of the effects of the proposed project on the natural resources, aesthetics, economy, and social environment, positive and negative.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A planning tool for managing natural resource settings and recreation activities occurring within them toward a desirable end, called quality outdoor recreation experiences. Recreation opportunities can be expressed in terms of three principle components: 1.) the activities, 2.) the setting, and 3.) the experience. The ROS provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation opportunity environments in which the public chooses to indulge in preferred activities in preferred settings for desired experiences.

State Trails System - A system of sometimes interconnecting trails on Arizona's public lands, and a partial inventory of the trails found in Arizona. Trails are nominated into the System by the land managing agencies, or by interested individuals working closely with the respective land managing agencies. Information on trails in the System is maintained within a database at Arizona State Parks. Existing trails within the System are featured in the Arizona State Trails Guide produced by Arizona State Parks. Trails within the System that are a part of the Arizona Trail are recognized as such within the State Trails Guide.

Trailhead - An area from which trail users assemble and prepare to begin and to return from a trip on the Trail. Facilities needed at trailheads (sometimes referred to as staging areas) vary depending on the travel modes used.

Viewsheds - Accumulated areas seen from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other viewer locations.
Chapter 1: Trail Management Guide

Vista -
A confined view, especially one seen through a long passage, as between rows of trees, or down a canyon. A vista often focuses upon a specific feature in the landscape. Unlike a view, the vista is sometimes human created and, if it is, thereby subject to design.

Acronyms Used

ADA - Americans With Disabilities Act
ADOT - Arizona Department of Transportation
APS - Arizona Public Service
ASCOT - Arizona State Committee on Trails
ASLD - Arizona State Land Department
ASP - Arizona State Parks
ATA - Arizona Trail Association
BLM - Bureau of Land Management
CAP - Central Arizona Project Aqueduct
FR - Forest Road or Route
FUTS - Flagstaff Urban Trails System
GIS - Geographic Information Systems
IGA - Intergovernmental Agreement
ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
LWCF - Land & Water Conservation Fund
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
NPS - National Park Service
OCCEE - Oracle Center for Environmental Education (Oracle State Park)
OHVs - Off Highway Vehicles
RD - Ranger District
SCA - Student Conservation Association
SCORP - Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office
SLUP - Special Land Use Permit
STL - State Trust Lands
ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RTCA - Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service
USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI - U.S. Department of the Interior
YCC - Youth Conservation Corps

M A N A G E M E N T G U I D E

MANDATE
The Arizona State Trails Act, passed in 1989, authorized the Arizona State Parks Board to prepare a State Trails Plan and set up a trails grant fund. The passage of that Act was indicative of the State's commitment to trails and trail users. Authority for developing this Management Guide is found in the 1989 and 1994 Arizona State Trails Plans developed as a part of the Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (see Appendix D for excerpts). The State Trails Plans (which were developed by planning committees representing all trail interests) identified the lack of a comprehensive approach as one of the factors for the slow progress in completing the Arizona Trail. In addition, federal and state legislation encourage the development of local and statewide trails. The National Trails System Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543), as amended, established policies and procedures for a nationwide system of trails.
The original Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) was developed between the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and the Arizona State Parks Board to better coordinate Arizona Trail activities and specifically referenced the need to prepare an Arizona Trail Management Guide. The IGA is described in greater detail in the next chapter, and a copy provided in Appendix B.

PROCESS
The initial draft of this Arizona Trail Management Guide was developed by Jim Schmid (who served as Arizona Trail Steward during November 1993 to May 1994 on loan from the Coronado National Forest) and Holly Van Houten (of the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service).

Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, incorporated comments taken in and added information, and with the assistance of Holly Van Houten, developed the draft for review. Comments on the draft were received from many of the managing agencies. Chapter 4, which included the most significant changes, was circulated among a task force (comprised of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Arizona State Parks staff) for review.

The final document, with the addition of updated and improved information, was developed by Eric Smith, with assistance from Holly Van Houten.

The Arizona Trail Management Guide was prepared in conjunction with the Arizona State Parks, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Arizona Trail Association, and various other individuals and organizations interested in the Arizona Trail.
Chapter 2. The Arizona Trail Project

Arizona, with its variety and beauty of landscapes is, perhaps, like no other place in North America. It supports an abundant biodiversity that includes parts of four major desert ecosystems — Sonoran, Chihuahuan, Mojave, and Great Basin. Besides desert, there is an ecological diversity of grasslands, wetlands, chaparral, forests, and lofty mountain ranges spanning all the life zones of the continent present within the state. Arizona can well be described as “the meeting place of North American biomes.”

This great diversity offers an incredible array of outdoor recreation opportunities, especially with nearly three-fourths of the state’s land mass in public ownership. Within the scope of outdoor recreation is a wealth of world-class trail opportunities.

HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA TRAIL
The vision of a continuous border-to-border trail traversing Arizona’s unique landscapes and historic areas has been on the minds of trail users through the years.

One individual, however, took the dream one step further. Dale Shewalter, a hiking enthusiast and schoolteacher from Flagstaff, visualized a long-distance trail while hiking in the Santa Rita Mountains in the 1970’s. During the summer of 1985, he completed a scouting of such a trail. While walking from Nogales to the Utah border, he visualized and tentatively mapped an interlocking route of trail systems traversing the state from south to north. Beginning at the Mexican border, he projected a 750-mile route through desert and mountain corridors all the way to the Utah state line. The concept of the Arizona Trail was born, offering opportunities for hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists (where appropriate), and cross-country skiers to experience the rich diversity Arizona has to offer.

Shewalter, during the next few years, began promoting his vision of a border-to-border trail to key state and federal agencies, service groups, corporations, and individuals. Much interest was evident. He proposed the Arizona Trail concept to the Arizona State Parks Board in 1985, gaining the support and enthusiasm of Larry Mutter, then State Trails Coordinator. The Arizona Hiking and Equestrian Trails Committee (now known as Arizona State Committee on Trails or “ASCOT”), the citizen advisory committee to the Arizona State Parks Board, also endorsed the trail concept early on and have since been helping to coordinate the project.

As nearly 70 percent of the Arizona Trail will be located on U.S. Forest Service - administered lands, the implementation of the Trail made a significant leap forward when in 1988, Shewalter became the first Arizona Trail (Steward) Coordinator under the sponsorship of the Kaibab National Forest. This Outdoor Recreation Planner position was made possible through funding from the Kaibab, Coronado, Tonto, and Coconino National Forests.

On July 1st of that year, seven miles of the proposed 50.5-mile Kaibab Plateau Trail were dedicated and opened to the public as the first segment of the Arizona Trail. The Kaibab Forest Products Company, in a co-venture with the Kaibab National Forest, underwrote part of this 50.5-mile segment between Grand Canyon National Park and the Utah border. The dedication was held at Jacob Lake, 40 miles north of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. It attracted 250 people to the tiny, remote site, including then U.S. Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson; Senator Dennis DeConcini; Representative Bob Stump; Kaibab Industries Chairman and Chief Executive Officer A. Milton Whiting; members of the Arizona State Committee on Trails; leaders of the Sierra Club; and representatives of other environmental and conservation organizations. Upon its completion in 1989, the Kaibab Plateau Trail became the first major leg of the Arizona Trail.

Work was also underway elsewhere in the state to identify trail segments that would create a continuous trail across the state. In the spring of 1989, two major segments of the Arizona Trail were dedicated in the southern part of the state. One segment started at Montezuma Pass in the Coronado National Memorial spanning 20 miles along the crest of the Huachuca Mountains through the Coronado National Forest. The second segment was a 57-mile route near Tucson in the Rincon and Santa Catalina Mountains passing through Saguaro National Park and the Coronado National Forest.
In the years following, many more segments where identified, designated, and completed in the Kaibab, Coronado, Tonto, and Coconino National Forests. Many of these segments utilized such funding and labor sources as challenge cost share agreements, the Arizona Heritage Trails Fund Grants program, Arizona Boys Ranch, Arizona Conservation Corps, and Sierra Club National Service Trips (see Chapter 6).

In 1990, the Bureau of Land Management began planning trail segments on the Arizona Strip District-Buckskin Mountain area near the Utah border, near the Gila River, and in the Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area.

In 1993, three federal agencies and Arizona State Parks entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) to establish a framework to cooperatively plan for the development and completion of the Arizona Trail. The IGA led to the development of this Management Guide which will direct the implementation of the project through the year 2000 and beyond.

The coming together of multiple agencies has been a source of tremendous momentum for the completion of the Arizona Trail. This can be seen in the formation of the Arizona Trail Association, the hiring of the Arizona Trail Steward, the assistance of the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, the development of a formal Arizona Trail segment steward program, Arizona State Parks creating an interim central clearinghouse for Trail information, and the increased media attention the Trail has received (see Appendix F for a list of press articles).

Who will use the Arizona Trail?

The Arizona Trail is being developed primarily for the following uses:

- Hikers
- Equestrians
- Mountain Bicyclists (except in wilderness or other specially managed areas)
- Cross-Country Skiers

Other non-motorized activities such as walking, jogging, bird watching, environmental education, packstock use, and llama trekking will also be accommodated on the Arizona Trail.

For many years, hikers and equestrians have had trails pretty much to themselves. The increasing popularity of many different types of outdoor recreation has made it incumbent on everyone to learn to “share the trail.” At times, uses will be separated, for instance, as the Arizona Trail passes through wilderness areas or National Parks where mountain bicycling is prohibited. Every attempt will be made to provide alternate routes for these users so everyone will have an opportunity for a border-to-border experience.

Although the vision of the Arizona Trail is of a continuous, long-distance trail, it is expected that users traveling more than 100 miles in any one trip will be few. For this reason, the Trail is being organized in passages to facilitate day, weekend, or week-long trips that will meet a variety of skills and interest levels.
Chapter 2: The Arizona Trail Project

PARTNERSHIPS
Numerous public agencies, citizen organizations, and individuals are working together to realize the dream of the Arizona Trail. The first Arizona statewide trails conference was held in September, 1990, at Camp Geronimo, below the Mogollon Rim. The theme for the conference was "Partnerships - On the Trail Together."

As much of the maintenance and operation of the Arizona Trail has been and will continue to be, accomplished through partnerships between government agencies, volunteers, and the private sector, this conference served as a catalyst for bringing interested parties together.

A network of volunteer Trail (segment) stewards was set up to help complete trail work across the state, and in the summer of 1991, volunteer training sessions were held at eight different National Forest locations to further help the citizen effort with the Arizona Trail. This section briefly describes partnerships and the role each partner plays in the completion of the Arizona Trail.

<table>
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<th>Estimated Breakdown of Land Ownership of the Arizona Trail</th>
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<td>U.S. Forest Service</td>
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The Arizona Trail Partners
In July, 1993, representatives of three federal agencies and Arizona State Parks signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) which set out how these public agencies will work together in support of the Arizona Trail. The IGA also established a cooperative fund to hire an Arizona Trail Steward. The Arizona Trail Steward has the responsibility for preparing this Management Guide and coordinating with the public agencies administering the Trail. These agencies are generally referred to as the initial “Arizona Trail Partners.” They consist of:

Arizona State Parks
Arizona State Parks is helping coordinate the completion of the Arizona Trail. It houses the Arizona Trail Steward who works closely with the State Trails Coordinator. The Steward takes on much of the day-to-day responsibility for seeing that the Trail is completed. The Steward is responsible for preparing the Arizona Trail Management Guide, including researching and gathering information, scheduling and conducting meetings with agencies, groups, and individuals, and writing the narrative that will establish a framework for policies and goals to guide the development of the Trail. In addition, the Steward assisted in the establishment of an Arizona Trail Association, helps nominate agency’s Trail segments into the State Trails System, helps agencies write grants, and pursues labor and funding for the development of the Trail. Responsibilities also include working closely with the Arizona Trail Partners, the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, the Arizona Trail Association, and assisting the various counties in securing Special Land Use Permits (SLUPs) and easements across State Trust Lands.

The Arizona Trail passes through Oracle State Park - Center for Environmental Education. The seven-mile trail segment was completed in 1994 and formally dedicated on National Trails Day that year.

Potential exists to link other State parks to the Arizona Trail. These include Tonto Natural Bridge, Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, an Riordan Mansion State Parks.

Arizona State Parks also administers several grant programs that benefit trails (listed in Chapter 6), and is responsible for preparing the Arizona State Trails Plan as part of the Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
U.S. Forest Service

Approximately 70 percent of the Arizona Trail corridor is located on four National Forests (Coconino, Coronado, Kaibab, and the Tonto). Under the IGA, the Forest Supervisors are responsible for the planning, locating, and constructing of Arizona Trail segments on their respective jurisdictions. However, the day-to-day implementation of Arizona Trail-related functions is accomplished by the respective ranger districts.

The Forest Service is guided by the mandate of multiple use of public land. Standards and guidelines for management of the Arizona Trail are developed in the context of the land and resource management plan for each National Forest. The Forest Service has developed many innovative techniques for involving the public in management decisions and for balancing multiple resource objectives in planning forest activities. Examples of these techniques include the “Visual Management System,” which is used to define the boundaries of the Arizona Trail and to evaluate resource impacts with the forests, and the “Recreation Opportunity Spectrum,” (see box) which is used to zone forests for different recreation activities. Under the guidance of the National Recreation Strategy, the Forest Service is emphasizing partnerships with other agencies and groups as a way to expand and improve its trails program.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

ROS, developed by the U.S. Forest Service, consists of six area classes that reflect the recreation activity opportunities available:

(P) Primitive
Trail passes through an area characterized by essentially large areas of unmodified natural environment. Interaction between users is very low and isolation from the sights and sounds of humans is prevalent. No motorized use.

(SPNM) Semi-primitive non motorized
Trail passes through medium to large size areas characterized by natural appearing environment. Interaction is low, but there is often evidence of other users. No motorized use.

(SPM) Semi-primitive motorized
Trail passes through medium to large size areas characterized by natural appearing environment. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Motorized use is permitted but is usually limited to trail bikes on trails or off highway vehicles operating on primitive roads. In rolling terrain, cross country travel can occur if permitted by land management direction for the area.

(RN) Roaded Natural
Trail passes through an area characterized by natural appearing environment with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of humans. Interaction between users may be low to moderate. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Motorized users permitted.

(R) Rural
Trail passes through an area characterized by modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident and interaction between users is often moderate to high. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.

(U) Urban
Trail passes through an area characterized by a substantially urbanized environment. Sights and sounds of humans, on-site, are predominant. Large numbers of users can be expected both on-site and in nearby areas. Facilities for high intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available.
National Park Service
The National Park Service (NPS), under the Department of the Interior, administers four areas that the Arizona Trail passes through: Coronado National Memorial, Saguaro National Park, Walnut Canyon National Monument, and Grand Canyon National Park. Under the IGA, the Park Superintendents are responsible for the planning, locating, and constructing of Arizona Trail segments on their respective jurisdictions.

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) of the National Park Service is also playing a substantial role in the Arizona Trail, specifically helping to establish and work with the Arizona Trail Association, assisting with developing the Arizona Trail Management Guide, and providing technical assistance on locating the Trail on non-federal land. The RTCA program provides technical assistance to state and local agencies or citizen groups in trail planning and other efforts. Staff assistance is being provided to the Arizona Trail project through the Pacific-Great Basin System Support Office of the National Park Service. The Southwest System Support Office may eventually assist with the Arizona Trail project as well.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
The Arizona Trail will pass through the following areas managed by the BLM: the Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area north of Sonoita, the Ripsey Peak area south of the Gila River, the White Canyon area north of the Gila River, and the Arizona Strip District-Buckskin Mountain area near the Utah border. The various districts of the BLM are involved in the planning, locating, and constructing Arizona Trail segments on their respective jurisdictions.

The BLM, under the Department of the Interior, is the State’s largest land management agency, with a statewide total of 12.5 million acres. The BLM manages land under a multiple use mandate including grazing, minerals, timber, and recreation. The BLM’s Recreation 2000 program seeks to increase investment in recreation with the participation of user groups, communities, and other agencies.

Other agencies/entities involved in the Arizona Trail

Counties
The Arizona Trail corridor passes through the following counties, south to north: Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, Pinal, Maricopa, Gila, and Coconino. Some of these counties may become involved in various levels of management of the Arizona Trail.

In Pinal County, a tremendous amount of interest in the Arizona Trail project has been displayed by the Pinal County government. This county has been where one of the largest voids in the Trail corridor is found because of the State Trust lands, and the lack of linear corridors. As a result of the interest, and support from the public, Pinal County government has applied for an Arizona Heritage Fund Trails Grant to secure and develop approximately 55 miles of the Arizona Trail from Oracle to the Gila River. This will involve entering into a Special Land Use Permit (SLUP) with the Arizona State Land Department. The majority of the Trail alignment will be constructed by juvenile community service crews. Assistance with funding, development, materials, and labor will also be provided by the Arizona Trail Association and the private sector. Pinal County may enter into the Memorandum of Understanding for the Arizona Trail, thus becoming one of the Arizona Trail Partners.

In Pima County, Pima County Department of Transportation and Flood Control District has incorporated a potential route for the Arizona Trail within or near the Cienega Creek Natural Preserve, and the Trail is addressed in the management plan for this area. This section of the Trail would be managed by the Pima County Parks and Recreation Department. Future planning will determine the feasibility of linkages south and north of this segment. Pima County Parks and Recreation Department may enter into the Memorandum of Understanding for the Arizona Trail, thus becoming one of the Arizona Trail Partners.
In Coconino County, the Parks and Recreation Department and Community Development Division have been involved in discussions regarding future Arizona Trail planning near Flagstaff. The County's involvement with the Arizona Trail has not yet been determined, however, they do support the Trail in concept.

City of Flagstaff
Flagstaff is currently developing a comprehensive, 50-mile, trail network known as the Flagstaff Urban Trail System (FUTS). The Arizona Trail concept was incorporated into the planning for FUTS in the late 1980's. One route being considered for the Arizona Trail is to use the FUTS to connect from the Walnut Canyon/Fisher Point area south of Flagstaff, through the center of the city via Rio de Flag and the McMillan Mesa Trail, and to the Mt. Elden trail system (potentially utilizing the Oldham Trail) north of Flagstaff.

Arizona State Land Department
The Arizona State Land Department manages nearly 9.5 million acres of State Trust land which were granted to Arizona by the Federal Government in 1863. The State Land Department does not have a designated system of trails on its land, nor does it have a mandate to develop and manage trails on its land. Through Special Land Use Permits and easements, trail activities can occur on State Trust lands. Approximately 70 miles of the Arizona Trail will cross State Trust lands and will be managed by various entities.

Local Communities
The Arizona Trail passes through or near the following local communities, south to north: Patagonia, Vail, Mescal, Tucson, Summerhaven, Oracle, Dudleyville, Winkelman, Hayden, Kearny, Riverside, Kelvin, Superior, Roosevelt, Sunflower, Pine, Strawberry, Clints Well, Mormon Lake Village, Flagstaff, Tusayan, Grand Canyon Village, North Rim Village, and Jacob Lake.

Some of these communities have already expressed an interest in linkages to and/or involvement with the Arizona Trail. Ideally, most of these communities will recognize the benefits that the Arizona Trail could bring, such as, increased revenues from tourism, as well as, other benefits. In addition, resupply and stopover opportunities (see Chapter 5 for information on special needs of long-distance trail users) will be critical to long-distance trail users since communities along the Arizona Trail are separated by great distances.

The Arizona Trail Association
Until 1993, there had not been an organized voice on behalf of citizens for the Arizona Trail. This changed when in December, 1993, when a group met as a volunteer board of directors and formed a nonprofit organization in support of the Trail, to be called the Arizona Trail Association (ATA).

The mission of the Arizona Trail Association, as adopted by the Board of Directors is:

"to coordinate the planning, development, management, and promotion of the Arizona Trail for the recreational and educational experiences of non-motorized trail users"
—Arizona Trail Association
January 22, 1994

Goals of the Association include:

• developing public awareness, education, and support for the Arizona Trail;

• encouraging and coordinating management of the Trail project, including planning of the trail route;

• fundraising on behalf of the Trail; and

• creating an organizational capability to achieve the vision and mission.
Chapter 2: The Arizona Trail Project

In forming the Arizona Trail Association, the founders joined a long tradition of creating “Friends of” groups in support of long distance trails. Other notable examples of “friends” groups include the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council, the Pacific Crest Trail Council, the Ice Age Trail and Parkway Foundation, and the North Country Trail Association (see box). The Arizona Trail Association is a membership organization, seeking active supporters of the Trail, coordinating volunteers, and providing other essential services to the Arizona Trail project. The Arizona Trail Association will enter into the Memorandum of Understanding for the Arizona Trail, thus becoming one of the Arizona Trail Partners.

How “Friends” Groups Assist Long Distance Trails

• The Appalachian Trail Conference raises funds and organizes volunteers to help construct and maintain the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;

• The Bay Area Ridge Trail Council organizes its members to work with local and county governments to support, fund, and implement the trail. Members turn out for public meetings and organize special trails events to promote awareness and demonstrate support of the trail in local communities;

• The Pacific Crest Trail Council provides information services to individuals interested in hiking the trail;

• The Ice Age Trail and Parkway Foundation raises funds to purchase easements to access the trail;

• The North Country Trail Association organizes volunteers and takes the lead in trail implementation on private and locally owned lands for the North Country National Scenic Trail;

• The Ice Age Trail and Parkway Foundation and the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council worked with members to establish location criteria which they wanted public agencies to use in planning the route of their trails; and

• The Colorado Plateau Mountain Biking Association organizes special fundraising events and uses funds to construct and maintain the Kokopelli Trail.

Volunteers
Volunteers are a critical component to the completion of the Arizona Trail. Without the help of volunteers in planning, development, and maintenance, the Arizona Trail today would include fewer miles and less favorable trail conditions. From advisory committees to work parties, volunteers have significantly augmented the resources of trail managing agencies. Volunteers are expected to continue to play a key role in the implementation and management of the Arizona Trail.

Aside from the volunteers who spend numerous hours “on-the-ground” with various Arizona Trail projects, and those assisting with many other important functions, another level of volunteering exists that requires a significant commitment. These volunteers are known as the Arizona Trail - segment stewards. Segment stewards are individuals or groups who focus on the individual segments of the Arizona Trail. Segment stewards work closely with the respective managing agencies, Arizona Trail Steward, and Arizona Trail Association.

Involvement includes monitoring the progress of a segment, conducting planning and research as necessary (to include information for trail users), building support for the Trail, and coordinating trail projects and events for their segment. Some segment stewards have been focusing on a particular segment since the late 1980’s, and have many successes to share. See Chapter 4 for more information on volunteer programs.
The Private Sector

Although over 95 percent of the Arizona Trail will be located on public land, volunteers, and the private sector are working hand-in-hand with government agencies to make the Arizona Trail a reality. The vision has long been supported by the Arizona State Committee on Trails, the citizens advisory committee to the Arizona State Parks Board. Numerous trails organizations across the state, such as the Huachuca Hiking Club, the Oracle Trails Coalition, the Pima Trails Association, the County Line Riders of Catalina, and the Sierra Club, among others, have donated countless hours to the planning, building, and maintaining of the Trail or donated funds on behalf of the Trail.

Many private sector and civic organizations that have helped to implement the Arizona Trail to date. The following is a partial list of these organizations that had assisted between 1986 and 1995. Our apologies to anyone who has been inadvertently left off this list.

Arizona Boys Ranch, trail construction and maintenance
Arizona Conservation Corps, trail construction and maintenance
Arizona Great Outdoors, advocacy, publicity
Arizona Mule and Donkey Association, trail maintenance and volunteer time
Arizona Public Service Hiking Club, volunteer time
Arizona State Committee on Trails, trail planning
Arizona State Horsemen's Association, volunteer time
Arizona Trails Monthly, advocacy, publicity
Bank of America Foundation, contributor to Tonto National Forest segments
Bob's Bargain Barn, trailhead signs for the Santa Catalina Segments
Boyece Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, contributor to Tonto National Forest segments
C.J. Torch, Inc. (Fred Baier Designs), trailhead signs
Chips's Graphic Design, trailhead signs for the Santa Catalina Segments
County Line Riders of Catalina, volunteer time towards planning, fundraising, advocacy
DuPont Greenways Program, grant funding for formation of Arizona Trail Association (ATA)
Friends of Madre Canyon, trail construction and maintenance
Green Valley Hiking Club, trail construction and maintenance
GS Images Outdoor Exhibits, panels for interpretive trailhead kiosks
Huachuca Hiking Club, Adopt-a-Trail
Interactive Ink. Corp., typesetting and map services
Kaibab Forest Products Company, trail construction, trail signs
Magma Copper Company, funding for trailhead signs, and a tool cache & trailer for the ATA
Motorola Dust Devils 4-WD Club, trail construction support
Oracle Trails Coalition, Adopt-A-Trail, fundraising
Orme School, Adopt-a-Trail
Outdoor Adventures Unlimited, in-kind services, donations
Pace American Trailer Company, custom trailer for ATA tool cache
Pannier Graphics, trailhead kiosks
Phototech, interpretive signs
Pima County Sheriff's Posse, interpretive signs, advocacy
Pima Trails Association, volunteer time and trail donations
Recreation Equipment Incorporated (REI) - Seattle Headquarters, grant funding for the ATA
Recreation Equipment Incorporated (REI) - Tempe Store, advocacy
Sierra Club (various chapters), worktrips and National Service Trips
Southern Arizona Hiking Club, trail construction and maintenance
Southern Arizona Mountain Bike Association (SAMBA), trail construction and maintenance
Student Conservation Association (SCA), trail construction
Teri Bingham - Graphic Designer, artwork for T-shirts and other graphics
Territorial Signs, trailhead signs
Tribune Newspapers - Arizona Adventure, advocacy, publicity
Chapter 2: The Arizona Trail Project

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF TRAILS

Trails have multiple values and their benefits reach far beyond recreation. Trails can enrich the quality of life for individuals, make communities more livable, and protect, nurture, and showcase America's grandeur by traversing areas of natural beauty, distinctive geography, historic significance, and ecological diversity. Trails are important for the nation's health, economy, resource protection and education.

— Trails For all Americans, a report submitted to the National Park Service by American Trails (1990)

The Arizona Trail can contribute to a community's economy in the same way as tourist facilities and other attractions do. The Arizona Trail also has the potential to attract visitors to the state from across the country, becoming a source of new income for the state and communities near the trail.

Direct economic benefits attributable to a trail are hard to quantify. It is beyond the scope of this Management Guideline to quantify benefits for the Arizona Trail. An economic benefits study by the National Park Service entitled Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors: A Resource Book (1995) suggests ways to approach quantifying economic benefits for those interested in doing such analysis.

In general, economic benefits accrue from direct expenditures and indirect economic benefits including:

- Trail related expenditures made by nearby residents and visitors for goods and services such as food, lodging, equipment, clothing, supplies, gasoline and automotive services, souvenirs, and entertainment;

- Employment at recreational sites and in service communities;

- Entrance charges and other user fees;

- Expenditures by local recreation-based businesses and support facilities in the private sector such as equipment producers, resort operators, suppliers, instructors, and outfitters, including possible new business establishments cropping up to serve recreation users;

- Tax revenues to state and local governments from sales and other taxes;

- Construction and maintenance services for trail development, including agency expenditures for supplies and services;
Chapter 3: Planning the Arizona Trail

This Arizona Trail Management Guide describes the general trail corridor as established in 1985 and refined in subsequent years, and identifies existing trail segments already designated part of the Arizona Trail. It further sets out how planning of new segments should take place, the location criteria to be considered, and the process for designating trail segments as part of the Arizona Trail. This Management Guide does not serve as the planning document for selecting a specific route for the new trail segments within the trail corridor. Other documents, such as environmental assessments, will need to be completed by the land managing organizations in order to finalize specific trail alignments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAIL CORRIDOR

The trail corridor initially envisioned by Dale Shewalter was endorsed by the Arizona Hiking and Equestrian Trails Committee of the Arizona State Parks Board in 1988. Further work to refine the trail corridor took place in 1988 and 1989 in a series of meetings held across the state. In May of 1994, additional public meetings were held in Flagstaff, Phoenix, and Tucson. The purpose of these meetings was to solicit input on the draft Arizona Trail Management Guide, and inform the public and agencies of the development of the formal partnership (Arizona Trail Partners) and non-profit association (Arizona Trail Association) for the Arizona Trail. In addition, three public meetings were held in late 1994 to finalize the Trail corridor in Pinal County (traditionally one of the largest voids in the Trail).

The general Arizona Trail corridor was finalized statewide, with the exception of a few areas, in early 1995.

Unlike many other long distance trails, such as the Pacific Crest or Appalachian National Scenic Trails, that follow one mountain range, the trail corridor for the Arizona Trail was developed to emphasize the wide range of ecological diversity in the state and to link public lands, mountain ranges, and other special places. In addition, the corridor was selected to maximize the incorporation of already existing trails into one continuous trail. The Arizona Trail begins at the Coronado National Memorial on the U.S.-Mexico border and ends within the Bureau of Land Management’s Arizona Strip District on the Utah border. In between, the Trail winds through some of the most rugged spectacular scenery in Western America. The Arizona Trail corridor is shown in Figure 3.1.

The following brief description is of the general trail corridor, actual alignments are still in the planning stages in some areas. Furthermore, alternate routes remain to be found in several areas for mountain bicyclists. See Appendix C for information on specific Trail alignments.

Coronado National Memorial through the Huachuca Mountains

The Arizona Trail begins just north of the U.S.-Mexico border in the Coronado National Memorial starting near an international border marker. The Memorial commemorates Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez Coronado’s search for the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1540, a major European exploration of the Southwest. The Arizona Trail follows the Crest Trail from Montezuma Pass into the Coronado National Forest and the Miller Peak Wilderness of the Huachuca Mountains. The Crest Trail provides outstanding views of the San Pedro and San Rafael Valley’s as well as prime access to a number of spur trails, including trails to Miller Peak and Ramsey Canyon. Miller Peak Wilderness is a land of sheer cliffs, soaring summits, and deep canyons, with diverse habitats that range from desert grasslands to mixed conifer and aspen forest. Over 170 species of birds, including 14 species of hummingbirds, live in the Wilderness, making for world-class birdwatching. An amazing variety of wildlife, including animals normally seen south of the Mexican border, can also be found in these diverse life-zones: over 60 species of reptiles and 78 species of mammals including coatimundi, javelina, black bear, and mountain lion. At Copper Glance, the Arizona Trail begins its descent, following sycamore- and ponderosa-lined Sunnyside Canyon Trail. Trailside riparian habitat, nourished by the seasonal flow of the canyon’s intermittent stream, provides a home and foraging area for a variety of colorful songbirds and other wildlife. The Arizona Trail leaves the Wilderness when it begins following the Scotia Canyon Trail, another excellent birdwatching and riparian area, on its way to Parker Canyon Lake.
Figure 3.1

The Arizona Trail Corridor
Chapter 3: Planning the Arizona Trail

Huachuca Mountains to the Santa Rita Mountains
After leaving the Huachucas, the Arizona Trail descends into the lush rolling grass and woodlands of the Canelo Hills, also part of the Coronado National Forest. As the Trail winds its way along Canelo Hills East and West Trails and the views are of vast grasslands, it is possible to imagine that one is in another part of the country altogether. At least that's what filmmakers successfully banked on when they shot the 1950s movie musical *Oklahoma!* in this area. Near the town of Patagonia, nestled in the foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains, the Arizona Trail leaves the Coronado National Forest briefly to follow public roads and then enters Forest Service land again via Forest Road #72. Ascending from savannah and desert into oak woodlands via Temporal Gulch, the Arizona Trail enters the Mt. Wrightson Wilderness to follow the Walker Basin Trail to a saddle. At this point, Mt. Wrightson (otherwise known as “Old Baldy”), the pyramid-shaped peak of rock that crowns the Santa Ritas, is less than a few miles away by heading west instead of north. The Arizona Trail heads east and then north as it descends through a forest of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The Arizona Trail leaves the Wilderness and follows along an old aqueduct on its way to Kentucky Camp. The Forest Service is turning Kentucky Camp into a living history exhibit of early 1900s mining. From Kentucky Camp, the Trail descends from the Santa Rita Mountains as it progresses north.

Santa Rita Mountains to Rincon Mountains
The Arizona Trail will leave the Santa Ritas and the Coronado National Forest at Oak Tree Canyon and continues north across a proposed trail corridor in the BLM’s Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area. After leaving BLM lands, the Trail corridor crosses State Trust land as it parallels Cienega Creek near US Interstate 10. After travelling under Interstate 10, two trail alignments are being considered that will meet atop the Rincon Mountains. One will follow Cienega Creek, pass through the Rincon Valley, and connect to the Saguaro National Park expansion area offering a trail experience near the urban area. The other alignment (some of which is already completed) will traverse the southeastern slopes of the Rincons to the Happy Valley area and Miller and Turkey Creek Trails offering a trail experience in a primitive setting. Four major vegetation communities are found while crossing the Rincons: oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, pine-forest, and mixed-conifer forest. Established in 1933, Saguaro National Park protects prime habitat for the saguaro cactus. These cacti grow very slowly, taking 25 years for them to grow just two feet, and need the protective shade of palo verde trees or other “nurse” plants until they are established. Arms don’t appear until they are about 75 years old; old-timers live over 200 years and reach a height of 50 feet. Within the National Park, the Arizona Trail traverses the Rincon Mountains via short segments of many trails until it enters the Coronado National Forest again.

Rincon Mountains to Santa Catalina Mountains
Along the Italian Spring Trail, the Arizona Trail leaves the Rincon Mountains and the Rincon Mountain Wilderness, crosses Redington Pass, and heads into the Santa Catalina Mountains via forest and public roads and new and existing trails. After Molino Basin Campground, the Arizona Trail enters the Pusch Ridge Wilderness via the Sycamore Reservoir Trail and ascends Mount Lemmon via 20 miles of trails. Within the Wilderness, elevations range from 2,800 to 8,800 feet, supporting wildlife and plant species of many life zones from Sonoran desert to subalpine forest. The Wilderness also provides magnificent views, rocky bluffs and pinnacles define the horizon and deep canyons, separated by razorback ridges, crease the slopes. The Trail utilizes the Mt. Lemmon, Sutherland, Samaniego, and Canada del Oro Trails before linking to the Red Ridge Trail. From the Red Ridge Trail, linkages are made to the Oracle Ridge and Cody Trails (named after Buffalo Bill Cody, who owned a mine in the area) near the town of Oracle.

Santa Catalina Mountains to Gila River
After leaving the Forest, the Arizona Trail crosses one-mile of State Trust land and seven miles within Oracle State Park - Center for Environmental Education. From here, the Trail corridor crosses the rolling hills of juniper within the Black Hills with views of the Galiuro Mountains to the east. This remote stretch will offer an ideal experience for those searching for an area far from civilization. The Trail will follow an alignment roughly ten miles west of the San Pedro River. As the corridor progresses north, the topography becomes more rugged, and drops in elevation, as it passes through the Tortilla Mountains making its way north towards the Gila River. Views along this stretch feature the Superstition Mountains to the northwest, and the Pinal Mountains to the northeast.
Gila River to Roosevelt Lake
After crossing the Gila River at Kelvin (the only safe crossing of the Gila River in this area), the Arizona Trail will pass near or through the White Canyon Wilderness and enter the Tonto National Forest, featuring some of the most spectacular Sonoran Desert along the entire route. The Arizona Trail begins a gradual ascent, following primitive roads, and new and existing trails. It passes to the west of Superior and Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, following a historic route used by Elisha Reavis from the 1870's to the 1890's, before reaching the Superstition Wilderness at Rogers Trailhead. The Trail traverses a variety of life zones through this rugged yet spectacular wilderness. The Trail then leaves the wilderness and progresses towards Roosevelt Lake where a new connection leads to the new bridge that crosses the lake near Roosevelt Dam.

Roosevelt Lake to Mogollon Rim
After crossing Roosevelt Lake, a new trail will connect to the Three Bar Wildlife Area and Four Peaks Wilderness. Four Peaks are visible over a large section of central Arizona and have been a major landmark since prehistoric times. This area is also thought to have one of the highest concentrations of black bear in Arizona. The Arizona Trail continues north along existing trails and primitive roads as it crosses Sycamore Creek and enters the Mazatzal Wilderness, and follows a complex series of trails within the Mazatzal Wilderness. The Yavapai Indians called the vast expanse of desert and mountains encompassed by the Wilderness "mazatzal," or the land of the deer. The Arizona Trail crosses the East Verde River at this point, and traverses the little visited areas of Whiterock and Hardscrabble Mesas before reaching the Pine Trailhead near the community of Pine.

Mogollon Rim to San Francisco Peaks
The sheer cliffs of the Mogollon Rim mark the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau. The Arizona Trail follows the Highline Trail east along these cliffs for almost twenty miles before it meets the Colonel Devin Trail which serves as the throughway to the Mogollon Plateau. This natural boundary also serves as a divider between the Tonto and Coconino National Forests. From the Rim, the Arizona Trail stretches across meadows, forests, and canyons to the top of Battleground Ridge where it offers good long-distance views of the surrounding countryside before descending into East Clear Creek Canyon. The Arizona Trail then begins to wind across Anderson Mesa, a broad, grassy upland dotted with widely spaced trees. The open character of the terrain offers excellent opportunities to view the rich and diverse community of wild animals, some of the larger and more visible of which include elk, mule deer, whitetail deer, wild turkey, Abert's squirrels, coyotes, and pronghorn antelope. Another route is also being considered around the west side of Mormon Lake. Near Marshall Lake, which is more of a marsh than a lake, there's a good chance of seeing bald eagles in winter, osprey in summer, and waterfowl and smaller hawks year-round. When the Arizona Trail drops into Walnut Canyon, there are spectacular views of the San Francisco Peaks, forty miles to the north. There are also red rock cliffs reminiscent of Oak Creek and the Grand Canyon. After Walnut Canyon, the Arizona Trail offers two options: a planned route which will cross north through the City of Flagstaff via the Flagstaff Urban Trails System or a longer route which bypasses the City of Flagstaff, circling to the east. The two options will join each other near Schultz Pass roughly five miles north of Flagstaff. From this point, the Arizona Trail will traverse near the San Francisco Peaks. The San Francisco Peaks are the product of the San Francisco Volcanic Field which has been spouting volcanoes around the Flagstaff areas for millions of years. Humphreys Peak is the highest, crowning the State at 12,670 feet, while Sunset Crater to the east is the State's most beautiful as well as the field's youngest volcano - it last erupted only 700 years ago. The Arizona Trail Corridor heads northwest from the San Francisco Peaks to the northern boundary of the Coconino National Forest.

San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon
Until a permanent trail alignment can be secured and built, the Arizona Trail will leave the Coconino National Forest and follow approximately 16 miles of primitive roads across private (permission has been granted by Babbitt Ranches, Inc.) and State Trust lands (requiring recreation permits through Arizona State Land Department) to the Kaibab National Forest. At first, the Arizona Trail passes through pinion-juniper, sage, and grassland vegetation; at it nears the Grand Canyon, it is surrounded by stands of ponderosa pine and Gambel oak. Along the way, there are excellent views of the Painted Desert, the Coconino Rim, and the Upper Basin. At Grandview Tower, new trail will connect to Half Way Trick Tank where the Arizona Trail will enter Grand Canyon National Park, America's most diverse wild area with over one million acres of forests, deserts, canyons, plains, plateaus, volcanic landforms, streams, rivers, and waterfalls.
Chapter 3: Planning the Arizona Trail

The Park is home to five of the seven life zones and three of the four deserts in North America and its geology reveals nearly half of the earth’s entire four billion-year history. Within the Park, the Arizona Trail will pass near the Mather campground on the South Rim and then descend the Canyon on the Bright Angel Trail. After crossing the Colorado River, the Arizona Trail will follow the North Kaibab Trail up to the North Rim. From cactus on the canyon bottom to fir and aspen forests on the Rim, in just seven miles the climate change is equivalent to a trip from Mexico to Canada. The Arizona Trail is proposed to follow a new trail to an area just east of the North Rim entrance station where it leaves the Park and enters the Kaibab National Forest.

Grand Canyon to Utah Border
The Arizona Trail continues north, following the eastern edge of the Kaibab Plateau, the highest of the five plateaus that make up the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The Arizona Trail follows the Kaibab Plateau Trail, dedicated in 1988 as the first segment of the Arizona Trail. The Kaibab Plateau Trail winds through spruce, fir, pine, and aspen forests which are interspersed with meadow. A splendid panorama of House Rock Valley, the Vermilion Cliffs, and Marble Canyon along with overlooks of North Canyon and Saddle Mountain Wilderness are found at East Rim View. The Arizona Trail then passes through mature pine and aspen forests to an area about two miles east of Jacob Lake and to the the northern boundary of the Kaibab National Forest. The final 12-mile stretch to the Utah border will continue along the edge of the Kaibab Plateau following new trail across BLM’s Arizona Strip District. The northern terminus (and future trailhead) lies in the beautiful Coyote Valley featuring panoramic views.

ARIZONA TRAIL SEGMENTS
The trail corridor is divided into 34 segments based on land management boundaries. As part of the preparation of the Management Guide, trail managing agencies were asked to provide information about the trail completion status on their respective jurisdictions. Some of the existing trails located within the trail corridor had already been designated and signed as a part of the Arizona Trail by the respective land managing agencies. Trails have been constructed to link between existing trails to complete the Arizona Trail. Appendix C summarizes the status of the Trail within each trail segment.

PLANNING NEW ARIZONA TRAIL SEGMENTS ON PUBLIC LAND
Although much has been done to complete the Arizona Trail to date, there are still multiple gaps along the Trail corridor. This section describes the process which should be used to plan new trail segments on public land.

The Role of Public Agencies
Public land management agencies retain the responsibility for carrying out the planning of the trail route on their respective jurisdictions. Each federal agency is responsible for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and conducting its trail planning activities as required by agency policies. State and local agencies should comply with laws and regulations as applicable. The public should be involved in the planning of any trail routes. Contact should be made early on with trail-related interests, such as the Arizona Trail Association and other local recreation organizations to scope and review route alternatives.

Planning should take into account the location criteria and designation process as described in this Management Guide. Agencies should coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions to ensure that the route alternatives logically connect with existing or future Arizona Trail segments.

In order to achieve the objective of establishing a continuous trail of the magnitude and quality of the Arizona Trail, it is necessary that public agencies integrate the project into the long-range management programs and plans, or local general land use plans. Incorporation of the Trail into long-range plans should be faithful to the vision of the Trail and compatible with the established regulations and procedures under which the agencies work.
The Role of the Arizona Trail Steward
The Arizona Trail Steward provides coordination of route planning between public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private interests. The Steward can assist public agencies and others in connecting planning efforts with their neighbors. The Trail Steward assists in establishing ad-hoc committees who can come together to discuss route planning in localized areas. These committees should be made up of volunteers, neighboring land management agencies, local or county officials, and a representative of the Arizona Trail Association, depending on the area in question.

The Role of the Arizona Trail Association
The Arizona Trail Association works with the Arizona Trail Steward and public land management agencies to plan new segments of the Arizona Trail. The Arizona Trail Association will undertake a fundraising strategy, if necessary, to secure supplementary funding for planning and development.

City Plans Incorporate the Arizona Trail
The 1988 Report on the Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS) incorporated connections to the Arizona Trail. The FUTS vision is a city-wide interconnecting network of non-motorized transportation corridors and linear recreation areas. Connection with the Arizona Trail, Coconino National Forest trails system, and the Flagstaff Bikeways System is designed to create an attractive regional recreational opportunity for visitors and residents alike. An extensive and easily accessible trail network would allow access to Forest Wilderness areas, canyons, cultural centers, National Monuments, the Arboretum, the University, schools, residential and shopping areas, and downtown Flagstaff. The document included the following reference to the Arizona Trail:

Planning is underway for a State Trail that would traverse the length of the State from south to north. The Arizona Trail will pass through or around Flagstaff, the most desirable option being through Flagstaff.

The proposed Flagstaff Urban Trails System is essential if the State trail is to pass through the community. The existing Mt. Elden Trails System on National Forest land provides a logical extension for the route north. Access appears to be available from the south if only a route is made available through the community.

PLANNING SEGMENTS ON STATE TRUST LANDS
The Arizona State Land Department has neither a system of trails nor a mandate to manage trails. A local agency must manage the trail across State Trust lands (for instance, a city or county). Arizona State Parks has taken the lead in coordinating with the State Land Department on trail planning and in acquiring permission to access State Trust lands. Arizona State Parks, with assistance from the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, has formulated an acquisition strategy for Special Land Use Permits (SLUPs) or easements across State Trust lands.

This process includes the following steps:

- Contact all permittees and adjacent land owners and notify them of intentions;
- Facilitate public meetings to solicit input and gain support;
- Research alignments;
- Work with potential land managing agencies in securing SLUPs and/or easements, and;
- secure funding for SLUPs, easements, and trail development.
Chapter 3: Planning the Arizona Trail

Volunteers and the ad-hoc committee established for the area work closely with the Arizona Trail Steward, the local county planning agency, nearby towns or local governments, and user groups to develop alternatives and to undertake trail education. It is also expected that planning for State Trust lands will comply with applicable rules, regulations, and laws. When locating trail on existing public rights-of-way, adjacent landowners should be invited to participate in the planning process.

ROLES FOR PLANNING SEGMENTS ACROSS PRIVATE LAND
See the section on Rights-of-Way Acquisition (later in this chapter) for more information about guidelines for working with private landowners and locating the Trail on private land.

LOCATION CRITERIA
Much of the Arizona Trail exists now in the form of discontinuous trail and primitive roads. Many of the existing segments have long histories of recreation use. Joining these segments to make a continuous travelway from Mexico to Utah will offer trail users a much greater range of options than presently available. The most suitable route for the Trail will include as many existing trails, primitive roads (on an interim basis), and other developed rights-of-way as possible as long as they meet certain basic criteria. In planning specific Arizona Trail alignments, the following location criteria should be considered to provide a quality recreational experience:

Topographic Characteristics
The Trail should "fit" the land while taking advantage of topography consistent with different modes of travel. User groups desire terrain change for variety and aesthetics.

Diverse Landscape Types
Emphasize vegetative diversity and geographic landscape types in selecting the route to enhance visitor experience and education.

Proximity to Water
Trail users, while expected to plan for lack of water along the route, are attracted by rivers, lakes, creeks, and springs. Water resources also provide exposure to good wildlife habitat viewing and opportunities for other recreation. Trail development, however, should not negatively impact water resources. Trail alignments near cattle tanks have been found to be used by cattle as travelways and should be avoided. Dependable water sources for trail users are very limited along many segments of the Arizona Trail, therefore, planning should allow for access to water.

Proximity to Resupply Opportunities
Convenient access to smaller population centers will be key to successful use of the Arizona Trail by long-distance users who will need to resupply. The Trail can also provide a positive economic impact for these smaller communities.

Alignment Continuity
Continuity is an important aspect of the experience of the Arizona Trail. New segments should logically connect to existing segments to ensure a continuous non-motorized pathway from Mexico to Utah.

Linkages with Local Trails
Local trails should provide a feeder system for the Arizona Trail. The connector trails will generate local users from which the Arizona Trail can benefit and should ideally be signed to direct users to the Arizona Trail.

Natural Scenic Beauty
Scenic sites or areas of natural beauty such as bluff lines, ridge tops, and other features not directly accessible by the Arizona Trail, should be connected to the Arizona Trail by spur trails. These areas of high scenic quality provide additional destinations for trail users and enhance their experience.

Support Facilities
Existing support facilities which can operate as trailheads should be utilized wherever possible to minimize duplication and provide efficient use of available resources. In addition, structures along the Trail should be evaluated for potential "hut" opportunities.
Public Land and Existing Trails
The Trail should be routed as much as possible on public lands, existing public rights-of-way, and existing trails while providing for safe travel and general recreation appeal.

Environmental Impact
The Trail should be developed consistent with regulated or sensitive resources. Wildlife habitat and riparian alignments are examples of resources which should not be impacted. The Trail alignment is to be developed within state and federal environmental and cultural resource regulations.

Cultural and Archaeological Sites
The Trail should avoid impacting sensitive cultural or archaeological sites. Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is a high priority (see section later in this chapter).

Multiple-Use
Non-motorized, multiple-use of the Trail should be consistent with any existing land use restrictions. Alternative routes should be determined to provide for uses, such as mountain bicycling, prohibited in areas such as wilderness or National Parks.

Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs)
The Arizona Trail Partners (including the Arizona Trail Association) recognize motorized off-highway vehicles (i.e., motorcycles, ATVs, and four-wheel drive vehicles) as legitimate forms of recreation, but incompatible with the vision of the Arizona Trail. The Trail should provide a non-motorized recreation experience without closing or restricting present OHV-use opportunities.

Primitive Existing Roads
Existing low-volume back roads may be utilized as the Arizona Trail on an interim basis until such time that the trail can be relocated to a more appropriate trail location as time, labor, and resources allow. Where existing roads are utilized on a temporary basis, they must be safe for trail users and in compliance with local laws or regulations. Trail users will need to be informed that they are sharing those segments with motorized vehicles. In addition, motorists should be informed to be alert for non-motorized recreationists along these roads. Much of this education can be accomplished through adequate signage and passage information sheets.

Private Land
The use of public lands for locating the Trail should be maximized, however, locating the route on private land is necessary in a few small areas and will need a willing partner and/or land seller. Access may be accomplished with easements.

Private Investment and Economic Impact
Stimulating private-sector investment and positive economic impact should be encouraged. Whenever possible and logical, the Trail alignment should be located to minimize negative economic impact upon properties and allow for their continued use.

TRAIL SEGMENT DESIGNATION PROCESS
The following process is suggested to designate existing and newly constructed trail segments as part of the Arizona Trail:

The existing process developed by Arizona State Parks for the Arizona State Trails System is a good example. The State Trails System consists of existing and proposed trails throughout the State that have been nominated by the local agencies. The State Trails System serves as a partial inventory of non-motorized trails throughout the state. Trails nominated into the System receive recognition as being part of the System, are included in the Arizona State Trails Guide, and become eligible for Arizona Heritage Trails Fund Grants. (Appendix E contains the nomination form and criteria.)
Existing and proposed trail segments intended to be part of the Arizona Trail will be considered part of the Arizona Trail, once they meet the following criteria:

- The Trail must be located within the general Arizona Trail corridor as established in this Management Guide;

- Prior to designation as a part of the Arizona Trail, the actual Trail must be existing, and any rights-of-way secured according to the appropriate policies and standards of the managing agencies;

- The Trail meets the location criteria set forth in this Management Guide;

- The Trail will contribute toward meeting local trail needs;

- The Trail can logically be connected with existing or future Arizona Trail segments;

- It is reasonably assured that trail maintenance will be carried out on a regular basis without an adverse effect on other local trail maintenance needs;

- The Trail can be managed in harmony with the land management agencies’ direction and the land manager agrees the Trail will be available to the public for at least ten years; and

- The Trail meets with the approval of the localities through which it passes.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACQUISITION

Ninety-nine percent of the Arizona Trail will likely be designated on public or quasi-public lands. To form a continuous trail however, rights-of-way are needed across State Trust lands (which are the quasi-public lands).

Some additional access will be needed across private lands depending upon alignments established and willingness of landowners to participate in the Trail.

Rights-of-way on land outside of public ownership may only be acquired by cooperative agreement, donation, or purchase from willing sellers. Condemnation authority will not be used for acquisition of rights-of-way used primarily for the Arizona Trail. If rights-of-way are acquired by condemnation for other public purposes, such as utility corridors, for example, which can also be safely and appropriately used for the Arizona Trail, such use may be appropriate. Every effort should be made by agencies to utilize existing public rights-of-way or easements established for existing trails or primitive roads when considering locations for the Arizona Trail. When including such easements in the Arizona Trail, adjacent landowners will be consulted. An easement or right-of-way through private land acquired or utilized for the Arizona Trail will be primarily a travelway to connect public lands. Except in voluntary situations, trailhead and camping facilities will be located on federal, state, or local government public lands. In selecting the rights-of-way, full consideration will be given to minimizing the adverse impacts of the trail and its use upon the adjacent landowner or user and their operations. On private land, the use of a land trust or other non-profit organization is encouraged to carry out acquisition and/or easement needs. The areas where access may/ will be needed are located near Patagonia, Mescal, Rincon Valley, Oracle, Kelvin, Flagstaff, and on the Coconino Plateau.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN TRAIL PLANNING

The public has and will continue to be involved in selecting proposed route alternatives for the Arizona Trail. For land management agencies, public involvement requirements are expected to be be carried out. From 1985 to the present, the public has been kept informed on the progress of the Arizona Trail through the press (see Appendix F) and numerous public meetings statewide. In addition, members of the Arizona Trail Association represent a wide spectrum of trail users and expertise.
ARIZONA TRAIL CORRIDOR PROTECTION

To maintain a primitive experience for Arizona Trail users, a scenic and natural corridor is necessary to adequately buffer the Trail from incompatible activities on adjacent lands. Ideally, a 1,000-foot corridor width, such as used with the U.S. Forest Service's Visual Management System, is generally an adequate guideline. There will be instances where the corridor should be widened to provide additional protection, and other cases where it can be narrowed to accommodate adjoining land uses. Public land managing agencies should not only address long-term protection of the Trail alignment within their resource management or general plans, but also how the surrounding Trail corridor will be protected or managed.

Along the Appalachian National Scenic Trail for example, fears of incompatible development of adjacent lands and protection of sites critical to enjoyment of the trail but which lie outside the narrow trail right-of-way led to the formation of the Appalachian Trail Supplemental Lands Protection Program, which is being carried out by the Trust for Appalachian Trail Lands, a private, non-profit organization.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING PLANNING FOR THE ARIZONA TRAIL

This section provides additional background information about complying with legal mandates. This section may be of particular interest to volunteers and segment stewards in helping to understand the requirements public agencies, especially federal agencies, must meet before trail construction can begin.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

"NEPA compliance" is a process that promotes careful, well-considered decisions on important trail and resource management matters that impact the environment. It helps to ensure that applicable laws and regulations are followed and that all interested parties are informed and have an opportunity to provide input before decisions are made. It is an important aspect of trail management.

Each federal land management agency has its own established procedures for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act, often requiring biologic, historical, and other clearances before trail construction and sometimes major trail maintenance activities can be undertaken (a similar process is used for State Trust Lands). It is expected that each agency will be responsible for completing the required environmental compliance for each new segment of the Arizona Trail as that planning takes place. Scoping letters should be sent to the Arizona Trail Association and the Arizona Trail Steward. Similarly agencies will be expected to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, through the planning of each new trail segment.

The National Historic Preservation Act and Cultural Resources

The Arizona Trail and corridor should be managed in a manner that ensures the preservation of cultural and historic resources. Cultural resources exist in several areas along the Arizona Trail route, including mining camps, logging camps, and settlements (historic and prehistoric). These sites, and the objects and other physical evidence left behind, are an important part of our cultural heritage. Where possible, interpretation of these cultural and historic resources should be provided through brochures, signs, and other means.

Though cultural resource sites are vulnerable to gradual destruction from exposure to the elements, the most significant impacts usually result from human activity. Cultural sites can be affected by surface-disturbing activities, such as trail tread or trailhead construction. They also can be affected simply by opening a new area to public use. The most dramatic impacts often result from vandalism, which can take many forms—graffiti, removal of artifacts, or destruction of unoccupied buildings and other structures.

The Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and several other laws (including Arizona State Laws) provide legal protection for cultural resources on federal and state-owned lands. Both the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service have further, internal policy direction. The National Park Service's Cultural Resource Management Guidelines (NPS-28) require each park manager to take affirmative actions to locate, identify, evaluate, preserve, manage, and interpret cultural resources so that they may be passed on to future generations in unimpaired condition. The U.S. Forest Service's Cultural Resources Manual (FSM 2360) provides similar guidance to Forest Service personnel. A federal agency must initiate a formal consultation process with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) should any agency action have the potential for adverse impact to a site eligible for or on the National Register of Historic Places.
Chapter 3: Planning the Arizona Trail

Prior to any undertaking on federal or state lands that involves surface-disturbing activity, such as construction of a trail or trailhead, a qualified archaeologist must determine if cultural resources are present and if they will be impacted. The SHPO may require a monitoring plan for Trail segments that access culturally sensitive areas. This is normally done as part of the overall evaluation of a proposal, and in an environmental assessment or impact statement prepared for federal lands by the federal agency. It is expected the planning and development of the Arizona Trail will comply with these and any other applicable laws, regulations, or guidelines pertaining to cultural resources.

The Americans with Disabilities Act

Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) focused attention on providing access to trails for all types of users. This Act is important for providing opportunities not only to the 45 million Americans with permanent disabilities, but also to the majority of Americans who experience temporary or permanent disabilities at some point in their lives.

The primary sources of information for accessible standards for buildings and facilities can be found in the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the "Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines" published in the Federal Register on July 26, 1991. Also in 1991, the draft Design Guide for Accessible Outdoor Recreation, prepared by the Forest Service and National Park Service, provided a set of proposed guidelines for accessible recreation facilities, programs, and services. In 1994, Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation: A Design Guide became available. This comprehensive source of information provides the most current information on accessibility. The book is a publication of PLAE, Inc. and is available from MIG Communications, 1802 Fifth Street, Berkeley, CA 94710, (510) 845-0953.

These sources of information recognize that making all trails conform to accessible standards in every instance is neither feasible or desirable. A trail classification system was proposed that grades trails according to difficulty. These classifications are called levels of accessibility. These sources tie those levels of accessibility to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) used by the U.S. Forest Service. As illustrated in Chapter 2, the ROS is an attempt to categorize recreation opportunities according to people's expectations and choices. This system is the framework for Forest Service recreation planning and is being used to correlate types of terrain and recreational development with degrees of accessibility.

It is expected that recreation providers will analyze the challenge level of each Arizona Trail segment in their jurisdiction and make appropriate choices to meet the appropriate levels of accessibility.
Chapter 4: Trail Development and Management

Development and management of the Arizona Trail is generally implemented by federal, state, or local agencies, or other groups, such as land trusts or nonprofit organizations, with jurisdiction over the lands through which the Arizona Trail passes. Because the Arizona State Land Department has indicated they cannot serve as a trail manager on State Trust lands, responsibilities will likely be shared between various counties and the private sector. This chapter discusses trail and facility standards and signage, and recommends ways to involve volunteers in trail management.

TRAIL AND FACILITY STANDARDS
In keeping with the vision of the Arizona Trail, the Trail should be primitive yet suitable for hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists (where appropriate), and cross-country skiers. When the Trail is a multi-use trail, standards for trail and facility development should accommodate these varied uses safely.

Agencies should follow their established trail and facility standards. Flexible standards to accommodate different kinds of terrain and varying kinds and degrees of use are needed where the Arizona Trail crosses jurisdictions that have no trail standards. Sufficient latitude is also desirable in order to allow the development and operation of the Trail to agree with established management objectives of the agencies administering areas along the Trail. The public has generally advocated that the most minimal development standards consistent with these circumstances be employed. Agencies or jurisdictions with no established trail standards should refer to the guidelines provided in Appendix G. In addition, a sample trailhead site plan is found in Appendix H.

SIGNING AND MARKING THE ARIZONA TRAIL
A key element of the Arizona Trail is its directional, informational, and regulatory signing system. Over the years, many different types of signage for the Arizona Trail have been developed, and vary greatly. Agencies should avoid developing new variations that are not currently being used or found within this management guide. Too many variations could lead to confusion of the trail user. Consistent signing is especially important given the Trail’s multi-agency involvement. A collection of photographs of the various types of signs found along the Arizona Trail has been compiled by the Arizona Trail Steward.

Arizona Trail Logo
Trail signs are used to identify the Arizona Trail or to direct trail users to the Arizona Trail from connecting trails. The signs should be located at trailheads, access points, and junctions with other trails and roads, where appropriate, to guide trail users along the Arizona Trail.

A uniform symbol or logo for the Arizona Trail (shown in Figure 4.1) has been developed and used for many years. This logo will eventually be patented or trademarked. All trails which will be designated as part of the Arizona Trail, and all primitive roads used to connect trail segments, will be identified and marked with the Arizona Trail logo.

Figure 4.1

Decals and Flexible Sign Systems
To facilitate signing the Trail, the standard logo for the Arizona Trail is available in a 3" x 3" decal from Carsonite International. These decals are mounted onto flexible fiberglass posts and on other types of signs. Information regarding ordering this decal can be obtained by contacting Carsonite International at (800) 648-7974.
Flexible sign systems are a common form of signage along the Arizona Trail. This type of signage withstands vandalism fairly well. Ideally, decals are incorporated that clearly indicate uses that are permitted, such as in Figure 4.2a. Signs with arrows, such as Figure 4.2b, are used where the Trail intersects roads or other trails, where the Trail may be confusing, and to remind trail users that they are on the Arizona Trail. In some cases, decals are incorporated indicating the managing agency, and that motorized uses are prohibited, such as in Figure 4.2c.

Two slightly different logos have been developed reflecting the geographic diversity through which the Arizona Trail passes. These logos are shown in Figure 4.3. The Kaibab Plateau design features the Kaibab squirrel, and is also available as a decal from Carsonite International. The Huachuca design features the coatimundi. As trail segments or passages are completed, managers are encouraged to develop logos that evoke the area or biological species present, as long as the rounded triangle and state outline of the Arizona Trail logo are present.

Directional Signage
Since the late 1980's, many types of directional signs (in addition to the flexible sign systems) have been incorporated along the Arizona Trail. These signs take different forms and are placed along the Trail (in some cases at quarter-mile increments), on side trails, and at trailheads to meet the needs of the user, management, or to add to the enjoyment of the user by pointing out or interpreting resources and land uses. Insofar as possible, agencies should strive for standardization of sign design along the Trail. Directional signage for the Arizona Trail is to be incorporated into existing trail post systems (along with existing directional and other trail information signs), or to stand alone. Examples of directional signage currently being used include the following:

Along some sections of the Arizona Trail, cairns and/or rectangular tree blazes (if appropriate) are used in areas where numerous or confusing creek crossings exist, the tread is not discernible, where snow may hide the Trail, and land use activities or animal trails make the Trail uncertain to the user. These are not to be used to replace the Arizona Trail logo entirely.
The Arizona Trail "brand" is the minimum amount of Arizona Trail identification that is acceptable. The brand can be used where the Trail passes through wilderness and in other areas. Branding is accomplished by utilizing the propane branding unit developed specifically for this purpose. It features the rounded triangle and State outline of the Arizona Trail logo, and is burned directly into a wood post or sign, or onto a 3-1/2” x 6” wood plaque that can easily be mounted onto the sign post. An arrow brand is also used. In some cases, a router is used in place of the branding unit to create the brand. Select locations for brands so that they are easily viewed by trail users. The brand should be displayed approximately 3 to 5 feet above ground on both sides of a post or sign (see Figure 4.4).

Along some sections of primitive roads (such as those on the Tonto National Forest - Globe Ranger District), 4” x 4” posts (see Figure 4.5) with the Arizona Trail “brand” are used to direct users. The Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest is using a slightly different variation of the 4” x 4” posts, and has located them every 1/4-mile along the Trail. Another design incorporates a horizontal sign mounted on a post (such as those used on the Coronado National Forest - Sierra Vista Ranger District, see Figure 4.6), both of which are constructed from wood. The horizontal sign features a routed Arizona Trail logo and the routed word "TRAIL." In some cases, where wood signs are used at the beginning of a trail (such as on the Coconino National Forest - Blue Ridge Ranger District, see Figure 4.7), the words "Arizona Trail" are routed along with the local trail names and numbers. A few other variations of directional signage can be found Statewide.

![Figure 4.4](image)

![Figure 4.5](image)

![Figure 4.6](image)

![Figure 4.7](image)

**Trail Access Point Signage**

Larger markers are needed to identify the location of the Trail at road crossings or areas where trailheads will not be available. The purpose of these signs is to identify the Arizona Trail as a major cross state route, inform users of the types of recreation permitted, identify the land managing agency, and promote the "Leave no Trace" program. They are not designed to replace an Arizona Trail information kiosk at a trailhead. These signs should be approximately 8” x 12” and could also be developed through Carsonite International.

In areas where the Arizona Trail will be located on State Trust lands, signage also needs to be developed for trail access points. This signage needs to inform the trail user of the major differences in the manner in which these segments are managed. A sample design that is being developed for Pinal County where the Trail crosses State Trust lands is found in Figure 4.8.
ArizonA Trail

Figure 4.8

A non-motorized trail traversing Arizona from Mexico to Utah

IMPORTANT NOTICE - PLEASE READ

This section of the Arizona Trail is located on private lands, which are not public lands. A trail alignment has been surveyed through a permit which allows trail users to travel along this section of trail, but does not allow for recreational use outside of the trail alignment. All users along this section of the Arizona Trail must be prepared for a primitive trail experience. Water sources are minimal and primitive trail conditions are encountered. Trail conditions vary depending on the season and weather, such as washouts, brush, fallen trees, and riprap. We hope you enjoy using the Arizona Trail.

Trailhead Signage

Trailhead signage for the Arizona Trail is extremely beneficial to its users. Many Arizona Trail trailhead signs feature a Statewide map (see Appendix I for most current illustration) showing how the Arizona Trail traverses the State, a short narrative on the Trail, a regional map showing the Trail (see sample in Appendix J), and other information of importance that includes leave-no-trace ethics, linkages to other trails, etc. The following are some examples of designs and materials currently being used, and illustrations of some of these designs and sample information panels can be seen in Appendix K:

Wood: The Kaibab National Forest is currently using P&M Signs (on GSA contract) in New Mexico for most of their Arizona Trail signs. Design recommended is a Medium Density Overlay (MDO) plywood, generally 3’ x 4’ in size, with information routed into sign. Entire sign is painted, and roads, trails, and other features are painted in a variety of different colors. P&M Signs can be contacted at (505) 847-2850. A similar design has been used on the Coronado National Forest and in Coronado National Memorial. Wood should not be used in areas prone to vandalism.

Steel: The Coronado National Forest is using plate steel signs that feature two different maps side-by-side showing the Trail’s location in the State, and within the local area, with 1/4” Lexan (plexiglass) protecting the maps. At the top of the sign, the words “The Arizona Trail” have been cut out of the steel, and the steel is allowed to rust for a “rustic” appearance. These signs are fairly vandal resistant.

This design was modified in 1995 to include an informational panel (see Appendix R for the information that is being placed onto this panel) that includes information on leave-no-trace, trail etiquette, trail safety, and other relevant items. The steel plate (3/8” thick and cut out in the shape of Arizona) and posts are manufactured by Fred Baier Designs, (520) 790-2133, in Tucson. The original steel plates developed for the Coronado National Forest used Core 10 steel, however, A36 steel may be sufficient in areas of low precipitation and humidity. A design that includes a regional map and a Statewide map is submitted to Territorial Signs, who then completes the artwork, creates the silkscreen, sprays a color background onto the Lexan, and mounts the design and Lexan onto the steel plate. For more information, Territorial Signs can be contacted at (520) 294-3400. Slight variations to this design will be found Statewide.
Chapter 4: Trail Development and Management

Trailhead Kiosks
Some trailhead signage has taken the form of multi-paneled kiosks. This allows for a variety of information to be presented to the visiting public (illustrations can be found in Appendix K).

A design that is being used on the Coronado National Forest that is proposed for use at 13 trailheads involves mounting embedded fiberglass panels onto aluminum (multi-panel) kiosks. The exhibits feature information on the Arizona Trail (both Statewide and locally), trail etiquette including leave-no-trace, and historical, cultural, biological, and geological features specific to the area. For information on the three side-by-side panel design of the aluminum kiosks, contact Hopewell Manufacturing at (301) 582-2343. For information on the embedded fiberglass panels, contact GS Images at (301) 791-6920, or Pannier Graphics at (800) 544-8428. For information on the triangular kiosk design, contact GS Images. For more information on these kiosk designs, contact the Coronado National Forest at (520) 670-4552.

A design that is being used at the Grandview Trailhead on the Kaibab National Forest involves a hexagonal "gazebo" design (that was designed by the Forest). The kiosk features six panels, each approximately 3' x 4' in size. These panels are also the embedded fiberglass (from GS Images) and feature information on the Arizona Trail both statewide and locally, and on historical and biological features in the surrounding area. For more information on this kiosk design, contact the Kaibab National Forest, Tusayan Ranger District at (520) 638-2443, or the Kaibab National Forest Supervisor's Office at (520) 635-2681. For information on the embedded fiberglass, contact GS Images.

Other Trailhead Features
In addition to trailhead signage and kiosks, some trailheads feature an "arched" entry to the Trail. These typically feature large posts with a beam or post across the top, and appear similar to an entrance to a historic ranch. On the top beam is a large sign with the words "The Arizona Trail." These can be seen at the American Flag Trailhead (Coronado National Forest) near Oracle and the Grandview Trailhead (Kaibab National Forest) south of Grand Canyon National Park. Other items that should be considered in trailhead designs include corrals, barriers to keep motorized vehicles from entering the Trail, as well as, other features.

Interpretive Signage
Many opportunities exist to interpretive unique historical, cultural, biological, and geological features along the Arizona Trail. Interpretive signage for the Arizona Trail has been developed in different forms. These vary from the large, multi-paneled interpretive kiosks at trailheads, to individual signs mounted onto posts.

Anodized Aluminum: One design involves using anodized aluminum, known as the Dura-Etch process (through the art of photo-chemical etching). This material is somewhat vandal resistant. These are sometimes 16” x 20” signs mounted onto 3” x 3” posts. Information on these signs can be obtained by contacting Phototech at (520) 748-0517, or the many other companies that produce these. Anodized aluminum is being used in various locations along the Arizona Trail within the Coronado and Kaibab National Forests, and an example of the information being provided to the public can be found in Appendix L.

Embedded Fiberglass: This material allows for multi-colors and is also somewhat vandal-resistant. For information on the embedded fiberglass, contact GS Images at (301) 791-6920, or Pannier Graphics at (800) 544-8428.

Roadway Signage
For the motorizing public, larger signs are also needed to identify the location of the Trail near county and forest roads, as well as, other types of roads. The markers should be placed so as to be readily seen from a moving vehicle approaching from either direction. Some signs currently in place, such as on the Coronado National Forest - Nogales Ranger District, read "Arizona Trail - 1/4 mile." The placement of the markers requires approval of the appropriate State and County Highway authorities, and land managing agencies. The recommended sizes of the markers according to the various roadways are as follows:

0 to 25 mph - 12" signs; 25 to 50 mph - 18" signs; Over 50 mph - 24" signs
Ideally, all signs should be reflectorized. Source: USFS Sign Handbook
In many areas where the Arizona Trail intersects with a major highway, every opportunity to assist trail users in finding the Trail should be implemented. Highway signage needs to be coordinated with ADOT. Potential locations include the following (south to north):

- Hwy 92 near entrance to Coronado National Memorial
- Hwy 82 near Patagonia
- Hwy 83 near Gilaerville
- 1-10 at Exit #289, #292, and /or #297
- Mt. Lemmon Highway near Molino Basin
- Hwy 77 near Oracle
- Hwy 177 near Kelvin
- Hwy 60 west of Superior
- Hwy 188 / 88 near Roosevelt
- Hwy 87 at Sunflower
- Hwy 87 at Pine Trailhead
- Hwy 87 near Blue Ridge
- Hwy 89 NE of Flagstaff
- Hwy 64 in Grand Canyon National Park (already in place)
- Hwy 89A at House Rock Valley Road junction
- Hwy 89A near Jacob Lake
- Hwy 89 at House Rock Valley Road junction (in Utah between Page and Kanab)
- other areas where necessary

**Signing the Arizona Trail on Non-Public Lands**
The placement and maintenance of markers and signs on non-public lands will be authorized through appropriate language in memorandums of understanding, agreements, or rights-of-way instruments with State and county highway departments, railroad companies, municipalities, and private landowners. Signing of private land, in addition to identifying the route, will have objectives of educating users to the concerns of landowners; interpreting appropriate management or development activities if the landowner desires; and building a positive relationship between trail users and landowners.

**Maintenance of signing and marking**
The designation of trails as part of the Arizona Trail mandates the maintenance of a high standard of signing. Managing agencies, with assistance from volunteers, should give high priority to timely repair and/or replacement of missing or damaged markers and signs. A sign inventory with all sign locations mapped would help with future maintenance and replacement. The inventory could include photos of the sign (in place) and sign specifications for when replacement becomes necessary.

**MONITORING TRAIL USE**
In many areas of the State, very little is known about use along the Arizona Trail (or the trails that are a part of the Arizona Trail). Monitoring the amount of use along the Arizona Trail can assist in making effective management decisions. One form of monitoring is the use of trail counters. Two types of counters include the infrared counters (that detect motion and/or heat), and seismic sensor counters, which are placed under the trail. For more information on the above counters, contact Compu-Tech Systems at (503) 389-9132, and Diamond Traffic Products at (503) 782-2053.

In some cases, trail managers may need more information than just the amount of use taking place. Information is needed on types of use, day-use vs. overnight use, group sizes, and many other items. In addition, other specific items have been identified in which more information is needed about Arizona Trail users. In these cases, trail register boxes can be used to obtain the needed information. A sample of a trail register box can be found in Appendix M. In areas prone to vandalism, the boxes should be located along the trail a short distance (or even a few miles) from trailheads, or constructed to be entirely vandal-resistant, if this is possible. A sample trail user information sheet, which contains many of the items that will allow Trail managers to learn more about Trail users, has been developed for the trail register boxes, and is found in Appendix N.
Chapter 4: Trail Development and Management

TRAIL MAINTENANCE

All users impact trails and contribute to the need for maintenance. The most important consideration for trail maintenance is whether or not a trail has been built correctly in the first place. Appropriate trail design and construction, including route location, will do more for the life of a trail than any amount of maintenance. In addition, already existing trails that have been designated as the Arizona Trail, may likely receive more maintenance than they had previously. This is due to projects being coordinated by Arizona Trail segment stewards (see bottom of page).

CASE STUDY:

The Appalachian Trail Cooperative Management System

The Appalachian Trail utilizes a Cooperative Management System in which authority for this National Scenic Trail is decentralized. This system relies on local partnerships between trail clubs and public agencies to manage the trail. Final responsibility for the entire trail falls on the National Park Service, which consults with the U.S. Forest Service and the public (represented by a coalition of trail groups through the Appalachian Trail Conference) in determining overall trail policies. Most localized trail-related issues are determined at the local level by individual trail clubs and public agencies in partnership.

This type of decision-making is responsive to local issues and needs, and allows volunteer groups and public agencies to tailor their involvement to match their abilities. Some clubs do only blazing and light clearing of the trail alignment, with government agencies doing the balance of management. Others are responsible for major trail relocation and rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of facilities, information and education activities, and even management-related research. Clubs are encouraged to take on as much responsibility as they are able. Clubs, in concert with their agency partners, draw up management plans, which describe management tasks, assess each partner’s contribution, assign specific responsibilities, and provide standard procedures. Funding for club activities is usually generated from private sources, with assistance in fundraising provided by the Trail Conference.

In order to assure a high quality experience for trail users and to minimize impacts on resources and facilities, the following maintenance guidelines should be implemented at a minimum:

- Segments should be cleared of brush, downed trees, and litter;
- Appropriate water control devices (e.g., waterbars, dips, etc.) and/or outsliping should be in place to minimize erosion and maintenance;
- Support facilities such as parking, toilets, drinking water, etc., where these amenities exist, should be in working order and in a condition suitable to supplying the services intended; and
- Arizona Trail logo signs, including trailhead signs and trail markers, should be installed along the route.

VOLUNTEERS

Much of the labor required to construct and maintain the Arizona Trail is accomplished with volunteer labor in cooperation with the land managing agencies. Partnerships already exist on some segments and have been successful in implementing the Arizona Trail. For example, in 1992 and 1993, the Huachuca Hiking Club organized over a dozen volunteer work weekends on the Arizona Trail from Parker Canyon Lake to near the Town of Patagonia. The volunteers worked on 10 miles of Trail and installed over 40 Trail route signs.

Arizona Trail Segment Stewards

One of the keys to the success of the Arizona Trail is the volunteer segment stewards. These dedicated volunteers assume a major role in moving the Arizona Trail towards completion. Some segment stewards have been focusing on a particular segment since the late 1980’s, and have established good working relationships with the local land management agencies.
The Arizona Trail Steward, Arizona Trail Association, and Trail Partners are implementing an outreach and recruitment program to identify segment stewards for all 34 segments, and to inform these volunteers of the type of commitment they will be undertaking as an Arizona Trail segment steward. Some segments need multiple stewards, and ideally the stewards should have access to an already established labor source (i.e. various clubs and organizations, such as, Sierra Club, scouting groups, etc.). Once a segment steward has been identified and oriented on the responsibilities of a steward, they are then referred to the appropriate land managing agency (unless contact has been initiated already). The next step is completing an agreement (varying in degrees of formality) between the local land management agency and the local segment steward. Opportunities for segment stewards, some of which require supervision by agency personnel, include:

**Coordination and Information**
- Serving as a liaison to the land management agency
- Keeping the Arizona Trail Steward, Partners, and Association up-to-date on status of segment
- Research and compilation of information regarding segment (to include mapping)
- Work closely with Arizona Trail Association in developing “passage” information sheets
- Site interpretation
- Assisting with research for new trail alignments within the identified corridor (if needed)
- Assisting agencies in preparing an annual progress report

**Trail Construction and Maintenance**
- Monitoring trail conditions (safety, amount of use, etc.)
- Reporting damaged or blocked trail sections requiring reconstruction
- Removal of rocks, trees, or vegetation obstructing the trail
- Tread construction and maintenance
- Cleaning, repairing, and constructing erosion control structures
- Signage (identifying existing trails and primitive roads as being part of the Arizona Trail)
- Trailhead and/or trail facility construction
- Litter patrol

**Support Services**
- Organizing volunteers for various segment related activities
- Organizing local trail construction and maintenance workshops
- Conducting educational programs in backcountry ethics and trail etiquette
- Fundraising to support trail construction and maintenance

The role of the segment steward is an important one, and is more comprehensive than “adopting” a trail. Since monitoring the progress of the Arizona(12,6),(995,990)Trail is very important to the overall Statewide coordination, segment stewards need to keep the Arizona Trail Partners and Arizona Trail Steward updated on their segment.

Formal training for the segment stewards has been developed to gain consistency for the Arizona Trail Statewide. Workshops have been held at Oracle State Park - Center for Environmental Education (October, 1994) and on the Blue Ridge Ranger District of the Coconino National Forest (May, 1995). These workshops were a cooperative venture between Arizona State Parks, the various National Forests, Arizona Trail Association, and the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, and will likely continue.

While many tasks are accomplished by the segment stewards, the most important may be the ability to provide needed manpower for the trail, and assist with fundraising. Segment stewards are encouraged to work closely with their respective land managing agencies in organizing trail projects. The process that is recommended for the planning of work projects can be found in Appendix O. These work projects are advertised in many ways, however, a flyer for each event is also highly recommended, such as in Appendix P.

The agreement between the segment steward and the managing agency could specify what types of activities will be undertaken by the segment steward. The agreement should be written and should include: the parties to the agreement, the statement of work to be accomplished and standards for accomplishing that work, and how the agreement can be terminated.
Chapter 4: Trail Development and Management

Details may include the name of the group, liaison, the length of the agreement, insurance coverage, if any, required reports, required consent for minors, whether advance notification is required, and other items as needed. The agreement should state what work can be undertaken by volunteers without the presence of agency personnel, what can be undertaken without individual volunteer agreements, and how to amend or revise the expected scope of work to be performed, and addressing roles in building, maintaining, or providing other services to the Trail for a period of time.

Volunteer Successes

A famous success story in volunteerism is the Colorado Trail, which runs 470 miles from Denver to Durango. Over 3,000 people have spent their vacation helping build sections of the trail over the past 15 summers. Workers bring their own personal gear and pay $25 which covers food, and the Forest Service provides tools and technical assistance. Ainsie Lee, U.S. Forest Service Volunteer Coordinator, estimated the trail would have cost $7-15,000 per mile if it had been constructed with contract labor compared to the average of $3,500 per mile for the Colorado Trail volunteers. Current efforts involve 'adoption' of the entire trail in small segments maintained by individuals or clubs.

— Colorado State Recreational Trails Master Plan, 1992

Other Volunteer Issues and Opportunities

Segment stewards are just one of the many types of volunteers that assist with the Arizona Trail project. Many volunteers assist with trail work projects without the responsibility of coordinating the events.

Many tasks for volunteers have and will continue to be identified that require specific skills or interests. Volunteers can assist greatly in areas where the managing agencies lack funding, staffing, and/or expertise. The volunteers are solicited in many ways, including flyers, such as in Appendix Q. The Arizona Trail Association provides clearinghouse services to such volunteers by connecting them to the appropriate agencies and tasks.

One problem often raised by agency personnel regarding volunteer contributions to trail construction and/or maintenance, is the skill level and commitment of the volunteers. Through the segment steward workshops and other training opportunities, it is hoped that the agencies will be provided with a more dependable and skilled cadre of volunteers. In addition, the Arizona Trail Association desires to create different skill levels for "on-the-ground" trail volunteers.

If possible, agencies could make funds available to reimburse essential expenses and extend Worker's Compensation and liability coverage to volunteers. An agency should also consider recognizing volunteers and groups with letters of appreciation, certificates, Arizona Trail patches (available at a reduced cost from the Arizona Trail Association), plaques, or on trailhead signs as appropriate.

In addition, the Arizona State Committee on Trails updated its Adopt-A-Trail Handbook in 1993, providing guidance and tips on how agencies and volunteers can work together in support of trails programs. It was envisioned in that document, as in this Management Guide, that volunteers would be involved in a whole range of trail construction and maintenance activities along the Arizona Trail.
### Points to remember when involving volunteers

- Pay special attention to initial projects, because if successful, they help cultivate future volunteer interest and commitment.

- Give volunteers a sense of ownership by involving them in a meaningful way in decision-making.

- Develop a core group of volunteers who can function as crew leaders. Adequately train them in leadership skills, technical problem solving, work crew organizations, and safety procedures.

- Choose projects which fit the capabilities of the volunteers.

- Offer volunteers in-kind assistance such as training, liability coverage, technical information, tools, lodging, food, back-up assistance with heavy equipment, and vehicles.

- Establish and follow safety procedures.

- Emphasize the quality, not the quantity, of the work being performed. Develop enthusiasm for and give recognition to volunteer efforts. Design volunteers programs with built-in incentives; and

- Concentrate on meeting volunteers’ goals, not yours. Volunteers are interested in friendship, camaraderie, making a contribution to society, learning about the environment, and growing as individuals. Meet those goals and the trail accomplishments will take care of themselves.

### PROGRESS REPORTS

Each agency should develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan for the segments of the Arizona Trail for which they have responsibility. The reports should provide the following information:

- At a minimum, agencies should update their segments found in Appendix C, and forward updates to the Arizona Trail Steward;

- Updated information on status of completing the Trail by management segment;

- An estimate of the types and levels of use on the Trail;

- An assessment of compliance with the goals and objectives contained in the Management Guide;

- A summary of current or anticipated problems, including concerns of private landowners, which will require coordination among agencies; and

- Any recommendations for revision or amendments to the Arizona Trail Management Guide.

This information will be summarized by the Arizona Trail Steward and used as data to develop a periodic status report on completing the Trail.
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

This chapter summarizes a variety of issues related to the Arizona Trail. These issues include Trail Information and Publicity, Arizona Trail Passages, Wilderness, The National Trails System Act, User Safety, Water, Liability, Special Needs of Long-Distance Trail Users, and many other items of importance.

TRAIL INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
A full range of guidebooks, brochures, maps, and other materials concerning the Trail should be prepared, published, and made available by mail and at conveniently located points along the Trail. Publication of such materials should be a cooperative effort of the Arizona Trail Partners and the Arizona Trail Association.

Arizona State Parks and the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program of the National Park Service, with assistance from the Arizona Trail Association, have prepared a general brochure about the Trail. The Arizona Trail Association is taking the lead responsibility for the publication and distribution of detailed trail maps and guidebooks, including passage information sheets. Individual agencies are encouraged, at their option, to provide detailed maps, brochures, and guides to their trails that make up segments of the Arizona Trail. Trail publications produced by the Arizona Trail Association can be offered as sale items in order to generate revenue for developing and maintaining the Trail. In addition, as an example, Trails Illustrated for example, a company based in Colorado that develops detailed topographic maps for many national parks and forests, has expressed an interest in developing maps of the Arizona Trail and associated trail systems (see later in this chapter under "Special Needs of Long-Distance Trail Users."

A "home page" for the Arizona Trail is being developed on the Internet (World Wide Web). This allows Internet users to access basic information about the Arizona Trail, such as, history, upcoming events and projects, and other items.

All Trail publications should include educational information emphasizing respect for private property, proper use of the Trail and related public and private facilities, and conservation of the values for which the Trail was created. Information should make the Trail user aware of their responsibility in maintaining the Trail and protecting associated features and facilities for the enjoyment of others. In addition, the following items should be considered for inclusion:

- The concept of “leave no trace” on wildlands (see Appendix R for the leave no trace information that is being distributed by the Arizona Trail Association, and being used on trailhead signage);

- Permit requirements of the various land management agencies;

- Information about how to contact these agencies;

- Location of private lands and/or State Trust lands, and any conditions of use that may be a part of the related rights-of-way easement to lessen problems and address liability concerns;

- Level of accessibility of each trail segment (if determined);

- Other land uses that may be encountered (such as grazing, mining, etc.) on multiple-use public lands, and that in most cases, these are valid uses of the land. In addition, information needs to be provided on respecting the needs and property of these other land users;

- Trail sharing and etiquette (also see Appendix R); and

- The need to treat all water before drinking.
ARIZONA TRAIL PASSAGES FOR THE PUBLIC

The Arizona Trail corridor and the eventual Trail has been divided into passages to aid the public in using the Trail. These are not to be confused with the Arizona Trail segments, which are divided according to land management area boundaries, are used for planning and management purposes, are described in Chapter 3 "Planning for the Arizona Trail," and are found in Appendix C.

Passages are envisioned as portions of Trail that can be travelled in relatively short periods of time, such as over a one to three day period. Passages accommodate the needs of the majority of trail users wanting to hike or ride the Trail in sections, rather than long-distance trail users, and are thus organized by presence of trailheads or good access points. Passages also emphasize the diverse and unique geography through which the Trail passes by giving each passage a descriptive name.

Comprehensive information sheets, developed cooperatively between the Arizona Trail Partners (with the Arizona Trail Association taking the lead role), will be available describing each passage (see Appendix S for a sample Passage Information Sheet). Suggested passages for the Arizona Trail currently envisioned from south to north are as follows:

Huachuca Mountain Passage:
U.S.-Mexico border to Parker Canyon Lake

Canelo Hills Passage:
Parker Canyon Lake to Patagonia

Santa Rita Mountains Passage:
Patagonia to Highway 83

Empire-Cienega Passage:
Highway 83 to Interstate 10

Cienega Creek Passage:
Interstate 10 to Colossal Cave

Rincon Valley Passage:
Colossal Cave to Saguaro National Park (connection to Rincon Mtns. Passage)

Happy Valley Passage:
Interstate 10 to Miller and Turkey Creek Trailheads

Rincon Mountains Passage:
Miller and Turkey Creek Trailheads to Redington Road

Redington Pass Passage:
Redington Road to Molino Basin

Santa Catalina Mountains Passage:
Molino Basin to Mt. Lemmon

Mt. Lemmon/Oracle Ridge Passage:
Mt. Lemmon to American Flag Trailhead

Oracle Passage:
American Flag Trailhead to Highway 77

Black Hills (Sonoran Desert) Passage:
Highway 77 to Freeman Road
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

Tortilla Mountains (Sonoran Desert) Passage:
Freeman Road to Gila River

White Canyon Passage:
Gila River to Telegraph Canyon Road

Alamo Canyon Passage:
Telegraph Canyon Road to Highway 60

Picketpost Mountain / Reavis Trail Canyon Passage:
Picketpost Trailhead to Rogers Trough Trailhead

Superstition Wilderness Passage:
Rogers Trough Trailhead to Forest Road #83

Roosevelt Passage:
Forest Road #83 to Roosevelt Lake

Four Peaks Wilderness Passage:
Roosevelt Lake to Lone Pine Saddle

Pine Mountain / Boulder Creek Passage:
Lone Pine Saddle to Sunflower

Saddle Mountain Passage:
Sunflower to Mt. Peeley

Mazatzal Wilderness Passage:
Mt. Peeley to East Verde River

Whiterock Mesa / Hardscrabble Mesa Passage:
East Verde River to Pine Trailhead

Highline Passage:
Pine Trailhead to Forest Road #300

Blue Ridge Passage:
Forest Road #300 to Highway 87

Anderson Mesa Passage - Southern Section:
Highway 87 to Kinnikinick Lake

Anderson Mesa Passage - Northern Section:
Kinnikinick Lake to Marshall Lake

Walnut Canyon (Equestrian Bypass) Passage:
Marshall Lake to Interstate 40 (Cosnino)

Turkey Hills (Equestrian Bypass) Passage:
Interstate 40 (Cosnino) to Schultz Pass

Flagstaff Passage:
Marshall Lake to Buffalo Park

Elden - Dry Lake Hills Passage:
Buffalo Park to Schultz Pass
San Francisco Peaks Passage:
    Schultz Pass to Cedar Ranch

Babbitt Ranch Passage:
    Cedar Ranch to Moqui Stage Stop

Moqui Stage / Coconino Rim Passage:
    Moqui Stage Stop to Grandview Lookout

Grand Canyon National Park - South Rim Passage:
    Grandview Lookout to Bright Angel Trailhead

Grand Canyon National Park - Inner Gorge Passage:
    Bright Angel Trailhead to North Kaibab Trailhead

Grand Canyon National Park - North Rim Passage:
    North Kaibab Trailhead to National Park/National Forest boundary

Kaibab Plateau Trail - Southern Passage:
    National Park/National Forest boundary to Telephone Hill

Kaibab Plateau Trail - Central Passage:
    Telephone Hill to Highway 89A

Kaibab Plateau Trail - Northern Passage:
    Highway 89A to Winter Road

Buckskin Mountain Passage:
    Winter Road to Arizona - Utah state line

As on-the-ground progress continues, Passage Information Sheets will be developed and distributed by the Arizona Trail Association. On the information sheets, following the passage name, is the starting and ending points of the passage (e.g., "Canelo Hills Passage: Parker Canyon Lake to Patagonia"). Authors of any guidebooks are encouraged to remain consistent with the above passages.

WILDERNESS
The 1964 Wilderness Act defines wilderness as federal lands officially designated by Congress and the President as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas (in part) are:

- Lands that appear to be natural or undisturbed lands where human changes are essentially unnoticeable;

- Lands that offer a feeling of quiet and solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined forms of recreation;

- Lands that contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, scenic, or historical value; and

- Lands large enough to preserve and use as a wilderness, generally at least 5,000 acres.

Wilderness

In...wilderness lies the hope of the world...Let children walk with nature, let them see the beautiful blending and communions of death and life...as taught in woods and meadows, plants and mountains and streams...John Muir (1838-1914)
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

In general, the vision of the Arizona Trail as a primitive trail is compatible with the basic concept of wilderness as contained in the 1964 Wilderness Act and specific wilderness management goals. Implementation schedules for wilderness areas in Arizona should recognize this compatibility.

The Arizona Trail currently passes through the following wilderness areas from south to north:

- Miller Peak Wilderness (Coronado National Forest, Sierra Vista Ranger District)
- Mt. Wrightson Wilderness (Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District)
- Rincon Mountain Wilderness (Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District)
- Rincon Mountain Wilderness (Saguaro National Park - NPS)
- Pusch Ridge Wilderness (Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District)
- Superstition Wilderness (Tonto National Forest, Mesa & Tonto Basin Ranger Districts)
- Four Peaks Wilderness (Tonto National Forest, Mesa & Tonto Basin Ranger Districts)
- Mazatzal Wilderness (Tonto National Forest, Mesa & Payson Ranger Districts)

Future planning will determine if the Arizona Trail passes through or traverses near the following wilderness areas:

- White Canyon Wilderness (BLM, Phoenix District & Resource Area)
- Kachina Peaks Wilderness (Coconino National Forest, Peaks Ranger District)

The variety of wilderness environments of these areas is unmatched. These areas range from the stark beauty of Arizona desert through the greenery of dense coniferous forests. Their future as unique resources depends on the personal behavior of visitors, and other factors such as air quality, water quality, grazing, and wildfire management.

Monitoring of Arizona Trail use is needed to determine levels of use, and whether the use is directly related to Arizona Trail designation, attributed to traditional use by pre-designation users, and/or attributed to normal use and promotion of system trails and attractions. This monitoring can be accomplished through trailhead registers, trail counters, and contact by wilderness rangers and information specialists (see Chapter 4). As a last resort, permit systems, such as those for overnight visitors in Saguaro (Rincon Wilderness) and Grand Canyon National Parks, may be necessary to limit levels of use.

In early 1995, the Arizona Trail Steward consulted with various Colorado National Forests (White River, Pike-San Isabel, Rio Grande, and San Juan National Forests) that manage the Colorado Trail (a long-distance trail with similarities to the Arizona Trail), which traverses wilderness, to discuss the compatibility of long-distance trails within wilderness. On the Colorado Trail, increases in use on some segments was noticed, however, managers felt that use levels were still within acceptable limits for wilderness. On other segments of the Colorado Trail, no significant increases were observed. In some areas, trailhead registers are being used effectively and have assisted in gaging percentages of trail users that are actually Colorado Trail users. Unfortunately, as with many other long-distance trails that utilize existing trail systems, there is an absence of data on levels of trail use prior to long-distance trail designation.

The Arizona Trail will be maintained to wilderness standards to include minimal clearing and signing (such as using the Arizona Trail "brand"), and using only those tread improvements necessary to keep the trail passable and prevent resource damage.

Education of Arizona Trail users in wilderness is critical, including leave-no-trace ethics, and is one step in ensuring the compatibility of the Arizona Trail in wilderness. Personal ethics for backcountry or wilderness use include careful trip planning, proper disposal of wastes, minimum use of campfires (promoting use of stoves instead), dispersal of fire rings, and the overall practice of leave-no-trace travel and overnight stops. The Arizona Trail presents an opportunity to educate the general public, especially today's youth, about the value of wilderness. Opportunities exist to communicate the significance of wilderness, and its values to society.

The Arizona Trail Association, through the quarterly newsletter and passage information sheets, will periodically promote leave-no-trace ethics. Authors of any guidebooks are also encouraged to follow these guidelines.
THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

The National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543) became law on October 2, 1968. The intent of the Act was to establish a network of trails to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population. The act created four categories for trails of national significance and additionally encouraged states to establish trails of statewide and local significance. The four categories of national trails were established by this act, as amended: National Scenic Trails; National Historic Trails; National Recreation Trails; and side and connecting trails. National Scenic and National Historic Trails may only be established by Congress, while National Recreation Trails may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or Interior.

Although the Arizona Trail shares many of the features and attractions of other national scenic trails, such as the Pacific Crest and the Appalachian, currently there is no proposal to seek National Scenic Trail status. However, potential exists to explore and attain National Scenic Trail designation at a later date. Currently, Arizona has no National Scenic Trails. The Arizona Trail, once completed, may also apply to become a National Recreation Trail. Criteria for obtaining such status includes:

- It must be ready for public use;
- It must be in or readily accessible to urban areas, or within federal or state parks;
- It may vary in length, but it must be continuous;
- It should incorporate significant natural and cultural features of the surrounding areas;
- It must be designed according to design and construction standards commensurate with the type of use anticipated; and
- It must be available for public use for at least 10 consecutive years following designation.

Following completion of the Arizona Trail, designation as a National Recreation Trail may be undertaken. Some of the existing trails proposed to be included in the Arizona Trail are already designated as a National Recreation Trail, including the Bright Angel Trail, Joe’s Canyon Trail, North Kaibab Trail, and the Highline Trail.

Arizona’s first National Historic Trail was established in Public Law 101-365, passed in 1990, which designated the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. This trail begins in Nogales, Arizona and travels northwest to end in San Francisco, California. Planning for this trail is being undertaken by the National Park Service. There is no overlap between the proposed corridors for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail and the Arizona Trail.

NATIONAL TRAILS DAY

The first National Trails Day was held in 1993, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the National Trails System Act. Many events were held along the Arizona Trail in 1993, 1994, and 1995 which encouraged volunteers to experience the Trail, participate in a work project, or attend dedication ceremonies for new trail segments. National Trails Day not only highlights the efforts of those already involved with the Arizona Trail, it is also an effective way to interest and educate the general public about the Trail.

National Trails Day will continue to play an important role in the development, maintenance, and enjoyment of the Arizona Trail. In addition, volunteers and agencies are working towards dedicating the entire Arizona Trail on National Trails Day, 2000.

USER SAFETY

Users of the Arizona Trail are responsible for their own safety and need to be prepared to cope with the many and varied elements of the wilderness environment found in Arizona. Managing agencies however, have a responsibility to adequately inform Trail users of what to expect and to help provide a certain amount of educational information designed to help Trail users in being prepared. The following suggestions are made in the interest of fostering greater safety along the Trail.

- Agencies and the Arizona Trail Association should use difficulty ratings in trail publicity and on trailhead information to let trail users know what to expect.
- Interim trail connections using back roads and where the Trail crosses highways should be adequately signed for safety.
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

- Each agency managing sections of the Arizona Trail should have plans to ensure public safety that address potential rescue needs, first aid and emergency service, law enforcement response, and protection of personal property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulty Ratings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. Forest Service uses three types of difficulty ratings to let users know what to expect from the trail:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easiest — Segments require standards and maintenance levels that will accommodate moderate to heavy trail use. Users should not expect solitude during the heavy use season. Socializing with others may be a part of the recreation experience and contact with others may be frequent except in wilderness. It will be obvious to the users that they are on a safe and well marked trail. Outside of wilderness areas, comfort and convenience may be provided for users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Difficult — Segments require a combination of standards, maintenance, and management that would accommodate moderate use. The route will only modify natural conditions to the extent necessary to protect the environment and provide for safe use by a user with some backcountry experience and good physical ability. Users should expect to find a blending of opportunities to both socialize and have a moderate degree of solitude during low use periods. Trailhead facilities will be provided only for resource protection and as a means to inform users of conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Difficult — Segments maintained only for resource protection and to provide safe use by individuals seeking an experience in rugged terrain. The route, particularly at the start, should appear as a primitive facility. The modification of natural environment should be kept to an absolute minimum. The user should expect moderate contacts with others only during peak use periods. The route should provide the users with an opportunity for testing skills and physical conditioning, and can consist of extreme elevation changes and/or significant mileage.</td>
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WATER

Water for drinking and livestock is vital to Arizona Trail users, both along the Trail and at overnight stops. In many places in the deserts, as well as in the mountains of Arizona, water can be quite scarce. The Trail user is expected to accept these as natural conditions and be prepared to cope with the situation. Identification of water sources, however, will be an important service provided to the Arizona Trail users. The land managing agencies and the Arizona Trail Association should provide this information on signs and guides to minimize impacts users may have on surface and ground water. Trail brochures and guides should also emphasize the need to treat water before drinking by including statements such as, "The supply and purity of water from natural sources found along the Trail cannot be guaranteed. All water should be treated before use."

In some areas along the Trail, the only reliable sources of water are those that have been established for livestock, such as wells, stock tanks, and spring-fed troughs. Many wells that are windmill-powered have fallen into disrepair. The potential exists for partnerships with ranchers in upgrading these systems to photovoltaic systems, thereby providing a dependable source of water for Trail users and livestock alike (see Appendix T for information on conversion of wells to photovoltaic systems). In the case of stock tanks, water quality can be questionable, if not dangerous. As mentioned above, filtration, boiling, and/or treatment (e.g., iodine) of water taken from stock tanks is mandatory for safe human consumption. Spring-fed troughs provide water in some areas, however, many spring-fed troughs have also fallen into disrepair, and with repairs (e.g., new pipe, repairing leaks in troughs, etc.) could provide additional water for Trail users. Wildlife may also benefit from these water improvements. Some ranchers have allowed Trail users to utilize water sources, however, written permission should be secured (by the Arizona Trail Partners) for continual use of these water sources.
HUNTING
Most public lands through which the Arizona Trail passes are legally open to hunting during designated seasons. The Arizona Trail through these lands should not in any way close hunting, nor should the Trail be closed to use during hunting seasons, unless specified by the land management agency. Safety for Trail users during hunting seasons can best be pursued through educating Trail users to wear brightly-colored clothing, and hunters to avoid shooting near or across the Trail. Agencies should post notices at trailheads notifying Trail users and hunters of any applicable regulations or special warnings during hunting seasons.

GRAZING
Many sections of the Arizona Trail pass through multiple-use public lands where trail users co-exist with grazing allotments. Every attempt has and will continue to be made to work closely with ranchers in planning segments of the Arizona Trail. Many ranchers can provide valuable information on existing roads and trails, dependable water sources, and other useful information.

Many ranchers have occasionally expressed concerns about gates being left open. In response to this concern, self-closing gates are being used in a few areas. For more information on these gates, contact Emery Henderson of the Arizona State Horsemen’s Association at (602) 582-5474, and American Fence Company in Show Low at (520) 537-5745.

As mentioned earlier, Trail users need to be educated on other land uses they will encounter, such as grazing and respecting the ranchers’ needs, and therefore sharing the resource successfully for many years to come.

MULTIPLE-USE
The vision of the Arizona Trail is one of a non-motorized trail, generally open to hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists (except in wilderness or other specially managed areas), cross country skiers, and other non-motorized uses. In addition, the following efforts will assist with the multiple-use of the Trail:

- In an effort to encourage greater appreciation for and cooperation among different trail users, the Arizona State Committee on Trails has developed a brochure called Sharing The Trail. An updated version of the brochure will become available in Fall 1995;

- Trail planning, construction, and management should consider safe and environmentally sound trail alignments if multiple-use is allowed on the same trail alignment;

- In areas where certain uses are restricted through land management designations or policies, the Arizona Trail will not attempt to change those management policies. Instead, separate alignments (which may consist of primitive roads) will be sought that allow multiple-use trail users to complete the Arizona Trail within the same general trail corridor; and

- Information about trail etiquette should be posted on information kiosks at trailheads and in brochures to remind users of the need to cooperate with each other.

LIABILITY CONSIDERATIONS
The concerns over trail liability typically include the liability of trail managers for user injuries, liability regarding ongoing maintenance and Trail-related hazards, liability of owners of trail easements or adjacent properties, insurance availability and costs for trail managers and sponsors of trail events, and the potential cost of defending lawsuits regardless of legal protection.

The best liability defense is a properly constructed, well-maintained, monitored, and sufficiently marked trail with adequate warnings of potential dangers. There are no guarantees that injuries will not occur and that no one will be sued. Following the suggested trail and facility standards set forth in this Guide, which are based on generally accepted trail design and maintenance practices, gives protection to trail managers. Using up-to-date trail designs and applying common sense to trail construction eliminates a principal cause of lawsuits. So does prompt maintenance when needed and routine inspections to spot potential problems. Primitive trails in natural settings rarely generate lawsuits because the inherent risk and the minimal level of development puts the burden of care on the trail user.
Private landowners in the vicinity of the Arizona Trail have raised questions and concerns regarding their rights, responsibilities, and liabilities to users of the Trail. A few landowners in the Patagonia area previously opposed the Trail on public land adjacent to their property based in part on potential liability concerns. Arizona State law limits the liability for private owners of land leased or used by public entities for recreation purposes. Furthermore, Arizona Trail guides and maps will inform Trail users of the location of private lands and any conditions of use that may be a part of the related rights-of-way easement that provide additional protection to private landowners.

**Being a Good Neighbor**

All landowners, private and public, share concerns of risk, litter, vandalism, pollution, accidents and related liability. There is no feasible way of completely eliminating the possibility of these occurring on adjacent private land or private land through which the trail passes on a right-of-way easement. The only realistic approach is to plan and carry out an intensive information and education program aimed at building a positive relationship between landowners and trail users.

*The Pacific Crest Trail Comprehensive Plan* suggests the following methods as examples of what can be done—not all of which may be appropriate to the same situation.

- Work with user groups so that they understand and can pass onto others the concerns of private landowners and recognize the contributions landowners make to the trail. The objective is to establish a "good neighbor" relationship between the user and the landowner. Trail user groups should be encouraged to invite landowners to their local meetings.

- Through a monitoring and evaluation program, agencies can identify potential problems and take action prior to the development of a serious situation.

- Agency field personnel (rangers, wilderness staff) can exert a positive influence on all trail users, and should give priority to patrol segments of trail where problems or potential problems have been identified.

- Informational brochures and pamphlets should speak to the contribution of private landowners—clearly point out private land segments, and explain how the user can be a "good neighbor."

**Arizona Law on Private Landowner Liability**

Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 33-1551, specify the limitation of landowners' liability. This statute applies to limitations to liability in regard to use of private and public lands for recreational purposes.

It was stated in the 1993 Act that:

A. A public or private owner, easement holder, lessee, or occupant of a premises is not liable to a recreational or education user except upon a showing that the owner, easement holder, lessee or occupant was guilty of willful, malicious, or grossly negligent conduct which was a direct cause of the injury to the recreational or educational user.

B. As used in this section:

1. "Educational user" means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or other consideration to enter upon premises to participate in an educational program, including but not limited to, the viewing of historical natural, archaeological, or scientific sights.
2. "Premises" means agricultural, range, open space, park, flood control, mining, forest or railroad lands, and any other similar lands, wherever located, which are available to a recreational or educational user, including, but not limited to, paved or unpaved multi-use trails and special purpose roads or trails not open to automotive use by the public and any building improvement, fixture, water conveyance system, body of water, channel, canal or lateral, road, trail, or structure on such lands.

3. "Recreational user" means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or other consideration to travel across or to enter upon premises to hunt, fish, trap, camp, hike, ride, exercise, swim, or engage in similar pursuits. The purchase of a state hunting, trapping, or fishing license is not the payment of an admission fee or other consideration as provided in this section.

C. This section does not limit the liability which otherwise exists for maintaining an attractive nuisance, except with respect to dams, channels, canals, and lateral ditches used for flood control, agricultural, industrial, metallurgical, or municipal purposes.

These recreational purposes are very broadly defined and include trails and all trail-related activities. Unfortunately, the final answer to a question of liability can only be given through the judicial process, after consideration of all evidence pertaining to a specific case. From time to time, landowners have desired to insert clauses in agreements with public agencies that would "hold harmless" or otherwise indemnify a landowner. These clauses typically will not provide landowners complete immunity from legal cases, but the new Arizona law provides significant protection nonetheless.

ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF PERMITS
Each land management agency has the authority to require and administer permits which regulate recreational use on lands in their respective jurisdictions. The purpose of such permits is generally to regulate the kind and amount of use in certain areas; to aid in the environmental protection of the land; and promote safety of the users through education and information about the proper use of wildlands.

Differing policies and practices among the land management agencies can sometimes result in conflicting regulations and information that can be confusing to the Trail user. The linear nature of the Arizona Trail, crossing multiple jurisdictions, makes permitting different uses very difficult.

At a later date, a coordinated permit system could be undertaken by the Arizona Trail Partners. As of 1995, Trail users were required to contact each managing unit for the proper permits. Guidelines are set forth here to make the situation easier for long distance trail users. Use by long distance trail users and commercial guides and outfitters is a legitimate use of the Arizona Trail which should be encouraged and promoted. Such use will be facilitated by providing users information on where and how to apply for permits.

Current permit requirements include the following:

- Grand Canyon and Saguaro National Parks currently require backcountry permits for all overnight backcountry campers;

- The Coronado National Memorial requires permits for overnight parking within the Memorial;

- The Arizona State Land Department requires an annual recreation permit in order to cross State Trust Lands;

- All areas of federal land require special use permits for commercial outfitters and guides, and for groups larger than 25. Both commercial and noncommercial use will be handled under local agency permit policies and requirements; and

- In the case where Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service lands adjoin one another, a coordinated, joint-permit system has been developed for outfitting and guiding/special recreation permits. This cooperative issuance system is made possible through an Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service.
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

SPECIAL EVENTS AND LARGE-GROUP USE
Use of the Arizona Trail by large groups, high-impact commercial outfitters, sponsored spectator events, or endurance competitions is generally inconsistent with the concept of a primitive, non-motorized trail. Large groups can cause serious damage to soils and vegetation along the sides of the roadway. They also can occupy available space at trailheads and campsites, eliminating opportunities for smaller groups or individuals to use and enjoy a particular passage of the Trail. An encounter with a large group on the Trail can also have a detrimental effect on the experience of the Trail user seeking solitude.

Although large-group use is generally inconsistent with the primitive nature of the Trail, occasions might arise when such uses serve desirable ends and can be considered as permitted use. In these instances, local managers should consider various approaches for minimizing the impacts of the proposed use upon the Trail environment and the experience of other visitors.

Policies on large-group use and commercial activities along the Arizona Trail will depend upon the direction set by the land managing agencies. Restrictions on group size and purposes are most strict within wilderness areas and National Parks.

The National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service limit special events and commercial activities and often must prepare an environmental assessment before issuing a permit for such activities. These “special events” are prohibited unless there is a meaningful association between the area and the event, the observance contributes to visitor appreciation or understanding of the area, and a permit has been issued by an appropriate administrator.

The U.S. Forest Service can accommodate large-group use by prior arrangement under special-use permit. Often, under-utilized forest trails or large-group campsites can be made available for sponsored events or large-group use, depending on results of an Environmental Assessment prepared by the land managing agency.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF LONG-DISTANCE TRAIL USERS
The long-distance trail user, such as those users attempting to traverse over 100 miles in one venture, will be a relatively small percentage of the total trail users of the Arizona Trail (as is the case with the other major long-distance trails in the country). These users, however, have special needs. While completion of the Trail itself is of highest importance, some attention needs to be given to these Trail users who want to complete the route or portions thereof prior to its completion, and upon completion.

The Arizona Trail presents significant challenges to the long-distance trail user such as the following: dramatic elevation changes, heat, lack of water, the need for routefinding skills, and a lack of amenities along some portions of the route. In fact, many of the inquiries on traversing the entire route of the Arizona Trail have come from non-residents of Arizona, some of which are extremely unfamiliar with the unique challenges that Arizona presents.

Resupply - Stopover Information
Very few resupply and stopover points exist for long-distance trail users along the route of the Arizona Trail. The few communities that are found that have some of the necessary amenities, are spaced very far apart. Many of these communities are identified under "local communities" in Chapter 2. Research and development of information is needed to assist long-distance trail users in accessing these communities during their journey. After travelling great distances (and thereby placing great physical demands upon themselves), these users will need various amenities, such as, a telephone, market, laundromat, shower or lodging, medical facility, tack and feed supply, post office, and an information center. A sample Resupply - Stopover Information sheet has been developed and can be found in Appendix U. Information such as this will be of great assistance to these Trail users. Future guidebooks for the Arizona Trail should ideally feature information such as this.

Caches
In addition to information on resupply points, research is needed to assist long-distance trail users in strategically caching water, food, and other supplies. Methods of caching, such as appropriate (durable) containers, and suggested locations of caches along the route, need to be determined.
Maps
With the exception of a few U.S. Forest Service and commercially-developed recreation maps, the completed sections of the Arizona Trail appear on very few maps that are available to the Trail user. While some of the trails that are utilized by the Arizona Trail appear on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, some trails have been re-routed since these maps were developed, and in some cases, are not identified by their name and/or number, or as the Arizona Trail. Therefore, the long-distance trail user has access to very little information that will assist them with trip planning. The Passage Information Sheets (mentioned earlier in this chapter) will fill some of this void, however, a more comprehensive set of maps is needed. Ideally, completed sections of the Arizona Trail should be mapped utilizing Global Position Systems (GPS), and incorporated onto some form of topographic map, such as, the Trails Illustrated maps mentioned previously.

Hut Systems and Shelters
Questions have arisen on whether a "hut" system will be implemented for the Arizona Trail, similar to those hut systems found on other long distance trails. While this is of relatively low priority in comparison to the completion of the actual Trail and associated trailheads, consideration should be given in the future to this concept. In a few areas along the route of the Arizona Trail abandoned structures have been identified, that if purchased and renovated, could provide adequate shelter for all users of the Arizona Trail. Future research will determine the feasibility of pursuing these opportunities.

As the Arizona Trail continues towards completion, and there is more appeal to potential long-distance trail users, other items that will be of assistance to the long-distance trail users will become more evident.

ISSUES REMAINING TO BE ADDRESSED

Interpretation Plan
Interpretive techniques are an effective tool for visitor management and resource protection. To insure effective use of interpretive techniques available within agencies fiscal constraints, an interpretive plan for the Arizona Trail should be developed at a later date. This plan should determine the best methods applicable to the Trail project and specify means of implementing the recommended methods.

One example is the development of Coronado National Forest’s interpretive plan for trailhead kiosks. The Forest is developing three-panel information kiosks to be erected at Arizona Trail trailheads. One section of the kiosk will be devoted to the Arizona Trail, another panel on the historical and natural resources through which the particular trail segment passes, and the last panel pointing out other recreation opportunities in the local area.

Resources being interpreted within Coronado National Forest include the historic mining activities and aqueducts in the Kentucky Camp area of the Nogales Ranger District. An interpretation plan for the Arizona Trail, when completed, should include other examples of interpretation being undertaken along the Trail.

Future Research Needs
The Arizona Trail offers exciting opportunities to develop a coordinated outdoor recreation research program which could be quite beneficial to all Trail Partners. It is recommended that a program of studies be developed to coincide with the on-the-ground designation of the Trail. Such a program could involve the Arizona Trail Partners and the State Universities.

Some suggested subjects that need coordinated research are:

- Does the presence of non-motorized trail users affect wildlife populations in Arizona, such as, wild turkey, elk, and black bear?
- If trail users are managed (e.g., amounts and types of use monitored and/or regulated, trail users educated on leave-no-trace practices, etc.), can non-motorized trail users co-exist with wildlife species that are sensitive to the presence of humans?
Chapter 5: Other Issues Related to the Arizona Trail

- In areas where recreation has affected wildlife populations, research (specific to Arizona) is needed on which forms of recreation (e.g., hunting, off-highway vehicle use, non-motorized trail use, etc.) affect wildlife, and the different levels of impact.

- Actual use and benefit received from the designation of and use of the Trail. Sample questions on a survey could include:
  - How do you use the trail (what activities)?
  - For what reasons do you use the Trail (fitness, social, escape, etc.)?
  - What kinds of physical and social settings are preferred (or acceptable) in terms of adjacent land uses?
  - Also see Appendix N.

- How well does actual use and benefits match with the perceived use of the Trail?

- Review and develop trail construction and maintenance techniques and practices in varying terrain, climates, and management areas.

- Techniques for uniformly measuring and recording use on specific Trail segments for consistency between management units and among agencies.

These and many other questions which continually arise in regard to dispersed and Trail-related recreation management can be addressed in a logical and coordinated manner because of the unique linear nature of the Arizona Trail as a recreation facility.
FUNDING SOURCES FOR THE ARIZONA TRAIL
Funding for the Arizona Trail, as with other public facilities, has depended on the erratic supply of funding from a variety of programs and agencies. As Trail financing is a critical link between planning the Trail and developing the Trail, this chapter describes potential funding sources.

State
Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund - Trails Grant Program
The passage of a Statewide proposition in 1990 makes $20 million available through the Arizona Heritage Fund annually to outdoor recreation, historic preservation, wildlife, and conservation projects. $10 million is available to Arizona Game and Fish Department and $10 million is available to Arizona State Parks. Of the $10 million administered by Arizona State Parks, $475,000 in grants is available for trail acquisition and development.

Eligible trail projects can include the following:
- Acquisition of future trail alignments
- Design and engineering when included with trail development
- Development and renovation activities
  This can include sub-grade preparation, base course, soil sterilization, earth work, erosion control, revegetation, natural and hardened surfacing, culverts, low-water crossings, bank improvement, gabions, retaining walls, guard rails, and bridges.
- Development of trail support facilities
  This can include signage, parking areas, hitching rails, bicycle racks, fencing, motorized access barriers, underpasses, restrooms, and water facilities.

Trail grants are awarded on a 50/50 matching basis where the grantee provides 50% of the project cost. Eligible project costs can be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions such as donated land, materials or services, cost of in-house labor or equipment, local appropriations or bond monies, or monetary contributions from outside sources. The trails grant provides the other 50%.

There is a minimum grant award of $4,000, and no entity can receive more than 20% of the $475,000 (refer to the application manual for definition of "entity"). The trail or trails must first be nominated into the Arizona State Trails System (by April of each year) to become eligible for an Arizona Heritage Trails Fund grant. In addition, all grant applicants must complete an Environmental Checklist that recommends consultation with Arizona Game and Fish Department, the State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, and the Arizona State Parks Natural Areas Program. Applications are typically due in June. Notification of awards usually occurs in December. Funding for the project is then generally available the following spring.

The following Arizona Trail projects have received Heritage Funds:
- In 1991, the Coronado National Forest was awarded $159,000 to construct 29 miles of Trail on the Santa Catalina and Sierra Vista Ranger Districts.
In 1992, Arizona State Parks was awarded $30,000 to combine with federal monies to fund the Arizona Trail Steward position, therefore providing for overall Statewide Arizona Trail coordination.

In 1992, the Coconino National Forest was awarded $20,750 to construct the Peaks Segment - Equestrian Bypass near Walnut Canyon.

In 1992, the Coronado National Forest was awarded $100,000 to construct 21 miles of the Arizona Trail on the Nogales District.

In 1993, the Coronado National Forest was awarded $70,000 to construct 15 miles of the Arizona Trail and four trailheads.

In 1994, the Coconino National Forest was awarded $56,000 for the development of the Coconino Multiple Use Trail System (COCOMUTS), of which, portions may eventually be used for the route of the Arizona Trail.

In 1994, the Coronado National Forest was awarded $22,200 for two trailheads for the Arizona Trail in the Santa Rita Mountains.

In 1994, the Coronado National Memorial was awarded $49,800 for development and signage of a 1.3-mile trail that connects Montezuma Pass to the U.S.-Mexico border.

In 1994, the City of Flagstaff was awarded $99,750 for development of the McMillan Mesa Trail (a part of the Flagstaff Urban Trail System, or FUTS), thereby linking the Arizona Trail through Flagstaff and connecting to the Mt. Elden trail system.

The following project applications were submitted in June 1995. Awards for the following projects will be determined in late 1995:

In 1995, the Tonto National Forest applied for $8,300 for reconstruction of the Reavis Ranch Trail, a linkage for the Arizona Trail within the Superstition Wilderness.

In 1995, the Tonto National Forest applied for $11,563 for development of the Vineyard Trail, which will provide a critical linkage for the Arizona Trail between Roosevelt Lake and the Four Peaks Wilderness.

In 1995, Pinal County Department of Civil Works applied for $95,000 to develop the Arizona Trail within this county. The project includes developing the linkage between the Coronado National Forest and Oracle State Park (Center for Environmental Education), and developing and signing 55 miles of trail between Oracle and the Gila River.

For more information on the Arizona Heritage Fund - Trails Grant program, and to receive an application manual, contact:

Trails Heritage Fund - Grants Officer
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-7129
Chapter 6: Funding and Labor Sources for Trail Development, Acquisition, and Management

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Heritage Fund - Public Access Grants

Administered through the Arizona Game and Fish Department, this program provides a variety of opportunities for trail funding. The Public Access grants provide an opportunity for Arizona Trail funding and options include the following:

- Purchase of a permanent right-of-way, or easement for access across private property or State Trust lands. These must provide access to a publicly held recreation area where access is currently needed.
- Development and implementation of agreements with owners and managers of publicly and privately held lands to maintain or increase access.
- Provision of construction costs associated with re-routing access points away from private land parcels in order to provide recreational access to publicly held lands.
- New roads, or other rights-of-way that will either connect roads or trails or provide new roads or trails that solve access problems.
- Creation/construction of a barrier free access route to a recreational site.
- Repair or improve existing access routes in order to insure continued appropriate access (this does not include annualized maintenance).

For development projects, applicants must properly operate and maintain properties and facilities for the benefit of the public. The applicant must also control land on which capital improvements are made (through fee title, lease, easement, or agreement). Control must be adequate for protection, maintenance, and use of the improvement throughout its useful life.

For more information of the Public Access program, contact the program coordinator at (602) 789-3624.

For more information on the Arizona Game and Fish Department Grants Program application procedures, contact the Heritage Fund Coordinator, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 2221 West Greenway Road, Phoenix, AZ 85023-4399, (602) 789-3530.

Federal
The National Recreational Trails Fund Act (Symms)
This funding program, commonly known as the Symms Trail Fund, was established as part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). $30 million was authorized for trails, trailheads, and trail facilities each year, subject to annual Congressional appropriations. The funds are allocated to the states by the Federal Highway Administration relative to the gas tax used for off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation. The bill earmarks grants of 30 percent of the funds for motorized trail projects and another 30 percent for nonmotorized trail projects. The remainder is to be allocated with preferences to innovative corridor-sharing projects that benefit the maximum number of uses.

In 1992, Arizona received $100,632. $44,000 was set aside to complete the Arizona Trail segments at the southern and northern ends of the state, near the Utah and Mexico borders, and work is progressing.

It is not known whether this funding source will be consistently available from year to year. On the State level, the program is administered by Arizona State Parks.

For more information, contact:
State Trails Coordinator
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-7116
Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)
The 1991 reformulations of legislation guiding the expenditure of Federal Highway Users Trust Fund for should provide some benefit to trail users. Bicycle and pedestrian issues are addressed in several sections of the Act such as planning, congestion relief, scenic byways, air quality, and highway safety programs.

The most promising is the “Transportation Enhancements” section which provides funding for pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and preservation of abandoned railroad corridors, as well as scenic byways, historic preservation, landscaping, and billboard removal projects. Total funding for enhancements in Arizona is $6 million annually, of which $3 million is distributed through a competitive proposal process. Regulations and selection criteria have been developed by the Arizona Department of Transportation.

For more information, contact:
Your local Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) representative, local regional planning representative, and local council of governments, and
State Trails Coordinator, Arizona State Parks, 1300 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-7116

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
This is a 50/50 matching grant-in-aid program. The program is administered by the National Park Service on the federal level and by the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission on the state level. Funds can be used for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas. In recent years, however, very little in funding has been available to the states through this grant program, although the amount available varies from year to year.

Between 1965 and 1993, 66 projects were funded in Arizona where a trail or trails were incorporated into a larger project. These projects with the other associated components, have received over $7.7 million.

For more information, contact:
Grants Unit, Partnerships Section, Arizona State Parks, 1300 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-6997

U.S. Forest Service - Challenge Cost Share Program
This program offers many opportunities for expanding the Arizona Trail through partnerships. Limited Forest Service resources can be leveraged by attracting outside funding on behalf of the Arizona Trail. In 1988, the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service stated in an open letter to all Forest Service employees that “Partnerships will be the preferred way by which we provide better customer service and expand the recreational opportunities on the National Forests.” There were no bounds set for these partnerships; they can be public or private, group or individual, single-interest or broad-based, commercial or nonprofit.

In 1991 and 1992, as one example, the Globe Ranger District of the Tonto National Forest, used Challenge-Cost Share dollars to reconstruct the Reavis Canyon Trail, a segment of the Arizona Trail. This project provided a vital linkage from the Highway 60 area near Superior to the Superstition Wilderness. Funds for equipment and supplies were provided by the Globe Ranger District, Bank of America Foundation, and Magma Copper Company. Volunteer workers were provided by a Sierra Club - National Service Trip and the Motorola Dust Devils 4WD Club. The District provided technical expertise, tools, mules (for packing in tools, supplies, and food), and a trail foreman to work with the volunteers. Trail improvements included water bar and drainage installation, Arizona Trail posts, treadwork, and cairn construction.

In 1994, the Globe Ranger District entered into a Challenge-Cost Share agreement with the Arizona Trail Association (ATA) to complete the Trail on the District by the year 1996.

For more information, contact:
Challenge Cost Share Program Coordinator
at local District or Forest Offices
Chapter 6: Funding and Labor Sources for Trail Development, Acquisition, and Management

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - Challenge Cost Share Program**
The BLM works with communities, user groups, and other agencies through the use of partnerships and cost share agreements to develop a variety of trail projects on BLM lands. Funding and labor resources from community and user groups are often matched with similar resources from BLM to develop trails on public lands. Individuals and groups interested in contributing resources to the development of the Arizona Trail across BLM lands should contact the local BLM offices to coordinate a partnership and cost sharing approach to the project.

For more information, contact:
The Nonrenewable Resource Advisor or Outdoor Recreation Planner at the BLM District or Resource Area Office

**National Park Service — Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program**
This program provides planning and technical assistance to state, local, and citizen initiated conservation and recreation projects. Assistance is currently being provided to the overall Arizona Trail project. Assistance is also provided for rail-to-trail conversion projects. Staff time is made available, instead of grants, for projects selected.

For more information, contact:
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 744-3975
&
Branch Chief
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program
National Park Service
1220 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
(505) 988-6723

**National Park Service - Challenge Cost Share Program**
The National Park Service has a challenge cost share program available for projects involving National Park units. Opportunities may exist for clubs and organizations to provide a potential match in the form of labor and materials for challenge-cost share dollars in one of the three National Park Service units that contain significant mileage of the Arizona Trail.

In 1995, Coronado National Memorial used challenge cost share funds in conjunction with the Huachuca Hiking Club to work on the Trail segment to the U.S. - Mexico border.

For more information, contact:
Coronado National Memorial
4101 E. Montezuma Canyon Road
Hereford, AZ 85615
(602) 366-5515

Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
(602) 638-7734, ext. 225

Saguaro National Park
3693 S. Old Spanish Trail
Tucson, AZ 85730
(602) 670-6680
Private

Foundation Grants for Rivers, Trails, and Open Space Conservation

A catalog, known as the Foundation Directory, is available from the Foundation Center which highlights the foundations that have supported rivers, trails, and open space conservation projects since 1990.

For more information, contact:
The Foundation Center
79 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 620-4230
&
Recreation Resources Assistance Division
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3776

Volunteer Help and In-Kind Donations

One of the greatest resources for maintenance and operation is volunteer labor. Volunteers from the local communities can donate their time in helping to maintain segments of the Trail. Installing signs, clearing brush, and repairing tread are all tasks with which trail enthusiasts may be eager to help. Organized volunteer groups not only provide an inexpensive means of maintaining the Trail, but they build local pride in the Arizona Trail.

Walking Magazine Trail Restoration Fund

Walking Magazine, hoping to encourage more volunteerism among trail users, has established a trails fund for the restoration of walking trails. With a starting kitty of $100,000, the magazine hopes to persuade advertisers to donate more funding to help offset the costs of volunteer trail restoration. The National Park Service estimates that it costs $50 to maintain one mile of trail with volunteer help. Walking and hiking clubs are invited to apply with specific trails in need of help. Small grants, generally from $200 to $500, will be awarded to help groups achieve their goals. Funding could go toward equipment such as weed whackers, clippers, bow saws, or other trail tools. The trails may be urban, suburban, or rural.

For more information, contact:
Trail Restoration Fund
Walking, Inc.
9-11 Harcourt St., Boston, MA 02116

American Greenways DuPont Awards

The American Greenways DuPont Awards, a joint partnership project of DuPont, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society, provides small grants to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities throughout America. Although applications will be accepted from public agencies and individuals, the program is aimed primarily at community groups and nonprofit organizations.

Grants may be used for activities such as mapping, ecological assessments, surveying, conferences, design activities, developing brochures, interpretive displays, audio-visual productions or public opinion surveys, hiring consultants, incorporating land trusts, building a foot bridge, planning a bike path, or other creative projects. The maximum grant is $2,500, though most grants range from $500-$1,000. The annual deadline for grant applications is December 31.

In 1994, the Arizona Trail Association received a grant of $1,200 to assist in obtaining non-profit status, developing an action plan of their own, and becoming self-sufficient as an organization.

For more information, contact:
American Greenways
The Conservation Fund
1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 525-6300
Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI)
Recreational Equipment, Inc., an outdoor retail company, allocates a portion of its pre-tax profits to improving the quality of life through environmental efforts. The grants focus on protection and enhancement of natural resources needed for muscle-powered sports and are made available for trails and outdoor recreation. In 1995, the Arizona Trail Association received a grant for $5,500 to assist with constituency building, and developing information on the Arizona Trail.

For more information, contact:
Recreational Equipment, Inc.
Office of Public Affairs
PO Box 88126
Seattle, WA 98138-2126
(206) 395-3780
&
Outreach Coordinator
Recreational Equipment, Inc.
1405 W. Southern Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85282
(602) 967-5494

LABOR SOURCES FOR THE ARIZONA TRAIL

This section highlights some of the trail labor and assistance programs that are available for Arizona Trail projects. Most of these programs have been available for many years and have benefitted many agencies. Agencies and volunteers are encouraged to contact each program to find the one most suited to their needs.

Arizona Boys Ranch
The Arizona Boys Ranch has been involved in trail/conservation-related projects for many years. The two major programs, known as the “Civic Conservation Corps” and the “Ranger Corps” contain 350 young men available for projects. The programs provide supervision and food, while the trail managing agencies provide shelter, materials for the project, and tools. One of the main objectives of the Arizona Boys Ranch is to provide educational and meaningful projects for the young men. Arizona Boys Ranch has assisted with many segments of the Arizona Trail.

For more information, contact:
Arizona Boys Ranch
P.O. Box 1660, Oracle, AZ, 85623-1660, (602) 896-9391

Arizona Conservation Corps (ACC)
The Arizona Conservation Corps is available for a variety of joint-sponsored trail projects throughout Arizona. Agencies must present potential Arizona Trail projects to ACC project developers located in Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson, and Payson. Crews consisting of young adults are provided with crew leaders. The ACC also has spike crews (crews that have the ability to camp at the work site) that are available to work in remote areas throughout Arizona.

For more information, contact:
Arizona Conservation Corps
Arizona State Parks, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 542-6947
American Hiking Society - Volunteer Vacations
The Volunteer Vacations program is used extensively throughout the country and provides adult trail crews for generally a two-week period. All participants are required to be experienced backpackers and in excellent physical condition. The American Hiking Society coordinates the recruitment and provides the managing agency with the best qualified participants.

The trail managing agency is required to provide supervision and trail expertise, local transportation to the trailhead, food, and tools. This program annually provides approximately 25 crews nationwide that total 300 participants. Participants provide their own transportation to the state in which the project is taking place.

For more information, contact:
American Hiking Society - Volunteer Vacations
P.O. Box 20160, Washington, D.C., 20041, (703) 255-9304

Sierra Club - Service Trips
The Sierra Club has been coordinating “service trips” for many years. These work trips generally consist of an average of 15 participants for an eight-day outing. The participants must have backcountry camping experience, equipment, and be in excellent health. The participants are chosen by the Sierra Club, and all food is provided. The trail managing agency must provide trail expertise, supervision, tools, and packstock (if applicable). The service trip crews can be used for all types of trail projects.

For more information, contact:
Sierra Club
National Service Trip Subcommittee
or
Southwest Service Trip Subcommittee
730 Polk St., San Francisco, CA, 94109 (415) 923-5629

Student Conservation Association
The Student Conservation Association (SCA) organizes trail crews comprised of high school students. Crews are available for a four-week period. This is a cost-share program where SCA provides skilled trail crew leaders (who are required to complete comprehensive SCA Wilderness Work Skills and supervisory training courses), provides all food and camping equipment, and recruits all crew members. The sponsoring trail managing agency must provide all tools and logistical support. In 1993, SCA provided 68 trail crews nationwide with a total of 476 high school students. These high school students were chosen from 1700 applicants.

For more information, contact:
Student Conservation Association
P.O. Box 550, Charlestown, NH, 03603-0550, (603) 543-1700
or
P.O. Box 925, Boulder, CO 80306, (303) 786-7667

United States Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)
The YCC program (different from the former Young Adult Conservation Corps, YACC) has been used successfully on Federal lands for many years. Crews that consist of 15 to 18 year olds generally work for eight-week periods, and are available for a variety of trail, wildlife habitat, campground, and timber-related projects. Much of the recruiting is conducted by the trail managing agency, and many of the participants are local youth.

For more information, contact:
United States Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)
c/o National Park Service:
Youth Program Officer,
P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C., 20013-7127
Chapter 6: Funding and Labor Sources for Trail Development, Acquisition, and Management

C/o U.S. Forest Service:
Contact any U.S. Forest Service office

**Americorps/National Civilian Community Corps**
This is a national, residential service-learning program that offers community service opportunities for young Americans in return for educational financial awards. They can be used for a variety of recreation/conservation related projects.

For more information, contact:
Regional Project Director
National Civilian Community Corps, 33500 Truxtun Road, San Diego, CA 92133-1212
(619) 524-0749

**Other Potential Labor Sources for the Arizona Trail:**

Arizona Department of Corrections - prison crews
Arizona Trail Association - volunteer crews
Boy Scouts of America
Girl Scouts of America
College and University Outing Clubs, Fraternities, and Sororities
Community Hiking Clubs
Community Service Workers (adult & juvenile)
High School Hiking and Outing Clubs
Mountain Bike Clubs
Private Schools (e.g., Orme School)
Saddle Clubs
Bibliography


Missouri Department of Natural Resources. 1975. Missouri State Trails Plan. Jefferson City, MO: Prepared by University of Missouri, Department of Recreation and Park Administration.


Appendices
# Arizona Trail Action Plan

**September, 1995**

The Arizona Trail Partners, the Arizona Trail Association, and the countless other organizations, agencies, businesses, and individuals committed to the project have set for themselves the goal of completing the Arizona Trail by the year 2000. To help achieve that goal, the Arizona Trail Partners will annually prepare an action plan emphasizing progress being made to complete the Trail and prioritized tasks for the next year. Below is the action plan that identifies tasks that need to be accomplished, status as of mid-1995, priority, and participants responsible for completing each task.

## Priorities for the Arizona Trail Steward, Arizona Trail Association, and the Arizona Trail Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renew the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the Arizona Trail Partners</td>
<td>Current IGA to expire 10/95. New IGA being developed that will extend to 10/97. Additional IGAs should continue thereafter</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Arizona Trail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop guide sheets for completed passages</td>
<td>Seven guide sheets are currently available and need updating. Ten to twelve other passages are ready for information sheets</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Arizona Trail Association (ATA) in conjunction with Trail Steward and Trail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominate existing trail segments into State Trails System</td>
<td>Segments have not been consistently nominated into the System as the Arizona Trail</td>
<td>Med.</td>
<td>Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT), Trail Partners, Trail Steward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and plan new Trail segments</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>ATA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA), and Ad-Hoc Local Planning Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop an interpretation plan</td>
<td>Management Guide identifies need for such a plan</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>ATA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify Arizona Trail Segment Stewards</td>
<td>Some Stewards identified already, some segments do not have Stewards, and some longer segments may need more than one Steward</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>ATA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Responsible Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orient and train Segment Stewards</td>
<td>First workshop in October, 1994, Second workshop in mid-1995, and need to continue</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>ATA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a dependable cadre of volunteers for trail work (to include segment stewards) similar to the successful programs in Colorado and New Mexico</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>ATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquire a comprehensive tool cache and trailer (for transporting tools) for AZ Trail projects</td>
<td>In progress - $3,200 received from Magma Copper Company for tools and trailer</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Trail Steward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and publicize alternate forms of labor and funding for construction, signage, and maintenance</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Trail Steward, RTCA, Ad-Hoc Planning Committees, State Land Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify rights-of-way acquisition needs (including securing SLUPs and easements for State Trust Lands)</td>
<td>In progress with Pinal County. Process is in early stages in Pima and Coconino Counties. Public access funds through AZ Game &amp; Fish Heritage program may assist with easements on private and State Trust lands</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>RTCA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners, and ATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete MOU between Trail Partners</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>RTCA, Trail Steward, Trail Partners, and ATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify alternative routes for mountain bicyclists around wilderness and specially managed areas</td>
<td>Some progress taking place</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>ATA, Trail Partners Trail users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify private fundraising needs to complete trail</td>
<td>Needs are being identified - fundraising in progress</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>ATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign existing Trail segments with Arizona Trail logo</td>
<td>Progress in some areas</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Trail Partners with assistance from volunteers and Segment Stewards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct trailheads for completed trail segments</td>
<td>17+ trailheads have been proposed to improve access to approx. 200 miles of trail</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Trail Partners with assistance from ATA and private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct trail segments that have completed necessary planning clearances</td>
<td>Some segments have been cleared through NEPA to and are awaiting funding and labor to begin construction</td>
<td>Trail Partners with assistance from ATA, Segment Stewards, &amp; volunteers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace sections of AZ Trail currently located on primitive roads with single-track trail</td>
<td>Some sections currently located temporarily on roads (a few w/ hazardous conditions)</td>
<td>Before 2000 (Low) Trail Partners with assistance from ATA, private sector, volunteers, and Segment Stewards</td>
<td>After 2000 (High) Trail Partners with assistance from ATA, private sector, volunteers, and Segment Stewards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On completed sections of AZ Trail, begin implementation of enhancements. These include trailhead facilities, interpretive opportunities, upgrading water sources (such as wells to photovoltaic systems), shelters/huts, cross-country ski markers, etc.</td>
<td>Very few amenities other than trailheads exist</td>
<td>Segment Stewards, volunteers, ATA, private sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop relationships with communities along AZ Trail (i.e. linkages, identify amenities, promotion, etc.)</td>
<td>Various stages of relationships with Oracle, Patagonia, and Superior - need more emphasis. Relationships also needed with Kearny, Roosevelt, Pine, Flagstaff, and others.</td>
<td>RTCA, ATA, Segment Stewards, volunteers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a brochure to assist long-distance trail users with trip planning. Brochure should list all maps needed, information on resupply communities, dangers, permits needed, etc.</td>
<td>All inquiries must currently be oriented by Arizona Trail Steward.</td>
<td>Trail Steward, ATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a policy on permits and/or permit process for outfitters, special events, and other users</td>
<td>No activity</td>
<td>Trail Partners, with Trail Steward and ATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
FOREST SERVICE, USDA
AND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, USDI
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, USDI
AND
ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE ARIZONA TRAIL

I. AUTHORITY
This Intergovernmental Agreement, hereafter referred to as an IGA, is made and
entered into by and between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
(Coconino National Forest, Coronado National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, and
Tonto National Forest), hereinafter referred to as the FOREST SERVICE and agencies
of the U.S. Department of Interior: Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, (BLM),
National Park Service (NPS), (Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program,
Coronado National Memorial, Grand Canyon National Park, and Saguaro National
Monument), hereinafter referred to as the INTERIOR and the Arizona State Parks
Board, hereinafter referred to as the BOARD. (See Exhibit I. for listing of definitions
and acronyms.)

FEDERAL Authority
Whereas, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is empowered by
the provisions of the National Trails System Act, PL 90-543, (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249) as
amended, to enter into this IGA.

Whereas, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management is
empowered by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. § 1701-
this IGA.

Whereas, the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service is empowered by
the provisions of the National Trails System Act, PL 90-543, (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249) as
amended, to enter into this IGA.

BOARD Authority
Whereas, the BOARD is empowered by ARS § 41-511.04, 41-511.05 and 41-511.22 to
enter into this IGA.

This IGA is entered into pursuant to ARS § 11-951 through 11-954.
II. PURPOSE
The purpose of this IGA is to set out in general terms the agreed upon cooperative relationship between the FOREST SERVICE, the INTERIOR and the BOARD, for the Arizona Trail (hereinafter referred to as "the Trail"). This IGA will establish a framework upon which the FOREST SERVICE, the INTERIOR and the BOARD officials may hire an Arizona Trail Steward position and cooperatively plan for the development, operation, and maintenance of the Arizona Trail.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES
It is the intent of the FOREST SERVICE, the INTERIOR and the BOARD to enter into an agreement whereby each agency will participate in the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of the Arizona Trail which crosses its jurisdictions.

A. The parties mutually agree to:

1. Cooperate in developing the Arizona Trail Plan (hereinafter referred to as "the Plan"). The Plan will guide the development, operation, and maintenance of the Trail. The Arizona Trail Steward, designees from each agency, and a representative of the Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT) will form a work group to develop and review the Plan and will make recommendations to the FOREST SERVICE, the INTERIOR, and the BOARD for approval.

2. Meet jointly with the other parties at least annually to identify and resolve issues of mutual interest and to outline priorities within the scope of this IGA.

3. Develop a Plan which will address (but not be limited to) the following:
   a. Public issues and involvement.
   b. Location of the Trail and significant resources.
   c. Location criteria.
   d. Types of use on Trail sections.
   e. Right-of-way acquisition needs.
   f. Funding.
   g. Implementation strategies.
   h. Standards for construction, operation, and maintenance (or references to existing standards where agencies have existing standards).
   i. Design, production, and projected costs of Trail logos and markers.
   j. Design, format, content, and projected costs of maps and brochures.
   k. National Environmental Policy Act responsibilities.
   l. Protection of resource values adjacent to the Trail.
   m. Marketing procedures.
   n. Interpretive plan.
   o. Identifying management responsibilities.
   p. Volunteer involvement.
   q. Criteria and procedures for Plan amendment.
   r. Monitoring trail use.
   t. Legal concerns (liability).
   u. Accessibility: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
   v. Coordinate theme/design for trailheads, information kiosks, signs, maps, etc.
4. Make recommendations for the creation of a non-profit association, called the Arizona Trail Association (referred to as "the Association"), to carry out many of the objectives of the Plan. The Association will be formed by a separate agreement.

5. Make recommendations for locating the Trail across lands administered by managing agencies.

6. Cooperate in developing, operating, and maintaining the segments of the Trail within respective jurisdictions, including any construction activities, signing, and marking.

7. Provide each other with a set of detailed maps indicating the Trail location (or acceptable trail alignments) on respective lands.

8. Afford opportunities for review and comment on agency plans and programs affecting the Trail. If agency plans do not conform to the Plan provisions, amendment of the Plan may be considered according to criteria established in 3(q). The Arizona Trail Steward will be responsible for making any related revisions to Trail maps, brochures, and other public information.

9. Cooperate in encouraging political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals within the State of Arizona to develop and maintain portions of the Trail and selected Trail facilities outside of the exterior boundaries of Federal and State administered areas, in accordance with the Plan.

10. Coordinate interpretive activities and programs to avoid duplication in these matters and to assure that the interpretive efforts of each party will complement those of the other.

11. Assure consistency between the Plan and agency land use plans.

12. Execute annually an appropriate instrument, i.e., purchase order or contract and a financial plan to fund an Arizona Trail Steward position including: salary, employee related expenses, travel, office space costs, office equipment, computer, risk management, supplies and miscellaneous operating expenses and postage. The Arizona Trail Steward will be employed by the BOARD and housed in the State Trails Program at the Arizona State Parks office in Phoenix and will be supervised by the State Trails Coordinator. (See Exhibit II., Estimated Budget for the Two-Year Period.) A separate financial plan will define annual costs and funding options for the design and production of brochures, maps, logos, signs, markers, and marketing material. Funding options for annual costs will include private donations, foundations, volunteer work, in-kind services, grants, and Federal, State, County, and Municipal participation. In addition to the funds needed for the Arizona Trail Steward position, technical assistance will be needed, as well as, miscellaneous items such as radios, camera equipment, mapping equipment and tools, etc. The parties, to the extent annual budgets will allow, will contribute the dollar amounts or assistance on an annual basis. Each agency will request dollars in their individual budgeting process. (See Exhibit III., Estimated Breakdown of Land Ownership of "The Arizona Trail."
B. Arizona Trail Steward duties, working under the supervision of the State Trails Coordinator and closely with the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program include the following:

1. Write the Plan.
2. Oversee consistent implementation of the Plan.
3. Coordinate the location of the Trail with all concerned parties.
4. Write grant applications to provide funding for the Trail.
5. Serve as the lead for coordination of Items III. A.1 through A.12 of this IGA.
6. Solicit donations from organizations, agencies, groups, businesses and individuals to cover costs associated with signs, markers, logos, brochures, maps, and volunteer subsistence.
7. Solicit and enlist volunteers to locate, mark, construct, sign, and maintain the Trail. Train Adopt-a-Trail volunteers to be trail stewards of sections of the Trail.
8. Develop a marketing plan to promote the Arizona Trail.
9. Develop a Trail Route map, following the direction contained in the Plan; submit the map to the cooperating parties for review and comment; and finalize and print the map.
10. Prepare nominations to the State Trails System.

IV. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT
No member or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this IGA or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this IGA if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Cancellation by Governor. The State may cancel this IGA without penalty or further obligation pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-511 (Conflict of Interest).

V. NON-DISCRIMINATION
During the performance of this IGA, the parties agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11246 and Executive Order 75-5 on non-discrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The parties will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

VI. LIMITATIONS
Nothing in the IGA shall be construed as limiting or expanding the statutory responsibilities of the parties in performing functions beyond those granted to them by law; or as requiring the parties to expend any sum in excess of its respective appropriations. Each and every provision of this agreement is subject to the laws and regulations of the State of Arizona, the laws of the United States, and the regulations of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.

VII. MAINTAINING AND PRODUCING RECORDS
Pursuant to A.R.S. § 35-214, the parties shall retain, and shall require all of its subcontractors to retain for inspection and audit by the State all books, accounts, reports, files, and other records relating to the bidding and performance of this contract for a period of five years after its completion. Upon request by the BOARD, a legible copy of all such records shall be produced at the administrative office of the State Auditor. The original of all such records shall also be available and produced for inspection and audit when needed to verify the authenticity of a copy.
VIII. TERM OF IGA
This agreement shall become effective on the date it is filed with Arizona's Secretary of State and shall continue for a period of two (2) years, unless otherwise terminated in accordance with the provisions of Section IX. Ninety days prior to the end of the term, the parties will assess the benefits of the IGA and may modify this agreement to provide for its continuation or enter into a new IGA.

IX. TERMINATION AND REVISION
This IGA may be terminated by any party upon sixty days advance written notice to all the other parties hereto. The IGA may be revised at any time by agreement of the parties.
ABOVE CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS SIGNED AND AGREED TO BY:

DATE
8/6/93
Forest Supervisor, Coconino National Forest, USDA Forest Service

DATE
7/31/93
Forest Supervisor, Coronado National Forest, USDA Forest Service

DATE
8-10-93
William M. Lannert
Forest Supervisor, Kaibab National Forest, USDA Forest Service

DATE
7/22/93
Judith A. Muller, Acting
Forest Supervisor, Tonto National Forest, USDA Forest Service

DATE
8-14-93
State Director, Arizona State Bureau of Land Management, USDI

DATE
AUG 19 1993
Gary Allison
Agreement Officer, National Park Service, USDI

DATE
8/23/93
Superintendent, Coronado National Monument, National Park Service, USDI

DATE
Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, National Park Service, USDI

DATE
8/25/93
Superintendent, Saguaro National Monument, National Park Service, USDI

DATE
7/20/93
Executive Director, Arizona State Parks Board

6
The Arizona Trail Project

PROGRESS ACCORDING TO SEGMENTS

For Planning, Coordination, and Management Purposes Only

Not for Recreation Use
The Arizona Trail corridor is organized into 34 segments from south to north, in most cases by land managing agency boundaries. The following information has been updated periodically since late 1993 as progress has been made, and is maintained within a database that allows monitoring the progress of the Arizona Trail. Some segments still in planning stages may change somewhat depending on the outcome of the National Environmental Policy Act process, ability to secure access across private and State Trust lands, and the availability of funding and labor sources. Segment information differs from "passage" information, which is designed to serve the trail users. A passage may cross various managing agency jurisdictions. The following details are explanations of the various items that are found on the segment descriptions:

**SEGMENT NUMBER:**
The number of the segment starting from the U.S. - Mexico border.

**SEGMENT LOCATION:**
The general location or managing agency of the segment.

**AGENCY CONTACT:**
The primary agency contact who oversees the segment.

**SEGMENT STEWARD (S):**
The segment steward who has established a working relationship, or initiated contact with the agency contact.

**NARRATIVE / STATUS:**
A brief narrative describing the location of the Trail corridor, planning in progress, implementation efforts and accomplishments, high priority actions, and other items of importance.

**TOTAL MILES WHEN COMPLETE:**
Mileage when completed as proposed.

**TOTAL MILES COMPLETED:**
Miles completed and signed with the Arizona Trail logo.

**MILES OF EXISTING TRAIL NEEDING SIGNING:**
Existing trail that still needs signage with the Arizona Trail logo.

**MILES OF NEW TRAIL NEEDED:**
New trail that is needed for linkages to be made.

**MILES OF PRIMITIVE ROADS (Temporary):**
In some areas, primitive roads are being designated and signed with the Arizona Trail logo. In the interim, this is acceptable if the road(s) receive only light, motorized-use and no other options are available. Since the long-term vision of the Arizona Trail is a 750-mile, non-motorized trail, some of these roads are classified as temporary routes.

**TRAILHEADS EXISTING:**
Designated trailheads that serve the Arizona Trail.

**TRAILHEADS PLANNED:**
Future trailheads that will serve the Arizona Trail.

**INFORMATION SHEET AVAILABLE:**
Any type of information that has been developed for the public (specifically on the Arizona Trail) by or in cooperation with the land managing agency. Some of these include the information sheets that were developed by Dale Shewalter and Dawson Henderson.

**INFO LAST UPDATED:**
Date of last revision of segment description.

**LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL IN THIS SEGMENT:**
This represents the route of the Arizona Trail from the southern terminus within the managing agency’s jurisdiction, to the northern terminus within the managing agency’s jurisdiction.
Arizona Trail

Segment Location: Coronado National Memorial - National Park Service

Agency Contact: Edward Lopez, Coronado NM, 4101 E. Montezuma Canyon Rd., Hereford, AZ 85615, 366-5515; FAX 366-5705

Segment Steward(s): Steve Saway, Huachuca Hiking Club, P.O. Box 795, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613, 459-8959 (North of Montezuma Pass)

Narrative / Status:
Arizona-Mexico Border to NPS/USFS boundary (north of Montezuma Pass). The Trail segment from the Montezuma Pass parking area to the Coronado National Forest boundary was dedicated in 1989 as part of the Huachuca Mountain Passage. It follows the Crest Trail to the NPS/USFS boundary. NPS has completed an Environmental Assessment to extend the Trail (the new trail is known as the Yaqui Ridge Trail) from Montezuma Pass south to the Mexico border at international border marker #102. Construction began in July of 1995 with the assistance of the Student Conservation Association (SCA).

Currently, all trails in the Memorial are closed to bicycles and equestrian use with the exception of the Crest Trail which is open to equestrians. Due to the terrain and management restrictions, the Yaqui Ridge Trail will be limited to hiking only.

Total Miles When Completed: 3.8

| Total Miles Completed: | 2.0 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 0.5 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 1.3 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 1 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 0 |
| Information Sheet Available: | for portion of segment |

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail under construction (Yaqui Ridge Trail)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe's Canyon Trail</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crest Trail #103</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Sierra Vista Ranger District
Agency Contact: Cathy Kahlow, Sierra Vista RD, Coronado NF, 5990 S. Hwy 92, Hereford, AZ 85615
            378-0311; FAX 670-5078
Segment Steward(s): Steve Saway, Huachuca Hiking Club, P.O. Box 795, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613, 459-8959

Narrative / Status:
NPS/FS boundary to FR 194 near Parker Canyon Lake. This segment was dedicated in 1989 as part of the Huachuca Mountain Passage. It is signed and officially open. As most of this segment is in the Miller Peak Wilderness, it is closed to mountain bicyclists. With the assistance of Heritage Fund dollars, a new trailhead is being built beside FR 194 near Parker Canyon Lake.

Total Miles When Completed: 18.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crest Trail #103</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunnyside Canyon Trail #117</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4758</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotia Canyon Trail #127</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Sierra Vista Ranger District
Agency Contact: Cathy Kahlow, Sierra Vista RD, Coronado NF, 5990 S. Hwy 92, Hereford, AZ 85615 378-0311; FAX 670-5078
Segment Steward(s): Steve Saway, Huachuca Hiking Club, P.O. Box 795, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613, 459-8959

Narrative / Status:
FR 194 near Parker Canyon Lake to FR 799 near Canelo Pass. This 14.5-mile segment was constructed in 1993 with the help of Heritage Funds dollars and the Huachuca Hiking Club. It was dedicated June 5, 1993 as part of National Trails Day. It is signed and open. With the assistance of Heritage Fund dollars, a trailhead is being built beside FR 799 near Canelo Pass.

Total Miles When Completed: 14.5

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Trail/Road Name &amp; Number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primitive Road</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canelo Hills East Trail #125</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4749</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4633A</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4633</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
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LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Sierra Vista Ranger District
Agency Contact: Cathy Kahlow, Sierra Vista RD, Coronado NF, 5990 S. Hwy 92, Hereford, AZ 85615 378-0311; FAX 670-5078
Segment Steward(s): Steve Saway, Huachuca Hiking Club, P.O. Box 795, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613, 459-8959

Narrative / Status:
FR 799 near Canelo Pass to Harshaw Road/Forest Boundary. This segment was built in 1993/94 with the help of Heritage Funds dollars and the Huachuca Hiking Club. A trailhead at Harshaw Road near the Forest boundary is being built with the assistance of Heritage Fund dollars.

Total Miles When Completed: 19.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4x4 road</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canelo Hills West Trail #131</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4628</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 road</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4630</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>FR 4632</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 765</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canelo Hills West Trail #131</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>FR 4644</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canelo Hills West Trail #131</td>
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<td>yes</td>
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</table>

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
**Arizona Trail**

**Segment Location:** Town of Patagonia  
**Agency Contact:** Not yet determined  
**Segment Steward(s):** Not yet determined

**Narrative / Status:**
Harshaw Road/Forest Boundary (Sierra Vista RD) to FR 72/Forest Boundary (Nogales RD). A route will need to be researched to connect the Forest Service segments of the Arizona Trail on each end of town. The Arizona Trail Steward has attempted contact with the Patagonia Community Association. Currently, users must travel on public roads. Excellent opportunities exist for interpretation of local history along route. Many amenities are available for long-distance trail users in Patagonia, and local businesses could benefit from proximity to Trail.

---

**Total Miles When Completed:** 6.0*  

| Total Miles Completed: | 0 |  
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 0 |  
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 6.0 |  
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 0 |  
| Trailheads Existing: | 0 |  
| Trailheads Planned: | 0 |  
| Information Sheet Available: | no |  

**LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(6.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate

**Info Last Updated:** 9/25/95
Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Nogales Ranger District
Agency Contact: Mark South, Nogales RD, Coronado NF, 2251 N. Grand Ave., Nogales, AZ 85621
Phone: 281-2296; FAX 670-5075
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
FR 72/Forest Boundary to Kentucky Camp. This segment was completed in 1993/94 with the assistance of Heritage Fund dollars. The Walker Basin and Gardner Canyon trails are in the Mt. Wrightson Wilderness. Since this portion is in Wilderness, an alternative for mountain bicyclists may need to be researched. Trailheads are planned for both the south (FR 72) and north (Kentucky Camp) ends of Trail segment. Currently the Trail follows FR 785 for 3 miles. A route is being researched so that the Trail can be located in Big Casa Blanca Canyon and along the Chinaman Trail to by-pass FR 785.

Total Miles When Completed: **24.6**
- Total Miles Completed: **12.6**
- Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: **0**
- Miles of New Trail Needed: **0**
- Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): **16.0**
- Trailheads Existing: **0**
- Trailheads Planned: **3**
- Information Sheet Available: in progress

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
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<tr>
<td>FR 72</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Basin Trail #136</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 785</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail constructed</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primitive road</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Nogales Ranger District
Agency Contact: Mark South, Nogales RD, Coronado NF, 2251 N. Grand Ave., Nogales, AZ 85621 281-2296; FAX 670-5075
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined
Interest from Southern AZ Mountain Bike Association (SAMBA) and a Tucson bicycle shop

Narrative / Status:
Kentucky Camp to FS/BLM Empire-Cienega Resource Area boundary near Oak Tree Canyon. With the assistance of Heritage Funds dollars, this segment will be completed in 1995. A trailhead is planned near where the Trail crosses under Arizona Highway 83.

Total Miles When Completed: 12.0*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Miles Completed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Existing</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Trailheads Planned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available</td>
<td>in progress</td>
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LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

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<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail (w/ some of route on primitive roads)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>partial</td>
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* approximate

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Segment Location: Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area - Bureau of Land Management
Agency Contact: Jesse Juen, Area Manager, Tucson RA, BLM, 12661 E. Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85748
722-4289; FAX 751-0948
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
USFS/BLM boundary near Oak Tree Canyon to BLM northern boundary. Trail route alternatives were researched in the field, and included alignments near the Empire Ranch and Cienega Creek. A Trail route will be identified when BLM completes the inventory and planning for the Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area's road and trail system.

Some public scoping has begun through the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership, and the Arizona Trail is being addressed within this process.

Total Miles When Completed: 16.0*

- Total Miles Completed: 0
- Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 0
- Miles of New Trail Needed: 16.0
- Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): Not yet determined
- Trailheads Existing: Not yet determined
- Trailheads Planned: Not yet determined
- Information Sheet Available: no

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate
Segment Location: State Trust Lands (Empire-Cienega northern boundary to I-10)
Agency Contact: Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, 1300 W. Washington, PHX, AZ 85007, 542-7120
Segment Steward(s): Not yet identified

Narrative / Status:
BLM Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area northern boundary to Cienega Creek near I-10. The Trail will have to cross State Trust Lands to connect the BLM segment to area near I-10 where the Cienega Creek Natural Preserve begins. A managing agency needs to be identified that can enter into a Special Land Use Permit with Arizona State Land Department. Current permittees are being identified and notified of planning.

Immediately north of I-10, the Trail will fork into segments #10 & #11.

Total Miles When Completed: 7.0*

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Miles</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed:</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary):</td>
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<td>Trailheads Existing:</td>
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<td>Trailheads Planned:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available:</td>
<td>no</td>
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LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
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<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* approximate

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

Segment Location: Western Alignment around Rincon Mountains
Agency Contact: Gale Bundrick, Pima County Parks & Recreation Dept., 1204 W. Silverlake, Tucson, AZ 85713-2799, 740-2690; FAX 884-1152 (OTHER CONTACTS: Julia Fonseca & Steve Anderson)
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Empirita Ranch near I-10, through the Rincon Valley, to a potential linkage with Saguaro NP. The County is interested in a route that would parallel Cienega Creek from near I-10, with a potential linkage to Colossal Cave County Park. The Trail has been included in the Cienega Creek Management Plan. Pima County is working on obtaining easements across some private lands. Trailheads are planned near I-10, Marsh Station Road, and at Colossal Cave County Park. Options have been explored for access across the Rincon Valley for a linkage between Cienega Creek and Madrona Ranger Station (Saguaro National Park). Extensive research and planning is needed to determine the feasibility of this route. The options being considered include the following:

• Cienega Creek along Camino Loma Alta entry to Saguaro National Park (with linkage to Madrona Ranger Station). This requires accessing the Saguaro National Park expansion area, and possibly access near private lands.
• Cienega Creek to Pantano Wash to Rincon Creek to Coyote Wash.

The NPS-RTCA program may be working with Pima County in developing a trails plan for the Rincon Valley area.

Total Miles When Completed: 16.0*

| Total Miles Completed: | 0 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 0 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 16.0 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 0 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 3 |
| Information Sheet Available: | Y |

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(16.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Segment Location: Eastern Alignment around Rincon Mountains (primitive route)
Agency Contact: Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, 1300 W. Washington, PHX, AZ 85007, 542-7120
Dale Mance, Santa Catalina RD, Coronado NF, 5700 N. Sabino Canyon Rd., Tucson, AZ 85715
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
State Trust Lands / Coronado National Forest:
I-10 near Cienega Creek bridge to Saguaro National Park boundary. The Trail temporarily follows FR 35 (which is heavily traveled near Mescal) in Happy Valley on the east side of the Rincons to Miller Creek Trail #28 (considered unsafe for equestrians) or Turkey Creek Trail #34 (recommended for equestrians) to the Saguaro National Park boundary.

A new route will be researched that utilizes the Cienega Creek underpass at I-10, turns in a northeasterly direction across State Trust Lands, crosses a small piece of private land (if permission is granted), enters the Coronado National Forest, and eventually links to FR 35. Portions of this route may follow Ash Creek where water and camping opportunities are found.

Total Miles When Completed: 20.0*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
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<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller Creek Trail #28 (hiker)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Creek Trail #34 (equi)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
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*approximate

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Saguaro National Park
Agency Contact: Dwayne Moates, Saguaro National Park, 3693 S. Old Spanish Trail, Tucson, AZ 85730 670-6680; FAX 670-6490
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
NPS southern boundary to Italian Spring Trail at NPS northern boundary. The segment from Miller Creek Trailhead (on the Coronado National Forest) to Italian Spring Trail was officially dedicated in 1989. Most of the route needs to be signed as part of the Arizona Trail. Some of these trails were affected by the "Rincon" fire in 1994 and need signage and reconstruction.

Total Miles When Completed: 18.6

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Miller Creek Trail #28 (hiker route)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Creek Trail #34 (equestrian route)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deerhead Spring Trail (equestrian route)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Slope Trail (equestrian route)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchback Trail (equestrian route)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartbreak Ridge Trail</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Fire Loop Trail</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>Mica Mtn Trail</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Loop Trail</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Slope Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian Spring Trail</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Santa Catalina Ranger District
Agency Contact: Dale Mance, Santa Catalina RD, Coronado NF, 5700 N. Sabino Canyon Rd., Tucson, AZ 85715, (520) 749-8700; FAX 670-5077
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Italian Spring Trail #95 at the NPS/USFS boundary to Molino Basin Campground. In 1993 the 4WD road from FR 37 to Park Tank was closed adding 2.1 miles to the Italian Spring Trail. From FR 37 the Trail follows Redington Pass Road and FR 36 to connect to an area known as the “Lake.” Bellota Trail #15 was built in 1992 from the Lake at Bellota Road (FR 36) to FR 36 west of Bellota Ranch. West Spring Trail #14 was built in 1992 from the end of FR 36 to Molino Basin Campground. Both were built with assistance from Heritage Fund dollars.

Total Miles When Completed: 17.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Italian Spring Trail #95</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redington Road (FR 371)</td>
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<td>Bellota Trail #15</td>
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<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 36</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Spring Trail #14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Santa Catalina Ranger District
Agency Contact: Dale Mance, Santa Catalina RD, Coronado NF, 5700 N. Sabino Canyon Rd., Tucson, AZ 85715, (520) 749-8700; FAX 670-5077
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Molino Basin Campground to junction of Mt. Lemmon Trail #5 and Sutherland Trail #6 (1.5 miles from summit of Mt. Lemmon).

A new trail was built in 1992 to connect Molino Basin Campground to the old Prison Camp (which was the temporary trailhead). In 1995, Molino Basin Campground became the official trailhead when improvements were made with the assistance of Heritage Funds dollars. Also in 1995, changes were made in the alignment so that the Trail no longer passes through the Marshall Gulch Picnic Area and Summerhaven. Trail signs need to be removed and relocated to the new alignment (see segment #15).

Total Miles When Completed: 20.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molino Campground Road</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer Spring Trail #11</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prison Camp Road</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore Reservoir Trail #39</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fork Trail 24A</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Fork Trail 24</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Lemmon Trail #5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

Segment # 15

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coronado National Forest - Santa Catalina Ranger District
Agency Contact: Dale Mance, Santa Catalina RD, Coronado NF, 5700 N. Sabino Canyon Rd., Tucson, AZ 85715, (520) 749-8700; FAX 670-5077
Segment Steward(s): Dean Prichard, High Jinks Ranch, P.O. Box 724, Oracle, AZ 85623 896-2005

Narrative / Status:
Junction of Mt. Lemmon Trail #5 and Sutherland Trail #6 (1.5 miles from summit of Mt. Lemmon) to Forest boundary near American Flag Ranch trailhead.

This segment was officially dedicated in 1989. Changes in the routing of the Arizona Trail were made in 1995.

Progress is being made with Pinal County and the Arizona State Land Department to build one mile of trail that will connect this segment to Oracle State Park. A gate will be needed at the northern Forest boundary when this connection is completed.

Total Miles When Completed: 23.8

| Total Miles Completed: | 14.4 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 0 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 0 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 2.0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 1 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 0 |
| Information Sheet Available: | Needs updated |

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samaniego Ridge Trail #7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada del Oro Trail #4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Ridge Trail #2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catalina Camp Trail #401</td>
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<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oracle Ridge Trail #1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>FR 4483</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oracle Ridge Trail #1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody Trail #9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: State Trust Land and Oracle State Park (Center for Environmental Education)
Agency Contact: Janet Hawks, Oracle State Park (Center for Environmental Education), P.O. Box 700, Oracle, AZ 85623, (520) 896-2425, (FAX) 896-3215
Segment Steward(s): Dean Prichard, High Jinks Ranch, P.O. Box 724, Oracle, AZ 85623, 896-2005
Jim Gillis, 725 E. Camino de los Padres, Tucson, AZ 85718, 797-9642

Narrative / Status:
Forest boundary to State Highway 77 near Oracle.

A one mile segment of trail will need to be constructed across State Trust Lands in order to connect the Forest and Oracle State Park segments of the Arizona Trail. Pinal County Department of Civil Works, whom has applied for AZ Heritage Fund trails grant, will secure a Special Land Use Permit (SLUP) for trail access if awarded the grant. An archaeological assessment has been completed by Laurene Montero (AZ State Parks), is on file with the Arizona Trail Steward, and will be submitted with the SLUP.

The Trail in Oracle State Park was dedicated on National Trails Day in 1994. The Trail across Oracle State Park will be signed in 1995 by Jim Gillis and the Arizona Boys Ranch. The trail connects to a culvert under Highway 77 at milepost 105. Oracle State Park is planning a new trailhead at the northwest corner of the park that will connect to the Arizona Trail. Hughes Corporation (under the direction of Eileen Wells) has indicated that they would like to contribute $1,000 towards a trailhead kiosk for this location.

Total Miles When Completed: 8.0*

Total Miles Completed: 0
Miles of Existing Trail Needing Sign: 7.0
Miles of New Trail Needed: 1.0
Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 0
Trailheads Existing: 0
Trailheads Planned: 1
Information Sheet Available: Park map shows trail

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail on State Trust Land</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Trail within Oracle State Park</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate
# Arizona Trail

**Segment # 17**

**Segment Location:** Arizona State Trust Lands: Oracle to the Gila River (except for 3-5 miles of BLM lands)

**Agency Contact:**
Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, 1300 W. Washington, PHX, AZ 85007, 542-7120
Pinal County Department of Civil Works, P.O. Box 727, Florence, AZ 85232, (520) 868-6422

**Segment Steward(s):**
Jim Martin, 9735 E. Vahki Inn Rd., Coolidge, AZ 85228, 723-4386
Eileen Wells, 38410 S. Canyon View Ct., Tucson, AZ 85737, 825-1438

**Narrative / Status:**
Trail route will cross approximately 55 miles of State Trust Lands, which, with a Special Land Use Permit, will allow Pinal County to construct and maintain the Trail. Research and planning has determined that a route through the Black Hills and Tortilla Mountains to the Kelvin-Riverside bridge over the Gila River is very feasible. In early 1995, 10 equestrians finalized this corridor over the course of three days. Water sources and trailhead locations were also identified. From milepost #105 on Hwy 77, an easement may be needed to cross private land along the Tiger Mine Road. A potential trailhead location has been identified near the Tiger Mine Road. From here, the Trail will skirt the western slopes of the Black Hills, pass near the Tunnel Ranch (Camp Grant Wash), link to the Freeman Road, progress west of Eagle and Hackberry Washes, parallel (yet remain to the east) of the high voltage power lines, pass to the west of Ripsey Peak and Mine, parallel Ripsey Wash to the Florence-Kelvin Highway, parallel the Gila River, and link to the Kelvin-Riverside Bridge. The Freeman Road is an ideal location for a trailhead because it presents a mid-way point between Oracle and Kelvin. A trailhead location has also been identified where Ripsey Wash crosses the Florence-Kelvin Highway. Linkages to the various communities in this area would benefit both trail users and residents. Oracle Trails Coalition, County Line Riders, and the Arizona Trail Association are committed to assisting with this segment. Three to five miles of this segment are located on BLM lands.

**Total Miles When Completed:** 58.0*

<table>
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<tr>
<td>new trail on BLM lands</td>
<td>(3.0)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Bureau of Land Management - Phoenix Resource Area (Gila River to Tonto NF boundary)
Agency Contact: Jack Ragsdale, BLM-PHX Resource Area, 2015 W. Deer Valley Rd, PHX, AZ 85027, 780-8090
Bill Gibson, same as above
Segment Steward(s): Jim Martin, 9735 E. Vahki Inn Rd., Coolidge, AZ 85228, 723-4386

Narrative / Status:
A planning team is researching and identifying a route that will connect with the bridge at Kelvin-Riverside, use cattle trails, utilize an existing-closed primitive road through the White Canyon Wilderness, and connect to the Tonto National Forest.

A proposed land exchange with ASARCO Corporation will determine where the Arizona Trail can be accommodated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Miles When Completed: 20.0*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Miles Completed: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed: 15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Existing: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Planned: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available: no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primitive roads</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed road in White Canyon Wilderness</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*approximate

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
**Arizona Trail**

**Segment # 19**

**Segment Location:** Tonto National Forest - Globe Ranger District

**Agency Contact:** Stuart Herkenhoff / Lenore Grover-Bullington, Globe RD, Tonto NF, Rt. 1, Box 33, Globe, AZ 85501, 425-7189; FAX 425-9480

**Segment Steward(s):** Wil Passow, 409 E. Riviera Dr., Tempe, AZ 85282-5347, (602) 967-2254

**Narrative / Status:**
Southernmost Forest boundary to FR 650 near Montana Mountain. Trail will enter the Tonto National Forest at boundary with the White Canyon Wilderness (WCW). New trail is needed to connect with primitive roads leading to Telegraph Canyon Road (FR 4). Route follows FR 4 for a short distance and new trail is needed for a linkage to Alamo Canyon. Trail will then proceed north through Alamo Canyon to underpass at Highway 60 (which is in the drainage immediately west of Alamo Canyon drainage at the highway). A new trailhead is planned near Highway 60. New trail has been constructed (through a challenge cost share agreement) in early 1995 that connects trailhead location, passes under Hwy 60, crosses Queen Creek, crosses FR357, and utilizes a primitive road to connect with FR 8.

The Reavis Canyon Trail #509 was reconstructed by Sierra Club National Service trips in 1991 and 1992 with matching challenge cost share dollars and a great deal of support from the Globe Ranger District. Signage is needed where the Trail leaves FR650, and intersects again with FR 650 on Montana Mountain.

New challenge cost-share agreements have been developed with the Arizona Trail Association and Sierra Club to complete and sign the entire Trail on the District by late 1996. Trailhead signage is also being developed.

**Total Miles When Completed:** 22.7

| Total Miles Completed:          | 7.0 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 4.7 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed:      | 8.5 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 7.5 |
| Trailheads Existing:            | 0   |
| Trailheads Planned:             | 1   |
| Information Sheet Available:    | in progress |

**Info Last Updated:** 9/25/95

**LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (WCW to FR 4)</td>
<td>(2.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraph Canyon Road (FR 4) &amp; spur</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (FR 4 to Alamo Canyon)</td>
<td>(2.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed near Alamo Canyon</td>
<td>(4.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail from TH location to FR357</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happy Camp Road (FR 650)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reavis Canyon Trail #509</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WCW = White Canyon Wilderness
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Tonto National Forest - Mesa Ranger District
Agency Contact: Greg Hansen, Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, 26 North MacDonald, Room 120, P.O. Box 5800, Mesa, AZ 85211-1161 8379-6446; FAX 379-644
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
FR 650 near Montana Mountain to Trail #119 near Two Bar Mountain (Superstition Wilderness). Route uses existing trails although all signs need identification with Arizona Trail Logo. An existing trailhead is located at Roger’s Trough - FR 650.

Total Miles When Completed: 18.6

Total Miles Completed: 0
Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 17.3
Miles of New Trail Needed: 0
Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 1.3
Trailheads Existing: 1
Trailheads Planned: 0
Information Sheet Available: in progress

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happy Camp Road (FR 650)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reavis Ranch Trail #109</td>
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<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reavis Gap Trail #117</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Bar Ridge Trail #119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Tonto National Forest - Tonto Basin Ranger District
Agency Contact: Brad Orr, Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District, HC 02, Box 4800, Roosevelt, AZ 85545 467-3200; FAX 467-3239
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Two Bar Mountain to upper terminus of Boulder Creek Trail #73. Access across the new bridge near Roosevelt Dam has been OK’d by Arizona Department of Transportation. A 4.5 mile segment of new Trail (known as the Vineyard Trail) is planned to connect from the north side of the bridge near Roosevelt Dam, to FR 429 near the beginning of Trail #130.

Existing trailheads are found at Frazier-Hwy 88, Mills Ridge-FR 429, and Lone Pine Saddle. The Tonto Basin Ranger District has used Sierra Club service trips and Arizona Boys Ranch on sections of the Arizona Trail. Equestrian staging is available at the Frazier Trailhead.

Total Miles When Completed: 33.4

| Total Miles Completed: | 15.9 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 2.0 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 4.5 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 11.0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 3 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 1 |
| Information Sheet Available: | ROG from District / passage sheet being developed |

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon Mtn. Road (FR 83)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Canyon Trail #120</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deer Hill Road (FR 341)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson Trail #121</td>
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<tr>
<td>new trail needed (Vineyard Trail)</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mills Ridge Road (FR 429)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four Peaks Trail #130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigeon Trail #134</td>
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<td>Lone Pine Saddle Road (FR 648)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Oso Road (FR 143)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards Park Road (FR 422)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arizona Trail**

**Segment Update:** For Planning and Management Purposes Only

**Segment Location:** Tonto National Forest - Mesa Ranger District

**Agency Contact:** Russ Orr, Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, 26 North MacDonald, Room 120, P.O. Box 5800, Mesa, AZ 85211-1161 379-6446; FAX 379-6448

**Segment Steward(s):** Denny and Marie Haywood, Arizona Mule and Donkey Association, 5003 W. Whispering Wind Dr., Glendale, AZ 85310 581-9219

**Narrative / Status:**
Boulder Creek Trail #73 to Mt. Peeley. Work has been performed on Boulder Creek Trail #73 by the Arizona Mule and Donkey Association and Arizona Boys Ranch, and on Sunflower Trail #344 by the Arizona Public Service Hiking Club and the District. Additional work and signage is needed for Trail #73, and for the beginning of Trail #344 on the east side of Hwy 87. Due to the volume of ATV use and shooting on FR 22, new trail is needed to connect Trail #73 to Trail #344. In addition, a gate is needed on Trail #344.

An existing trailhead is found at Mormon Grove-FR 25. A new trailhead is planned at FR 22 once major construction is completed on Highway 87. Trailhead improvements are planned for Lone Pine Saddle.

---

**Total Miles When Completed:** 20.0

| Total Miles Completed: | 14.0 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 4.5+ |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 2.0 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 1 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 1 |
| Information Sheet Available: | no |

**LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Creek Trail #73</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Sunflower Trail #344</td>
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<td>Little Saddle Mtn Trail #244</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>Saddle Mountain Trail #91</td>
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<td>Sheep Creek Trail #88</td>
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<td>Thicket Spring Trail #95</td>
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<td>Cornucopia Trail #86</td>
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**Info Last Updated:** 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

Segment # 23

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Tonto National Forest - Payson Ranger District
Agency Contact: Walt Thole / Ruth Dixon, Tonto National Forest, Payson Ranger District, 1009 East Highway 260, Payson, AZ 85541 474-7934; FAX 474-7900
Segment Steward(s): Ray Helms, P.O. Box 67353, Phoenix, AZ 85082, 849-8717
H. Rae Strunk, P.O. Box 681, Payson, AZ 85547, (520) 474-2176

Narrative / Status:
Mazatzal Divide Trail #23 (Mt. Peeley Trailhead) to Mogollon Rim at the boundary of the Tonto and Coconino National Forests. Existing trailheads are located at Peeley-FR 201, Pine-Hwy 87, Geronimo-FR 440, and Washington Park-FR 32A, although Arizona Trail information is needed at each trailhead, and at the Tonto/Coconino Forest boundary. Plans exist to incorporate the Arizona Trail “brand” (in the form of plaques) into existing signpost system.

Total Miles When Completed: 70.6

Total Miles Completed: 19.2
Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signage: 47.9
Miles of New Trail Needed: .3
Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 3.2
Trailheads Existing: 4
Trailheads Planned: 0
Information Sheet Available: no

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mazatzal Divide Trail #23</td>
<td>22.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hills Trail #262</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush Trail #249</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bull Spring Trail #34</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Ridge Trail #14</td>
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<td>Saddle Ridge Road (FR 154)</td>
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<td>Twin Buttes Road (FR 194)</td>
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<td>Powerline Trail #540</td>
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<td>Walnut Trail #251</td>
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<td>Oak Spring Trail #16</td>
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<td>Highline Trail #31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Devin Trail #290</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>partial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Trail

Segment # 24

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coconino National Forest - Blue Ridge Ranger District
Agency Contact: Don Muise, Coconino National Forest, Blue Ridge Ranger District, HC 31, Box 300, Happy Jack, AZ 86024 527-3670/71; FAX 527-8218
Segment Steward(s): Terry Sario-Esch, 4666 N. 19th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85015, 246-4508

Narrative / Status:
Mogollon Rim at the boundary of the Tonto and Coconino National Forests near General Springs Cabin to Blue Ridge Campground. From General Springs to Fred Haught Springs the Arizona Trail is well established and is adequately signed, however, an adequate trailhead near the General Springs Cabin site (junction of FR 300 and FR 705) is not currently available. New trail has been built from the end of FR 123A on Battleground Ridge to Rock Crossing Campground. Some trail reconstruction will be necessary on this segment. A trailhead is planned for the end of FR 123A. The Arizona Trail from Rock Crossing Campground to Blue Ridge Campground is complete and trail signs are in place. A new trailhead is planned at Rock Crossing Campground. The Trail’s proximity to the campgrounds offers some amenities for trail users.

Total Miles When Completed: 14.0

Total Miles Completed: 14.0
Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 0
Miles of New Trail Needed: 0
Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 2.5
Trailheads Existing: 0
Trailheads Planned: 3
Information Sheet Available: yes / passage sheet being developed

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FR 705</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Haught Trail #28</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail constructed</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 123A</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Trail

Segment # 25

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coconino National Forest - Blue Ridge Ranger District
Agency Contact: Don Muise, Coconino National Forest, Blue Ridge Ranger District, HC 31, Box 300, Happy Jack, AZ 86024  527-3670/71; FAX 527-8218
Segment Steward(s): Terry Sario-Esch, 4666 N. 19th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85015, 246-4508

Narrative / Status:
Blue Ridge Campground to Ranger District boundary. A new trailhead is planned at Blue Ridge Campground. Construction of the Trail from Highway 87 to Jacks Canyon was completed in 1993. Additional signing and some walk through gates are necessary to open this segment. A trailhead is planned where the Trail crosses Hwy 87. A permanent trail location has been located from the bottom of Jacks Canyon to section 29, T15N, R11E, above the Jacks Canyon rim. The remaining segment to Kinnikinick Lake will initially follow primitive Forest Roads. The permanent Trail location needs to be identified. Trailheads are planned at FR 82 and Kinnikinick Lake.

Total Miles When Completed: 22.0*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail constructed</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TBD = to be determined
*approximate

Info Last Updated: 10/2/95
Arizona Trail

Segment Location: Coconino National Forest - Mormon Lake Ranger District
Agency Contact: John Nelson, Coconino National Forest, Mormon Lake Ranger District, 4825 S. Lake Mary Rd., Flagstaff, AZ 86001  527-3650/51; FAX 774-1147
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Kinnikinick Lake to Marshall Lake. Plans are to construct a 23.5 mile segment of AZ Trail that includes a linkage between Lakeview Campground to Marshall Lake. Plans are to use 3.8 miles of existing road as part of the Trail route. Trailheads are planned at Lakeview Campground, Ashurst Lake, and Kinnikinick Lake.

Abandoned railroad beds west of Mormon Lake are also being considered for an alignment.

Total Miles When Completed: 23.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 82E</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 road</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

Info Last Updated:
9/25/95
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coconino National Forest - Mormon Lake Ranger District
Agency Contact: John Nelson/David Michael, Coconino National Forest, Mormon Lake Ranger District, 4825 S. Lake Mary Rd., Flagstaff, AZ 86001  527-3650/51; FAX 774-1147
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Marshall Lake to Fisher Point. New trail was constructed in 1992. An existing, signed primitive trailhead is located at Marshall Lake.

Total Miles When Completed: 5.8

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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<tr>
<td>new trail</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):
Arizona Trail

Segment # 28

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: City of Flagstaff (urban route of the Arizona Trail)
Agency Contact: Paul Jones, City of Flagstaff, 211 W. Aspen Ave., Flagstaff, AZ 86001  779-7632

Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
The Arizona Trail will cross Flagstaff from south to north utilizing part of the Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS). A two-mile section will need to be constructed by the Coconino National Forest at the southern end to make this segment possible. Also, access across a piece of State Trust Land on the southern end must be secured before this segment can be constructed and connected to the planned FUTS trail. This segment will connect to the new McMillan Mesa Trail (being built with Heritage Fund dollars), and with the Coconino National Forest (utilizing the Oldham Trail) near Buffalo Park at northern end.

Total Miles When Completed: 7.0

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Miles Completed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Existing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Planned</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (USFS)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (State Trust Land)</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (FUTS)</td>
<td>(3.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

Segment Update: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Coconino National Forest - Peaks Ranger District
Agency Contact: Connie Birkland, Coconino National Forest, Peaks Ranger District, 5075 N. Highway 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004 527-8225; FAX 527-8288
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
Fisher Point to Cedar Ranch (Coconino National Forest northern boundary). The southern portion of the "equestrian bypass" (which passes through a section of Walnut Canyon NM) from Fisher Point to I-40 near Cosino was constructed in 1993 and plans are to complete signage with the Arizona Trail logo in 1995. It is considered as an equestrian by-pass around Flagstaff because there is an underpass under I-40 near Cosino, and a culvert under Hwy 89 that will accommodate equestrians. An existing trailhead is located at FR 303, west of Walnut Canyon National Monument. A trailhead is planned at Fisher Point. The Arizona Trail Steward, while working closely with the District, is researching alignments across State Trust Lands. A route around or through the San Francisco Peaks to the northern Forest boundary needs to be identified through the NEPA process. Routes that have been proposed include using the Kachina Trail (allowing users to experience the Kachina Peaks Wilderness) with a connection north of the Snow Bowl, using a route on the east side of the San Francisco Peaks, or using a route on the south then west side of the Peaks (the latter two possibly utilizing the Coconino Multi-Use Trail System, a.k.a. COCOMUTS). The "urban route" which links into the Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS) will require new trail construction north of Fisher Point. After passing through Flagstaff, the Trail will then leave the FUTS at Buffalo Park where it follows the Oldham Trail to the Schultz Pass area.

Total Miles When Completed: 46.5

- Total Miles Completed: 9.5
- Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 0
- Miles of New Trail Needed: 37.0
- Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 2.5
- Trailheads Existing: 1
- Trailheads Planned: 1
- Information Sheet Available: in progress

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian By-Pass Trail</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 road</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian By-Pass Trail</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian By-Pass Trail</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easements/ trail needed on State Trust and USFS lands (N of I-40)</td>
<td>(5.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (link to Hwy 89 &amp; N of Shultz Pass)</td>
<td>(32.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arizona Trail**

**Segment Update:** For Planning and Management Purposes Only

**Segment Location:** State Trust and Private Lands between Coconino and Kaibab National Forests (C O Bar Ranch)

**Agency Contact:**
- Billy Curdasko, Babbitt Ranches Inc., P.O Box 520, Flagstaff, AZ 86002, (520) 774-6199
- Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, 1300 W. Washington, PHX, AZ 85007, 542-7120

**Segment Steward(s):** Michael Carr, P.O.Box 2882, Tuba City, AZ 86045, 283-5895

**Narrative / Status:**
Cedar Ranch (Coconino National Forest, Peaks Ranger District northern boundary) to FR 301 (Kaibab National Forest, Tusayan Ranger District southern boundary). An alignment across State Trust and private lands has been researched. Babbitt Ranches, Inc., has given verbal permission to utilize primitive roads across the C O Bar Ranch. Arizona Trail signs are being developed to direct Trail users through this area.

Due to the "checkerboard" nature of this area (a combination of private and state trust lands), primitive roads will be used on an interim basis (to provide a "route" for users to travel from the Coconino to the Kaibab National Forest), and trail users should secure a recreation permit through the State Land Department. Ideally, a new 1/2-mile trail needs to be built to the west of Tub Ranch to divert trail users away from structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Miles When Completed: 16.0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed: 16.0 (long-term goal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 16.0 (interim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Existing: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Planned: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available: in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Info Last Updated:** 9/25/95

**Local Trails and Roads That Make Up the Arizona Trail Within This Segment (south to north):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (long term goal)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primitive roads:</td>
<td></td>
<td>approx.</td>
<td>to be signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Cedar Ranch to Tub Ranch to Chapel Mtn. to Upper Lockwood Tank to southern Kaibab National Forest boundary)</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>Fall 1995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Trail

SEGMENT UPDATE: For Planning and Management Purposes Only

Segment Location: Kaibab National Forest - Tusayan Ranger District
Agency Contact: Joel McCurry, Kaibab National Forest, Tusayan Ranger District, P.O. Box 3088, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023, 638-2443; FAX 638-2443
Segment Steward(s): Michael Carr, P.O.Box 2882, Tuba City, AZ 86045, 283-5895

Narrative / Status:
FR 301 (Forest southern boundary) to Half Way Trick Tank (Forest northern boundary/Grand Canyon National Park southern boundary). Trail has been built along the Coconino Rim to Grandview Lookout. New Trail has been constructed from Grandview Lookout west to Half Way Trick Tank where Trail will enter Grand Canyon National Park. A trailhead at Grandview Lookout was dedicated in June, 1993, and features a comprehensive kiosk. Also included is an accessible interpretive trail that features anodized aluminum, interpretive signs. A one-mile scenic loop trail was recently added to the Grandview Trailhead. Tusayan RD is planning another trailhead near the Russell Tank area. The District is awaiting linkage to Grand Canyon National Park.

Signage along this segment is very adequate and includes 4” x 4” posts with the AZ Trail "brand," Arizona Trail arches at the Grandview Trailhead, interpretive signs, and trail access point signs.

An interim route through the C O Bar Ranch (checkerboard lands) to the south has been established.

Total Miles When Completed: 28.0

| Total Miles Completed: 23.8 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 4.2 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: 0 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): 1.5 |
| Trailheads Existing: 1 |
| Trailheads Planned: 1 |
| Information Sheet Available: yes |

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail constructed</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 303</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail planned</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Segment Location: Grand Canyon National Park
Agency Contact: Dan Blackwell, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023 638-7734, ext. 225; FAX 638-7733
Segment Steward(s): Not yet determined

Narrative / Status:
USFS/NPS boundary near Half Way Trick Tank to the NPS/USFS boundary near the North Rim entrance station. The Arizona Trail is addressed within the Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Park.

The Arizona Trail from the Kaibab National Forest (Tusayan RD) will most likely link to the Jim Canyon Trail, follow equestrian trails near the entrance station to Mather Campground, link to the Bright Angel Trailhead, drop into the Canyon via the Bright Angel and River Trails.

After crossing the Colorado River, it will climb the North Kaibab Trail, and continue to the North Rim entrance station. Signing will need to be coordinated with the Forest. Existing trailheads are located at the Bright Angel and North Kaibab trails.

An environmental assessment is needed before Arizona Trail designation and signage can take place.

Total Miles When Completed: 51.5 Miles

Total Miles Completed: 0
Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: 23.5
Miles of New Trail Needed: 28.0
Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): TBD
Trailheads Existing: 2
Trailheads Planned: 0
Information Sheet Available: no

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail/road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (may include Jim Canyon Trail)</td>
<td>(13.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright Angel Trail</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Trail</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Kaibab Trail</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed (may include the following) service road utility corridor</td>
<td>(15.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Rim Lookout Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95
Arizona Trail

Segment Location: Kaibab National Forest - North Kaibab Ranger District
Agency Contact: Sue Spear/Steve Martinet, Kaibab National Forest, North Kaibab Ranger District, P.O. Box 248, Fredonia, AZ 86022  643-7395; FAX 643-7609
Segment Steward(s): Dawson Henderson, Plateau Group - Sierra Club & Arizona Trail Association, P.O. Box 38, Flagstaff, AZ 86002-0038  H. 774-1571; W. 774-0819

Narrative / Status:
NPS/USFS boundary near the North Rim Entrance Station to USFS/BLM boundary near Orderville Canyon. Trail construction is necessary to link the Grand Canyon National Park north entrance station with FR 610. This will require the combined efforts of NPS and USFS. The Trail is complete for 50.5 miles from FR 610 to the intersection of FR 248 and the Forest's northern boundary (about 13.5 miles north of US 89A, and 15.5 miles from Jacob Lake). A few minor reroutes are needed in a few areas to avoid cattle and water tanks, and in a location where T&E species have been identified. Existing trailheads are located at East Rim, FR 205/67, and FR 205/89A. A trailhead is planned at FR 248 & Telephone Hill. Gates need to be installed in grazing pasture fences north of US89A.

Total Miles When Completed: 50.5

| Total Miles Completed: | 50.5 |
| Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing: | 0 |
| Miles of New Trail Needed: | 0 |
| Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary): | 0 |
| Trailheads Existing: | 3 |
| Trailheads Planned: | 3 |
| Information Sheet Available: | yes |

Info Last Updated: 9/25/95

LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaibab Plateau Trail #101</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arizona Trail**

**Segment Update:** For Planning and Management Purposes Only

- **Segment Location:** BLM - Arizona Strip District
- **Agency Contact:** Tom Folks, Bureau of Land Management, Vermilion Resource Area, 345 E. Riverside Rd., St. George, Utah 84770  (801) 628-4491 ext. #264
- **Segment Steward(s):** Not yet determined

**Narrative / Status:**
USFS/BLM boundary near Orderville Canyon to Utah border in Coyote Valley.

Funding from the Symms National Recreation Trails Fund will be used for new trailhead facility near the Utah/Arizona border. The BLM is developing a Recreation Project Plan that addresses the trailhead facility. This will be followed by an environmental assessment.

For the Trail itself, primitive roads may be used temporarily until new trail can be constructed. Final NEPA documentation will determine the route to be constructed. The BLM has located and flagged some of the new route, which is along the eastern edge of the Kaibab Plateau to the Utah border. Funding and labor sources will need to be identified for this new trail construction.

**Total Miles When Completed:** 11.0

<table>
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<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Miles of Existing Trail Needing Signing:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of New Trail Needed:</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Primitive Roads (temporary):</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailheads Existing:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailheads Planned:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sheet Available:</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
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**LOCAL TRAILS AND ROADS THAT MAKE UP THE ARIZONA TRAIL WITHIN THIS SEGMENT (south to north):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail / road name &amp; number</th>
<th>Trail Mileage</th>
<th>Road Mileage</th>
<th>Signed with AZ Trail Logo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new trail needed</td>
<td>(11.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Arizona Trail in the Arizona State Trails Plan

The State Trails Program of the Arizona State Parks prepares the Arizona State Trails Plan as a supplement to the overall Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The Arizona Trails Act, passed by the State Legislature in 1989, requires the State to complete a trails plan every five years. The following are excerpts from the 1989 and 1994 State Trails Plans concerning the Arizona Trail:

1989 State Trails Plan
Long-distance trail opportunities are found throughout the State with the Arizona Trail serving as the spine of the system.

-- "A Vision of the Arizona Trails Program By the Year 2000"
1989 Arizona Trails Plan

Action: The Arizona Hiking & Equestrian Trails Committee should promote, facilitate, and coordinate interagency long-distance trails, such as the Arizona Trail, Black Canyon Trail, Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal Trail, and the Colorado River Trail. Importance: High, Time Frame: Ongoing.

-- Page 8, Issue: State Trail System Development
1989 Arizona Trails Plan

Currently in the development stage, the Arizona Trail is a continuous and unpaved trail (over 750 miles long) that traverses the State from the Arizona-Mexican border to the Arizona-Utah border. The primary users are hikers and equestrians. Mountain bicyclists are anticipated users where permissible, although bicycles are prohibited in Wilderness areas and parts of the Grand Canyon National Park. The Arizona Trail does not seek to change Wilderness management policy. When and where possible, part of the Arizona Trail will be used by cross-country skiers.

In order to provide a functional, cross-state trail within a desirable amount of time, low-volume "backroads" are being used to connect existing trail systems. The trail will not be promoted for motorized vehicle use. Unless desired by the managing agency, an effort to close roads to motorized vehicles will not be made. However, priorities and plans will be sought for rerouting the trail away from or parallel to roads. The ultimate objective is an Arizona Trail that is a non-motorized, unpaved pathway across the State.

Recreational rights-of-way through private lands will be sought. However, over 90 percent of the identified route will pass through federal, state, or locally-administered lands. Control of each of the segments will remain with the managing agency. The Forest Service and Arizona State Parks are the primary coordinating agencies for the Arizona Trail project. It is anticipated that a non-profit Arizona Trail Association-Foundation will emerge to assist in the coordination of volunteers and other trail concerns.

Maintenance and operations of the Arizona Trail will be through a partnership between government agencies, volunteers, and the private sector. For example, the Kaibab Forest Products Company has sponsored the construction of over 50 miles of new trail on the Kaibab National Forest. The Sierra Club has pledged to maintain the Kaibab Plateau segment of the Arizona Trail.

Integral to the project will be a network of volunteers. A central volunteer, or steward, will be matched with agency recreation staff on each administrative district of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Parks, Arizona State Land Department, U.S. Army, and local governments. Recruitment and training of stewards will be assisted by the AHETC subcommittee on long-distance trails. These stewards will then develop a cadre of volunteers who will help establish and maintain each section of trail. This work may include additional route definition, signage according to agency and Arizona Trail specifications, litter collection, treadway maintenance, interpretive site developments, and information distribution.
1994 State Trails Plan
The Arizona Trail concept, which began in the mid-1980’s, has experienced different periods of momentum. Statewide interest was at a high point between 1987 and 1990 when many citizens became involved and many sections were dedicated. As of 1994, approximately 247 miles of the 700-mile route was signed and open to the public. Several factors may explain the slow progress: a lack of a comprehensive plan for the entire route, a lack of coordination among agencies working on the Arizona Trail, a lack of trail adopters for sections of the Arizona Trail, a lack of an association (citizen’s advisory) affiliated with the trail, and a lack of information available on the Arizona Trail.

With the November, 1993 hiring of an Arizona Trail Steward responsible for coordinating the planning and development of the trail with the managing partners, momentum is increasing for the Arizona Trail. Assistance is also being provided by the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program in developing the Arizona Trail Association, assisting with the Arizona Trail Management Guidelines, assisting with trail planning on non-Federal land, and coordinating the involvement of the National Park Service units. Cooperation and teamwork will determine much of the success of the Arizona Trail (see Appendix I - map of Arizona Trail).

The Arizona Trail will be a 700-mile, continuous, non-motorized trail that traverses the State from the Arizona-Mexico border to the Arizona-Utah border. Over 95 percent of the Arizona Trail will pass through Federal, State, or locally administered lands. As of 1994, approximately 247 miles were signed and open to the public.

Founded in the early 1980’s by Dale Shewalter, a Flagstaff school teacher and avid hiker, the Arizona Trail concept has become a reality in many parts of Arizona. For many years the overall coordination was conducted by Mr. Shewalter, while working seasonally for the Kaibab National Forest, and while working closely with agencies throughout Arizona. Since 1985, the State Trails Coordinator and the Arizona State Committee on Trails have provided support at several levels for the Arizona Trail.

In the early 1990’s, it became evident that management guidelines were needed for the Arizona Trail. The concept of hiring a limited, two-year position, known as the Arizona Trail Steward (a coordinator for the project), was introduced. An Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) was signed in 1993 between the National Park Service areas along the route, the four affected national forests, the Bureau of Land Management, and Arizona State Parks (when combined are known as the Arizona Trail Partners).

A Steward was hired in November of 1993. Some of the duties of the Steward, while working closely with all the Partners, involve coordinating the development and implementation of the Arizona Trail Management Guidelines (which will guide the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of the Trail). The duties of the Steward also include working in cooperation with political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals within the State to develop and maintain portions of the Trail. In addition, the Steward assists in soliciting and enlisting volunteers and donations for Arizona Trail projects and producing maps and brochures for the Trail. This overall coordination will greatly accelerate the development of the Arizona Trail (see Appendix I).

The Arizona Trail Association is being expanded and promoted using the assistance of the National Park Service’s Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program. Fifty percent of worktime for an Outdoor Recreation Planner position is devoted to the overall Arizona Trail project that additionally includes assisting with the preparation of the Arizona Trail Management Guidelines, assisting trail planning on non-Federal land, coordination the involvement of National Park Service units associated with the Trail, and assisting with information to the public.
CRITERIA & NOMINATION MATERIALS
FOR THE
ARIZONA STATE TRAILS SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE

The Arizona State Trails System has been established to recognize and promote non-motorized trails that are of special interest or significance to both Arizona's residents and visitors. Trails offer a wide variety of recreation opportunities. To provide for recognition of various types of trails, State Trail designations are categorized as Urban, Cross-State, Recreation, Interpretive, and Historic. The integrity of the managing agency's trail system and its management will not be changed by designation of the nominated trail as part of the State Trails System.

The State Trails System nomination and designation process is guided by the criteria, requirements, and procedures listed below. A complete nomination must include all requested information relating to the general and specific nomination criteria.

II. GENERAL NOMINATION CRITERIA

1. Nominations may be submitted for existing or proposed trails.
2. Nominated trails are not required to be State-owned or State-managed.
3. Anyone may submit a nomination. However, documented concurrence of the involved landowner(s) and/or managing agency(s) must be provided with each nomination.
4. The nominated trail must be identified on an accurate map or maps that show its verified or proposed location.
5. Nominations must identify the designation category and meet all specific criteria established for trails classified under that category.
6. Nominations must indicate intended trail uses, restrictions, and any special features for the disabled.
7. Nomination documentation must include proof of a public involvement process.

III. SPECIFIC NOMINATION CRITERIA BY TRAIL CATEGORY

A. URBAN TRAIL

1. The nominated trail or trail system must be within the incorporated boundaries of a municipality.
2. The trail must tie to an exterior trail system providing access from developed areas to undeveloped areas or must possess special interest or significance for the population of the urban area.
3. The trail must be constructed, signed, and maintained to standards as set by the responsible municipality.

B. CROSS-STATE TRAIL

1. The trail(s) must traverse a distance of at least 100 miles.
2. The trail may consist of a number of trails or trail segments interconnected so as to provide a viable route from one part of the State to another.
3. The trail must have the ability to provide a link to other trails so that beginning and ending points are different.
4. The trail or trail segments must be constructed, signed, and maintained to standards as set by the managing agency(s).
C. RECREATION TRAIL

1. The trail must provide day-use or extended trail opportunities for any of a variety of non-motorized outdoor recreation activities, including but not limited to hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, backpacking, hiking or riding with pack stock, or cross-country skiing.
2. The trail must be of sufficient length to provide appropriate access to and facilitate the activities which are the basis for designation.
3. The nomination and designation must be for the entire length of the specific single trail involved as established by the managing agency's official documentation.
4. The trail or trail segments must be constructed, signed, and maintained to standards as set by the managing agency(s).
5. Designation as a National Recreation Trail will automatically fulfill all criteria in this category.

D. INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

1. The theme and general methods of interpretation being utilized must be identified.
2. The trail must be available to the public during the majority of the use season.
3. The managing agency and/or land owner must have the capability to adequately serve the public and maintain any related facilities providing access, sanitation, parking, etc.
4. The trail or trail segments must be constructed, signed, and maintained to standards as set by the managing agency(s).

E. HISTORIC TRAIL

1. Discernible Trail
   a. The trail must provide day-use or extended trail opportunities for outdoor trail activities.
   b. The description of the trail must be specific enough to assist in identifying and protecting historic routes, remnants, and artifacts for public knowledge and enjoyment.
   c. Use of the trail must have had an effect on Arizona’s culture with respect to a broad aspect of the State’s historic or prehistoric past, such as trade, commerce, migration and settlement.
   d. Nomination documentation must include notification record of land owners along the route.
   e. Information should be provided to the user of the trail’s historic importance and how to protect the resource and its context while enjoying the site.
   f. Identify a contact person, agency or organization which will act as curator or steward of trail’s history.
   g. The trail must be constructed, signed and maintained to standards as set by the managing agency.

2. Non-Discernible Trail
   a. The trail need not currently exist as a discernible trail, but must be sufficiently known to allow for documentation and evaluation.
   b. The description of the trail must be specific enough to assist in identifying and protecting historic routes, remnants and artifacts.
   c. Use of the trail must have had an effect on Arizona’s culture with respect to a broad aspect of the State’s historic or prehistoric past, such as trade, commerce, migration and settlement.
   d. Identify a contact person, agency or organization which will act as curator or steward of trail’s history.

3. National Historic Trail
   a. Trails listed on the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a National Historic Trail will automatically fulfill all criteria in this category.

IV. DESIGNATION TO THE STATE TRAILS SYSTEM

1. All nominations will be reviewed by the Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT) for completeness, appropriateness, and other factors such as general public safety.
2. The ASCOT recommendation will be forwarded to the Arizona State Parks Board for final approval of the nominated trail as a State Trail.
ARIZONA STATE TRAILS SYSTEM  
NOMINATION FORM

The State Trails System nomination and designation process is guided by the responses to the criteria contained within this form. A complete nomination must include all requested information relating to the general and specific nomination criteria.

On a separate sheet, provide detailed information on the following items that apply to the nominated trail (provide the information worded as to appear in the Arizona State Trails Guide):

1. Include information on:
   • trail condition
   • distance
   • difficulty of trail
   • vegetation characteristics
   • elevation changes (include high and low elevation)
   • streams or other natural water / water availability for users (both potable and stock)
   • points of interest
   • types of trail uses (hiking, equestrian, bicycling, x-country skiing, etc.) and describe restrictions
   • management constraints
   • seasons of use
   • access roads that link trailhead to major roads
   • linkages to other trails
   • structural improvements or user facilities along trail
   • trailhead facilities (horse trailer parking, corrals, bike racks, warming shelters, etc.)
   • other special or interesting items
   • nearby campgrounds
   • proof of public involvement process

2. Briefly describe the design, construction and maintenance standards of the trail. Include tread width, shared or separate right-of-way, surfacing, any special features associated with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or special safety features or considerations.

3. Describe trail signage, such as trailhead, directional, and interpretive signage where appropriate. Describe how often the trail is inspected to insure signing (including cairns) remain intact. Include a copy of trail standards used by managing agency if not on file with the State Trails Program.

4. List sources where additional information on the trail or immediate area can be found. Examples include maps by other sources, natural history books and hiking guides.

5. Name of contact/resource person(s) for additional information on the trail.

6. Provide an accurate map of the trail. The map should be of a scale appropriate to the length and type of the trail. Include locations of items described above.
ARIZONA STATE TRAILS SYSTEM
NOMINATION FORM

Trail Name: ____________________________ Length: ______ . ___ miles

System Name (if applicable): ____________________________

Trail is:  ☐ Existing  ☐ Proposed

Trail Type:  ☐ Urban  ☐ Cross-State  ☐ Recreation  ☐ Interpretive  ☐ Historic

Location:
State Trail Region: ____________________________
Managing Agency: ____________________________
U.S.G.S Quadrangle Map: ____________________________
County: ____________________________
Nearest Community: ____________________________

Accurately describe directions to all trail access points. Include identifiable features such as landmarks, mileposts, signage, etc..

Are motor vehicles allowed for maintenance or emergency purposes?
☐ YES  ☐ NO  If YES, describe operating conditions:

Public nomination contact person or organization: ____________________________

Address and phone number: ____________________________

Participating Adopt-A-Trail organization: ____________________________

Authorization Statement
(If more than one land owner or managing agency is involved with the trail, this statement must be completed and signed by each owner or representative and attached.)

I, ____________________________, on behalf of the ____________________________, authorize Land Owner/Managing Agency Representative  Managing Agency this trail to be nominated to the Arizona State Trails System and understand that designation to the Arizona State Trails System in no way infringes upon the management or responsibilities of this agency or land owner to operate and maintain this trail.

Signature of Land Owner/Managing Agency Representative

Submit nominations to:
State Trails Program
Resource Stewardship Section
Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Arizona Trail
Press and Articles as of September, 1995


June, 1993. Arizona National Trails Day Events; Six AZ Trail Events.


September, 1994. FIELD NOTES. Arizona Adventure - Tribune Newspapers.


Most of these articles are contained within a binder in the Arizona Trail Steward's office (Arizona State Parks).
# Trail and Facility Development & Maintenance Guidelines

The following guidelines are recommended for managing agencies that do not have guidelines and/or to supplement existing guidelines. The Arizona Trail is intended to reflect the variety of wildland conditions and uses which make up the overall character of Arizona. The roadway itself will be developed to no higher standard than necessary to safely accommodate the kind and amounts of use anticipated or planned for in any given segment. Construction, operation, and maintenance standards will be in harmony with the land and resource management direction for the management area through which the trail passes. Location and design determinations will carefully consider resulting long range operation and maintenance costs and reflect sound environmental protection practices. The following suggested guidelines are for wildland segments. Segments in urban areas and wilderness may use different standards. Many of the following guidelines have been used successfully along various segments of the Arizona Trail.

## Suggested Trail Guidelines:

| Type: | Multi-use Trail -  
|       | - Equestrian, Hiker, Mtn. Bicyclist (except in wilderness or specially managed areas) |
| Resources: | - Public Lands - national, state, and local  
|           | - Abandoned railroad right-of-ways  
|           | - Abandoned roads; county, state, logging, mining |
| Area: | - Corridor width; 50 feet minimum |
| Alignment: | - Fit the Trail to the terrain  
|           | - Take advantage of good scenic views  
|           | - Follow contours  
|           | - Avoid sharp angular turns and long straight stretches  
|           | - Angle across the natural slope rather than up and down the slope  
|           | - Trail should follow crest of hill where possible |
| Exposure: | - Trail should be exposed to sun in wet areas and have shade in dry areas if at all possible  
|           | - It may be impossible to have proper exposure in problem areas |
| Variation: | - Some variation with terrain, flora, scenery, geology, culture, history, etc. is appropriate |
| Sight Distance: | - Will vary depending where trail is constructed  
|           | - Allow a variety of visual opportunities |
| Grades: | - Follow contour if possible  
|          | - 8%-10% or less maximum sustained grades  
|          | - 7% average incline per 100 feet  
|          | - 15% maximum incline for less than 50 foot stretches where terrain permits no other choice |
| Ascent: | - "Pick-up" the grade slowly at a rate of 10% or less per 100' |
Clearing Width: (forested)  
- 6' minimum  
- 8' recommended standard  
- 10' maximum

Clearing Width: (open)  
- 5' minimum  
- 6' recommended standard  
- 8' maximum

Clearing Height: (forested)  
- 8' minimum  
- 10' maximum

Backslope: (Cut & Fill)  
- Insure that an angle of repose is used that will maintain a stable condition indefinitely  
- Cut and fill 3:1 on less than a 30% slope  
- Cut and fill 2:1 on more than a 30% slope minimum

Switchbacks:  
- Avoid switchbacks whenever possible  
- Not necessary unless slope is 20% or more  
- Utilize natural topographic features so switchback doesn't look as if it was cut out of the hillside  
- Design to minimize the amount of excavation and cut-bank exposure  
- 5' radius width minimum  
- 8' radius width maximum  
- Provide proper drainage at switchback  
- Turn to be made on level area or less than 3% slope

Turning Radius:  
- 5' minimum  
- 10' maximum

Drainage:  
- Allow for natural drainage  
- Avoid boggy and wet areas if possible  
- Logs or rock waterbars placed diagonally across trail and elevated 2"-3" to divert water  
- Use dips outside three inches of trail lower than inside edge along a hillside  
- Outsloping is essential

Trail Tread:  
- Use existing natural material

Trail Tread Width:  
- Hiker 18 - 24"  
- Equestrian 18 - 36"  
- Mountain Bicycle 24 - 36"  
- Multiple Use 24 - 36"

Steps:  
- Should not be included in multi-use trails

Fences:  
- Gates should be self-closing

Streams:  
- Use bridges across streams with a substantial year round flow only  
- Cable small footbridges to a tree (swing away) so that they are not lost during floods  
- A bridge should have an adequate span and height to pass 25 year flood  
- 6' minimum width  
- 10' clearing between railings  
- 3" x 6" minimum timber plank decking  
- Use natural crossings wherever possible with intermittent and low-flow streams  
- Small streams can be crossed by placing large rocks in stream bed
• Upstream and downstream sides of ford lined with rock riprap on 3:1 slope
• 18' x 11" pipe size to lessen plugging and makes cleanout easier
• Ford and culverts should be a height to carry normal rains
• Trail tread width over stream crossing to be 36" minimum

Highway/Rail:  
(Underpasses & Crossings)  
• Arch corrugated plate steel pipe to be 8' wide by 9' recommended standard, however, a much larger culvert is preferred by equestrians
• Box culvert to be 9' x 9' recommended standard,
• Allow for proper sight distance when crossing over roadways and railroad rights-of-way
• Allow for proper signing along trail and roadway designating trail crossing

Signing:
• Follow local agency signing recommendations
• Sign at major entrance and exit points
• Sign at all junctions or confusing locations along trail

Illustrations have not been developed specifically for this Arizona Trail Management Guide. Many good examples of the above guidelines can be found in the various manuals developed by the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, New Mexico Volunteers for the Outdoors, Appalachian Mountain Club, as well as, many others.
Suggested Facility Standards

Facilities and services provided adjacent to the Arizona Trail will be in accordance with the agency land and resource management direction for the management area traversed by the Trail.

Trailheads
A trailhead is defined as a facility provided solely for the Trail user to transfer from motorized travelway to non-motorized trail travel. Included within the Appendices are sample trailhead designs being used by the Coronado and Tonto National Forests, however, agencies are encouraged to be creative.

The frequency, location, and design of trailheads will be determined after careful consideration of:

- The objectives of the Recreation Opportunity Class for the area
- The numbers of and mix of users (equestrian, hiker, bicyclist, skier, day user, or long-distance user)
- The carrying capacity of other trailheads serving the area
- The need to provide information for Trail users

Major trailheads will normally be located near primary roadways and be designed and constructed to a higher level of development than minor trailheads on primitive roads. Major trailheads might include such amenities as paved roads, landscaping, flush toilets, corral, and multi-panel kiosks. Minor trailheads could be as simple as a 3 to 5 car parking area, composting or vault toilet, trash bin, and bulletin board and/or trailhead sign.

The basic items in site design are parking, sanitation, water within reasonable distance of Trail, stock facilities, an informational kiosk, and access to the Arizona Trail. When trailheads are constructed in conjunction with a developed campground or picnic area, there should be a clear separation between the two facilities.

Campsites
Generally, on public land, unless otherwise regulated, camping is at the discretion of the user. Camping tends to concentrate in the vicinity of surface water. Trail camps, if designated, will generally be of very simple design appropriate to the Recreation Opportunity Class for the area. In Wilderness, it may simply be a camp spot with no facilities. Outside of Wilderness, campsites should be provided with fire rings, toilets, and separation of hikers and stock. In areas that have roads, the camps may have road access and be provided with stock-holding facilities, composting toilets, etc.

Trail guides will need to describe the camping facilities available and need to emphasize any limitations or regulations concerning forage availability and setbacks from water.
Phase One

- Obliterate North entrance and convert to trailhead
- Upgrade entrance road
- Provide 14 single vehicle parking spaces
- Provide 4 vehicle with trailer parking spaces
- One single riser vault toilet
- Trail head bulletin board
- Hitching post for horses

Phase Two

- Provide 6 single vehicle parking spaces
- Provide 1 vehicle with trailer parking space
- Provide 5 camp spaces

To Trail and Existing Roads

Picketpost Trailhead/Arizona Trail
The Arizona Trail

When completed, the Arizona Trail will be a 750-mile, non-motorized, primitive trail linking communities, deserts, forests, mountains, wildernesses, public lands, and trail systems.

The Arizona Trail is designed for use by hikers, equestrians, packstock users, mountain bicyclists (except in wilderness or other specially managed areas), cross-country skiers, and nature enthusiasts.

For more information, contact:
The Land Managing Agencies for the Arizona Trail
Arizona Trail Steward, Arizona State Parks,
1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 842-4662

Arizona Trail Association,
P.O. Box 36736, Phoenix, AZ 85067, (602) 252-4794

Mexico
Tonto National Forest
Globe Ranger District

The Arizona Trail on the Globe Ranger District utilizes existing trails (commonly known by their original name and number), new trails, primitive routes, and primitive roads. These are identified by the Arizona Trail logo (shown below). All trail users should use leave-no-trace techniques to minimize impact in this spectacular area.

For more information, contact:
Globe Ranger District, Rt. 1, Box 33, Globe, AZ 88501,
(520) 425-7189

Contributions for this section of the Arizona Trail have been provided by the following:
- Arizona Trail Association
- Bank of America
- Magma Copper Company
- Motorola Dust Devils
- Sierra Club
Sample Trailhead Signs, Kiosks, and Panels
Wood Trailhead Sign Design

KAIBAB
NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA TRAIL

KAIBAB PLATEAU TRAIL
DESCRIPTION: The steel used is 3/8-inch in thickness and cut out in the shape of Arizona. Originally, core-10 steel was used, however, A36 is sufficient. The words "The Arizona Trail" are then cut out of the steel. The steel plate is mounted onto steel posts. The maps, text, and logos are silk-screened and transferred onto the inside of the Lexan (plexiglass), which is then mounted onto the steel with a frame protecting the edges of Lexan.
Triangular Post and Panel Exhibit Structure

<table>
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<th>Panel Size</th>
<th>&quot;H&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;V&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;X&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;D&quot;</th>
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<td>32 3/8&quot;</td>
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<td>28&quot;</td>
<td>31 5/8&quot;</td>
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<td>36&quot; x 54&quot;</td>
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<td>54 3/8&quot;</td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>29 5/8&quot;</td>
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GS Images
P.O. Box 1288/Hagerstown, MD 21741/(301) 791-6920/Division of Advertising, Inc.

Copyright 1994, GS Images
The Arizona Trail will be a 750-mile continuous, non-motorized trail that traverses the state from Mexico to Utah. The primary users will be hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers (outside of wilderness areas only). In certain areas, existing trail segments are being connected by designated "back roads." Many segments have been officially dedicated; some segments have not yet been completed. For more information contact Arizona Trail Research, Arizona State Parks, 1200 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 or the Arizona Trail Association, P.O. Box 67634, Phoenix, AZ 85062.
The Santa Catalina & Rincon Mountain Passages

SKY ISLANDS
The tremendous variety of vegetation and wildlife in the ecological communities of the "sky island" mountain ranges of southeastern Arizona can be attributed to the dramatic range of elevations. In the Santa Catalinas you can travel from the Sonoran Desert of Tucson at 2,400 feet to mixed conifer forests atop Mount Lemmon at 9,137 feet, passing through life zones as diverse as those you'd find if you traveled from Mexico to Canada.

BIRTH OF A MOUNTAIN
The Santa Catalinas and Rincon Mountains were created through a series of major geologic events: movement of continental plates, intrusion of granite, metamorphism of granite and sedimentary rocks into granite, and coating the mountains continue their development today as wind and water erode them, transporting sediments downhill. Heavy sedimentation from these mountains has created the broad, flat Tucson basin, which conceals the true bases of the mountains some 7,000 feet under the city.

FIRE ECOLOGY
Both fire and people have influenced the ecology of the Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains. Native, lightning-caused fires have historically been very common - in the oak woodland and conifer forests, but for the past century people have controlled or suppressed fires here, altering the distribution of vegetation. Many species in the mountains are adapted to fire, and without it shrubs and woody species grow in abundance, crowding out the native grasses that flourish in a natural fire regime and increasing the amount of fuel available to burn in future fires. With less grass, grazing species such as desert bighorn sheep have less food. The Coronado National Forest is working to help restore fire to its natural cycles.

For more information on this passage please contact the Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District, 7500 N. Salton Canyon Road, Tucson, AZ 85718, 520-748-8700.
The Huachuca Mountain & Canelo Hills Passages

A MAGNET IN THE DESERT
Rattlesnake Canyon attracts hikers and international visitors. The old wash channel the stream that is home to the rare Gila Topminnow. Migrating birds sing and dance to these colorful creatures journey north from as far as South America to seek refuge in this riparian retreat.

SEA OF GRASS
Rolling grassy hills laced under oak woodlands of oak trees are an unexpected sight in Arizona. There are evergrowing views from the San Rafael and Madera Falls from the Canelo Hills segment of the Arizona Trail. These landscapes are similar to those found in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico.

ISLAND OF TREES
The 20,190-acre Miller Peak Wilderness is a place where nature fans will find their favorite sight. The forested Huachuca Mountains rise trees a sea of grass and are capped with slender tees and rugged peaks of steep canyons. Pristine, preserved, and a place for solitude.

“Share the Trail”
WATER TRAIL
The Arizona Trail was designed for hiking and horseback riding. The existing mountains inside Miller Peak Wilderness may also be traveled by bicycle.

MINING MANIA
Remains of many small mines dot the landscape near the trail. During the early 1900s, miners hoped to “get rich quick” by discovering copper, silver, and other minerals. A few breathers were maintained. Now, hazards and old mine tunnels remain.

WATER YOU LOOKING FOR?
Few reliable water sources exist along the trail. Plan to bring your own water and purify what you find. Possible water sources are Tub Springs, Rattlesnake Canyon, and Parker Canyon Lake. Campground. Place you may find water for each are Down Under Tank, Red Rock Well, Middle Canyon Tank, River Tank, Parker Canyon, and Mud Spring in Sunnyside Canyon.

CATTLE COUNTRY
Expect to see cattle along certain sections of the trail. Help us by managing grazing and protect sensitive areas by closing the gates on the trail.
The Santa Rita Mountain Passage

SKY ISLANDS
The Santa Rita Mountains, like other mountain ranges in southeastern Arizona, rise like an island in a sea of desert. With elevations from 3,000' near Green Valley to 9,497' at the top of Mt. Wrightson, an incredible diversity of plants and animals live here. The Verdin, Amsden's Woodpecker, and Stilts' Woodpecker are just two species of birds that can be seen in the Santa Rita.

WILDERNESS
WILDERNESS is a place "where the earth and community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." (WILDERNESS Act, 1964) Mt. Wrightson Wilderness, 35,138 acres, was created to preserve its natural condition. The area provides forever wild habitat, beautiful vistas, and outstanding opportunities for solitude.

For more information on this passage please contact the Coronado National Forest, Nogales Ranger District, 255 Old Tucson Highway, Nogales, AZ 85621. (520) 286-1286 (located at the Ruby Road exit just east of I-19)

KENTUCKY CAMP
In 1874 gold was discovered in the eastern slopes of the Santa Rita Mountains. Miners rushed to the area and within 30 years the rich deposits were worked out. In 1904 however, a mining engineer named James Semon, financed by wealthy easterners, developed a elaborate water system to mine more gold. Kentucky Camp served as the headquarters for the operation. The mines were rich with problems—mammoth expenses, the tragic death of Semon, and very little gold. In 1905 the buildings and land were sold to pay back taxes, and the locale became a cattle ranch until the 1960s. The buildings of Kentucky Camp are currently being restored by the Coronado National Forest.
GRANDVIEW KIOSK

TUSAYAN RANGER DISTRICT
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

APRIL 1991

RAFTER CONNECTOR

CORNER SHINGLES

12" X 8" FACING

WOOD SHINGLES UNDER EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD

HURRICANE TIE

2" X 6" FRAMING AROUND SIGN PANELS

6" OF POST

7'-6" MINIMUM

3'

2'

1'

STIRRUP

CONCRETE FOOTING UNDER EACH POST

SIGN PANELS (24" x 36" OPENING)

THRU BOLTS (SEND REVERSE END TO DISCOURAGE THEFT)

EXISTING GRADE

ELEVATION

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

CONCRETE FOOTING UNDER EACH POST
PLAN VIEW (WITHOUT SHINGLES)
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Panel Attachment
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"
Expensive Gold

Sometimes it costs a great deal of money to make money through mining.

In 1903 the Arizona Daily Star reported:

"James B. Stetson, who represents a California Company, has 40 men employed in the preliminary work of opening a ditch of six foot width and five miles length in the Greaterville, Pima County, placer mining district. Three miles of 24 inch pipe is being installed and a reservoir of several million gallon capacity will be constructed on the east slope of the Santa Ritas. Fully $200,000 will be expended before actual working the ground is begun."

Mining was a risky investment.

Though experts thought there was much gold in this area, the owners of the water system managed to extract only a few thousand dollars worth of gold.
The trail register boxes are designed to be located along the trail (one along each passage and one along the Oracle linkage) and used to monitor amounts and types of use, and to gain information about the trail users. Contained within each box will be a spiral binder that is used to obtain information about the trail users, and is secured to prevent theft. The boxes are designed to be weather resistant to protect the binder, and any other literature contained within. Locating the boxes near the trailheads or roadways, could likely subject them to vandalism. However, if they are located two-to-three miles from a trailhead, they can be used to monitor day and/or long-distance trail users, without exposure to non-trail recreationists.

Side View

Top (lid) overhangs 3" on front, back, and sides, and closes after use

4" x 4" treated post with "Arizona Trail" routered vertically
Dear Trail User:
The trail or trails in which you are using are a part of the cross-state Arizona Trail that traverses the State from Mexico to Utah. Please take a moment to provide us with some basic information. Your time and input will greatly assist us with effectively addressing the needs of trail users and determining levels of use, while allowing for protection of the resource. Thank you.

DATE ___/___/___ NUMBER IN GROUP ___ PLACE OF RESIDENCE (city & state) __________________________________________

MODE OF TRAVEL: Hiking ___ Equestrian Use ___ Mountain Bicycling ___ Other (specify) _________________________

AT WHICH TRAILHEAD DID YOU BEGIN? ___________________________ DAY USE ___ OVERNIGHT USE ___

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:
Are you using this trail primarily because it is a part of the Arizona Trail? ___
Are you using this trail because you knew of it and/or used it prior to Arizona Trail designation? ___
Is your use of this trail entirely unrelated to the Arizona Trail designation? ___

HOW DID YOU LEARN OF THIS TRAIL OR PASSAGE OF THE ARIZONA TRAIL? (please specify)
Maps ____________________________________________________________
Books ____________________________________________________________
Information from land manager _______________________________________
Word of mouth _____________________________________________________
Magazine / newspaper _____________________________________________
Other ____________________________________________________________

HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED OTHER TRAIL USERS ON THIS TRAIL? yes ___ no ___
If yes, approximately how many users, and their modes of travel? ________________________________

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH LEAVE-NO-TRACE ETHICS? yes ___ no ___

DO YOU HAVE ANY OBSERVATIONS ON TRAIL CONDITIONS, WATER SOURCES, ETC.? _______________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ON BECOMING A VOLUNTEER FOR THE ARIZONA TRAIL?
Name ____________________________________________________________
Address __________________________________________________________
City __________________________ State _______ Zip Code ________________
Telephone (_____ ____________________________
Arizona Trail

Planning and Implementing
a Successful Arizona Trail Project or Event

SET PROJECT GOALS
- Work with agency staff to identify potential projects
- Determine dates (with alternate dates in the case of poor weather) for projects well in advance
- If lack of funding is an issue, discuss possibilities of seeking donations for signage, tools, and materials
- If planning is still needed, can volunteers assist in any way? (route planning, assisting with scoping meetings)

PROJECT COORDINATION
- Work with agency staff to determine specifics of projects
  - Clear objectives for each project
  - Be sure that projects relate to, and/or will benefit the Arizona Trail
  - Number of volunteers and crews needed - level of supervision needed
  - How physically demanding is the work? (pruning and light maintenance vs. new trail construction)
  - Tools needed (agencies will have most tools, specialty tools may have to be rented, use ATA tool cache)
  - Materials (donations from vendors?)
  - Logistics (clearly identify work site locations, camping areas, etc.)
  - Emergency Medical Services available (First Responders, EMT’s)
  - Meals
  - Support transportation such as packstock (horses, mules, llamas), motor vehicles, etc.
  - Signage: Secure materials in advance such as flexible posts, AZ Trail decals, wood or metal signs
    "Brand" plaques for mounting onto existing sign posts (if applicable)
    Design and develop trailhead kiosks
  - Challenge cost-share opportunity? or other alternative funding source available?
- Recruit volunteers, leaders, and assign to projects
  - See flyers titled "Ideas for recruiting additional volunteers" and "What motivates volunteers"
- Begin to prepare publicity

PUBLICITY
- Develop flyers for events
  - Provide clear directions to site, things to bring, contact person for R.S.V.P., physical conditioning req’d?
- Outdoor newspapers
  - Desert Skies (Summit Hut - Tucson), Arizona Great Outdoors, Bridle and Bit, Arizona Trails Monthly, Arizona Adventure (Tribune Newspapers), SWEAT, many others
- Club and organization newsletters
- Daily newspapers (including the communities near the project sites)
- Public Service Announcements
- Posters
- Bulletin Boards
- Internet
- Ask for a list of names from the ATA and State Parks databases / mail flyers

LEADER ORIENTATION
- Two to three hour meeting one week prior to project/event
  - Assign tasks (tools, materials, meals, other responsibilities)
EVENT IMPLEMENTATION
• As participants arrive, make sure that a volunteer agreement is completed for each person
• Keep track of names of all participants
• Have an information table
• Give an orientation the the area (status of the Arizona Trail, history of the area, ammenities, etc.)
• Give an orientation to the day’s/weekend’s work including the preferred outcome/results
• Photograph the event (before and after photos of work site, photos of people working and together in camp)
• Safety is always the first priority
• At the work site: take plenty of breaks, water and first-aid are essential

REWARDS AND RECOGNITION
• Secure Arizona Trail patches, hats, and/or t-shirts from the Arizona Trail Association (ATA)
• Arrange for certificates of appreciation from managing agency and/or ATA
• Thank you letters
• Write an article for a magazine/newspaper/club newsletter acknowledging all participants
• Keep exceptional participants/leaders in mind for various "outstanding volunteer" awards (American Hiking Society, etc.)
Arizona Trail

WORK PROJECT

What to expect: Two days of rewarding work along a new section of the Arizona Trail

When: May 6th & 7th - work begins at 7:30am each day

Where: Tonto National Forest - Globe Ranger District, west of Superior

What to bring: Work gloves, work boots, long pants, long-sleeved shirt, drinking water, high energy snacks, hat, sunscreen, camping gear (if applicable), and plenty of enthusiasm

Where to meet: Proposed trailhead location - turnoff is just east of milepost #221 (see map)

For more information, contact:
Lenore Grover-Bullington, Tonto National Forest, 425-7189
Eric Smith, Arizona Trail Steward, 542-7120
Wil Passow, Arizona Trail Association, 946-5631
VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the success of the 750-mile, non-motorized Arizona Trail is a result of the volunteers. These dedicated individuals and groups are instrumental in assisting with all aspects of the Arizona Trail project. This involves working closely with the managing agencies (a.k.a. the Arizona Trail Partners), the Arizona Trail Association, and the Arizona Trail Steward. The result is an outstanding recreational and educational opportunity for hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists (where permitted), cross-country skiers, and nature enthusiasts. When completed, the Arizona Trail will be one of the premier long-distance trails in the country, and will link people, communities, trail systems, deserts, forests, canyons, mountain ranges, and wildernesses. Opportunities for volunteers include the following:

- Assisting with various work projects
- While working closely with the land managing agencies, planning work projects and recruiting volunteers
- Monitoring and reporting trail conditions to the managing agencies
- Under the supervision of the managing agencies, performing the following trail-related tasks:
  - Removal of rocks, trees, or vegetation obstructing the trail
  - Trail construction and maintenance
  - Cleaning, repairing, and constructing erosion control structures
  - Signage (identifying trails as the Arizona Trail)
  - Trailhead and/or trail facility construction
- Litter patrol
- Researching and compiling information regarding passages (water sources, camping opportunities, etc.)
- Working closely with Arizona Trail Association in developing "passage" information sheets
- Educating trail users on backcountry ethics (i.e., Leave no Trace) and trail etiquette
- Assisting with building support for the Trail in various parts of the State
- Assisting with planning issues in areas where the Trail is not yet completed
- Assisting with tasks where specific skills and education are required. These include the following:
  - Performing archaeological surveys (on non-federal lands)
  - Performing professional land surveys
  - Mapping the Trail utilizing Global Positioning Systems and Geographic Information Systems
  - Writing grants in pursuit of additional funding
  - Recruiting volunteers from throughout the State
  - Assisting with office procedures (mailings, correspondence, etc.)
  - Assisting with maintaining a database
  - Researching feasibility of easements on private lands
  - Researching feasibility of upgrading water systems (i.e., converting wells to photovoltaic systems)
  - Assisting with rangeline fence and gate projects
  - Fundraising to support trail acquisition, construction, signage, and maintenance
  - Providing training for volunteers in the above areas

These are just a sample of the many volunteer opportunities available. To become involved, contact the Arizona Trail Association or Arizona Trail Steward and indicate the tasks and geographical areas of interest to you.

Arizona Trail Association, P.O. Box 36736, Phoenix, AZ 85067, (602) 252-4794
Arizona Trail Steward, Arizona State Parks, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 542-7120

We invite you to become a part of this exciting and rewarding project.
Using the Arizona Trail

The Arizona Trail is intended to provide a primitive experience as a non-motorized, long-distance trail. Trail users need to be responsible for their own safety and preparedness. In some cases, route finding skills and the ability to cope with unexpected situations (such as weather, natural hazards, etc.) is essential. All trail users should practice trail etiquette, and respect the needs of land owners, permittees, and other trail users.

Leave No Trace! along the Arizona Trail

Backcountry areas, such as those found along the Arizona Trail, are places to seek solitude and a “wilderness experience” away from crowds, noise, and daily pressures of life. By using Leave No Trace skills, trail users can reduce their impact on the diverse, fragile, and spectacular areas in Arizona. The following are guidelines that will assist trail users in successfully enjoying the Arizona Trail:

PLANNING

• Obtain as much information as possible before venturing out. This includes topographic maps, recreation maps, Arizona Trail Passage Information Sheets (if available), and guidebooks.
• Learn about regulations and restrictions of the area prior to traveling.
• Avoid popular areas during times of high use.
• Check ahead to see if the area can accommodate and/or will allow your group size.
• Repackage food into lightweight containers that can easily be carried out with you.
• Be prepared to filter or boil all water during your trip.
• Leave a detailed itinerary with someone prior to venturing out.

TRAVEL

• Stay on designated trails and avoid any cross-country travel.
• Do not cut across switchbacks.
• Read your map carefully to avoid having to build cairns.
• When encountering equestrians, step to the downhill side of the trail and remain quiet.

CAMPING

• Use designated or already impacted campsites when appropriate.
• Hide your campsite from view.
• Stay as few nights as possible in one place. Before leaving the area, naturalize it as much as possible.
• Select a campsite 200 feet or more from trails, lakes, streams, and wet meadows.
• Avoid constructing structures or digging trenches.

CAMPFIRES

• Use a lightweight stove for cooking rather than building a fire.
• If having a campfire, use existing fire rings instead of building new ones.
• Build fires away from trees, rocks, shrubs, and meadows.
• Make sure the fire is dead out.
• Scatter the ashes and naturalize the area.
• Use only dead and down wood - never cut green trees or bushes.
• Know the fire restrictions for the area.

SANITATION

• Burn food scraps completely in a fire or put them in a plastic bag and carry them out.
• Pack out everything that you pack in.
• Do all washing 50 feet away from camp and water sources.
• Dig “cat holes” 200 feet or more from camp and water sources.

PACK ANIMALS

• Keep groups small and carry lightweight equipment.
• Select a campsite that has enough feed for your stock.
• Keep stock 200 feet or more from lakeshores.
• Bring pellets, grain, or weed-free hay to areas where feed is limited or grazing is not allowed.
• Remove (or scatter) manure. Remove excess hay and straw.
• Use hitching posts, hobbles, and pickets to constrain pack animals.
• Move picket pins and temporary corrals several times per day.

HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

• Please remember that visitors can help preserve these sites for future generations by not disturbing them in any way.

BACKCOUNTRY COURTESY

• Attempt to be as courteous to others as possible. Excessive noise, unleashed pets, and damaged surroundings distract from the quality experience in the backcountry.
• See more on backcountry courtesy under “trail etiquette.”

The national Leave no Trace program, which advocates leaving minimal impact while using an area for recreation purposes, is another good source of information. This program provides comprehensive information that can assist in achieving a stewardship ethic. For more information, contact: The National Leave No Trace Program at 1-800-352-4100
**Trail Etiquette**

While great differences may exist in the specific trail activities that are permitted on the Arizona Trail, trail users are often seeking some of the same benefits: such as, challenge, solitude, socialization, clean air, natural surroundings, and escape. Many trail uses have existed since the turn-of-the-century, while others have evolved in recent decades. The Share the Trail program is designed for all trail users and includes the following recommendations:

**HIKERS:**
- When being approached by someone traveling faster than you, step aside and let them pass.
- If you are in a group, do not block the trail to other users.
- If your group meets another group along the trail, the group traveling uphill should have the right-of-way.
- Equestrians have the right-of-way.

**EQUESTRIANS:**
- Travel at a safe speed. Approach each turn as if someone were around the turn.
- Let users know if your horse is safe to pass.
- If a trail is muddy, the weight of a horse can damage a trail. Attempt to use an alternate trail if possible.

**MOUNTAIN BICYCLISTS:**
- Keep your speed down to a slow, safe pace. Approach each turn as if someone were around the turn.
- When approaching a horse from the rear, stop and let the rider know you are there. Ask the rider if it is safe to pass.
- When approaching an on-coming horse, stop and pull off to the downhill side of the trail to let the horse pass.
- Please remember that bicycles are not permitted within wilderness or other specially managed areas.

The above Share the Trail program can also apply to walkers, cross-country skiers, packstock users, snowshoers, hunters, anglers, and the variety of other recreationists that use trails.

**Trail Safety**

Sections of the Arizona Trail are often located in remote areas. Therefore, injuries can present a potentially dangerous, frustrating, and even expensive experience. Know as much as possible about the area in which you are recreating prior to venturing out. All trail users need to be aware of their physical abilities, and the abilities of those with which they are traveling. Be prepared for extreme weather changes, poisonous creatures, injuries, illness, routefinding, and any other unexpected situations.

Some essential items that can be useful in challenging and/or survival situations include the following:
- One gallon of water (minimum)
- Map & Compass (and the knowledge of how to use them)
- Signal Mirror
- Whistle
- Space Blanket
- Waterproof Matches
- Candle
- Knife
- Firestarters
- Nylon Cord
- First Aid Kit
- Tube Tent
- Energy Bars/Food
- Instant Soup or Bouillon Cubes
- Sierra Cup
- Water Purification (iodine) tablets or filter

**Other Land Uses**

Most passages of the Arizona Trail are located on Federal (public) and State (state-public) lands. These lands are generally multiple-use lands (except those within National Park Service units) where uses include grazing, mining, and many forms of recreation. Many passages of the Arizona Trail were made possible through the cooperation of the ranching community. Please respect their needs and desires as you pass through this area. This includes the following: leaving all gates as you find them, avoiding livestock, livestock improvements, and structures; and adopting a stewardship ethic while recreating in this area.

**Additional Information**

Information sheets on various passages of the Arizona Trail are being completed by the Arizona Trail Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to the Arizona Trail. For information on the Association, contact: Arizona Trail Association, P.O. Box 35736, Phoenix, AZ 85067, (602) 262-4794.

Much work is needed to complete the Arizona Trail. Through the dedication of volunteers and land managing agencies, the Arizona Trail will progress toward being one of the premier long-distance trails in the country.

We hope you enjoy using the Arizona Trail.
Picketpost Mtn-Reavis Canyon
Highway 60 to Rogers Trough Trailhead

General Information
This passage provides a linkage from the Alamo Canyon and Picketpost Mountain area south of Highway 60, to the southern boundary of the Superstition Wilderness. Signing consists of 4" x 4" wood posts with the Arizona Trail "brand."
Location: West of Superior on the Tonto National Forest
Length: approximately 18 miles
Difficulty Rating: Moderate
Recommended Seasons of Use: Fall, Winter, Spring

Access:
Turn south on Forest Road (FR) 231 from Highway 60 just east of milepost #221, which is 5 miles west of Superior. Progress past a corral and windmill until you reach a "T" intersection. Turn left (east) onto an old asphalt road and continue approximately .6 miles to the trailhead, which will be on the right. These roads are suitable for horse trailers. To reach the northern access, Rogers Trough Trailhead is accessed (see Tonto National Forest map) by taking FR 357 from Highway 60 (Queen Valley exit), turning left and traveling on FR 172 (Hewitt Canyon Road), and progressing via Forest Road #172A to the trailhead. FR 172A may not be suitable for horse trailers.

Trail Route Description:
From the southern terminus, this trail progresses up a small ridgeline where there is evidence of a wildfire. Follow this ridgeline as it progresses west towards a drainage. Upon arrival at a major wash, turn north and follow the wash (and cairs) toward the highway and travel through the culvert under the highway. Shortly after passing through the culvert, the trail will leave the west side of the drainage and begin climbing a ridgeline. After traversing this ridgeline and enjoying the panoramic view, you will descend to Queen Creek where you will cross. Dense vegetation may hide the trail somewhat on both sides of the creek. After crossing, follow a fence line (which requires passing through a few gates - please leave gates as you find them). The area just north of Queen Creek is highlighted by a potential campsite, large shade trees, and remnants of structures. From this point, progress in a northeasterly direction, parallel a fenceline for a short distance, passes through another gate, and continue to a major road crossing (FR 357). You should see railroad tracks at this point, keep them to your left. Continue on a primitive road immediately south of the tracks. For the next seven miles, you will be on primitive roads that are FR 2398, FR 8 (which eventually crosses the RR tracks), and FR 650 respectively. Watch for the 4" x 4" wood posts with the Arizona Trail logo as you travel along these roads. As you are traveling north along FR 650, you will pass through the Happy Camp area. After passing a large corral on your right (east side of route), the road will enter a streambed (Whitford Canyon) and almost disappear for the next mile. After leaving the streambed, FR 650 begins climbing the east side of the canyon, At the top of the hill make a sharp left, leave FR 650 and proceed to a gate. This is where the Reavis Trail Canyon begins. Follow Reavis trail #580 which is located primarily in a streambed and watch for cairs along the streambanks. Continue along this trail as it eventually switchbacks up the southern slopes of Montana Mountain before reaching FR 650 again. Continue west on FR 650 to the Rogers Trough Trailhead.

NOTES: Elisha Reavis used part of this route in the 1890's to haul fruits and vegetables from his ranch (which is now within the Superstition Wilderness and also along the Arizona Trail) to Superior. This passage features beautiful Sonoran desert, panoramic views, various life zones, and streambed riparian habitat. All water along this passage should be treated prior to drinking. Water can be found seasonally in many of the drainages. All trail users are encouraged to use leave-no-trace backcountry techniques. Information on leave-no-trace techniques is available by calling 1-800-332-4100.

Resources
Maps: Superstition Wilderness Map - Tonto National Forest; Tonto National Forest map; Picketpost Mountain and Iron Mountain U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangles

For more information, contact:
Globe Ranger District, Tonto National Forest, Rt. 1, Box 33, Globe, AZ 85501, (520) 425-7189.
Canelo Hills Passage
Parker Canyon Lake to Patagonia

Fort Huachuca Military Reservation
West Gate

Roadside Wall

Canelo Canyon

Canelo Plateau

Huachuca Mountains Passage

Bear Track

Canelo Passage

Parker Canyon Lake

Sunnyside

FR 48

Lookout Ridge
5447

Canelo Pass

FR 58

Ashbum Mountain

FR 72

North Saddle Mtn

Copper Mountain

To Santa Rita Mtns Passage

Patagonia

To Interstate 10

Trail Profile
Why Pump Water with Photovoltaics?

- Photovoltaic power systems can operate in remote areas where power lines are nonexistent or expensive to install and maintain.
- PV is cost competitive with other remote methods of pumping water such as windmills and engine generators.
- PV requires less maintenance than windmills and generators.
- PV produces the most water on sunny, hot days when livestock need it the most.
- PV is easy to install and can be made portable to use at more than one well site.
- PV relies only on the sun for power so there’s no fuel to transport or fumes or exhausts emitted.
- PV is quiet and reliable.

When Does PV Cost Less Than a Utility Line?

To determine when PV costs less, four factors must be considered.

1. The distance of the well from existing electrical service lines.
2. The amount of water required.
3. How far, both vertically and horizontally, the water needs to be pumped.
4. How much sunlight the region receives.

If you would like a cost estimate for a PV pumping system, call your local PV dealer.

For More Information

If you would like more information regarding PV pumping systems contact: Sandia National Laboratories, PV Design Assistance Center (505) 844-3698 or your state energy office.
A New Way to Water Livestock

When a reliable water source is needed a long distance from the electric utility line, solar electricity, or photovoltaics (PV), is an option more and more people are looking to for cost-effective power.

Ranchers are beginning to water their cattle with PV-powered pumping systems because in some cases it is not only the least-cost solution but because it is also the most convenient. New grazing techniques for better range management require more frequent rotations of livestock on smaller sections of land and also require livestock to be fenced away from stream beds. These methods require more sources of water and a way to deliver water from fenced streams. Since rangelands are often located far from the electric grid, PV is often the best option for livestock water pumping.

PV is also a non-obtrusive power source for pumping water in environmentally-sensitive areas such as state and national parks and grasslands. PV is even being used to pump water for wildlife.

Because electric utilities are recognizing the benefits of pumping water with PV systems, several have started leasing them as an alternative customer service.

“PV applications offer us two advantages; we can avoid rebuilding line taken out by storms, and we can offer service to areas not previously served.”

Jim Zabukover, General Manager
K.C. Electric Association

What Exactly is a PV Pumping System?

1. PV Modules
   PV modules convert light energy from the sun into electricity. Typically, two to 20 modules that provide 100 to 1000 watts of power are used in each pumping system. The power needed depends on the water requirement and the pumping head (the vertical distance the water is lifted).

2. Pump
   There are two types of pumps commonly used for livestock water pumping: submersible centrifugal and submersible diaphragm pumps. *Centrifugal pumps* are generally low maintenance pumps and are used for low to high water requirements with pumping heads of up to 400 feet. A typical centrifugal system that pumps 2000 gallons per day from 100 feet costs approximately $6,500. *Diaphragm pumps* are positive displacement pumps and require more maintenance than centrifugal pumps. Diaphragm pumps are used for low water requirements (1,000 GPD and less) and heads of up to 200 feet. A typical diaphragm system that pumps 800 gallons per day from 50 feet costs approximately $1,800.

3. Pump Controller
   Some pumps require a pump controller to protect their motors and to run more efficiently. Pump manufacturers will specify if a controller is required.

4. Mounting Hardware
   Mounting hardware is the framework that holds the separate PV modules together and the system off the ground.

5. Tracker (optional)
   A tracker is another mounting option. It increases the energy production of PV modules by pivoting the modules toward the sun throughout the day.
Arizona Trail
Long Distance Trail User
Resupply - Stopover Information

For the long distance trail user, very few amenities exist along the Arizona Trail. The amenities that do exist are separated by great distances. These information sheets are designed to provide basic information on necessary amenities that long-distance trail users will need as they pass near the various communities along the Trail. Trail users should also plan on caching food, water, and supplies at various locations prior to their journey.

PINE & VICINITY

To Strawberry
Pine Post Office
Bank □ Zip Code: 85544
Medical Center
Fire Station □ □ Laundermat
Hardscrabble Road

Town of Pine
Cafe □ Tack & Feed Supply
Market □ Public Telephone

Pine-Strawberry Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 196
Pine, AZ 85544
(520) 476-3547

Highline Trail #31

ARIZONA TRAIL continues to Geronimo & Washington Park Trailheads

NEXT COMMUNITY WITH AMENITIES:
Clint's Well - approx. 35 miles (not adjacent to Trail)

Tonto National Forest
Payson Ranger District

ARIZONA TRAIL continues to Oak Spring, Walnut Spring, & Hardscrabble Mesa

NEXT COMMUNITY WITH AMENITIES:
Roosevelt - approx. 101 miles

Potential future linkage to Tonto Natural Bridge State Park

To Payson
Adoption of Goals & Objectives of Arizona Trail by State Parks Board

Staff Report
January 26 & 27, 1989

Adoption of Goals & Objectives of the Arizona Trail

Background
In 1985, the Arizona Hiking & Equestrian Trails Committee (AHETC) accepted the charge to plan and coordinate the development of the Arizona Trail. The Trail is over 700 miles long and traverses the state from the Arizona-Mexican border to the Arizona-Utah border. Significant progress has been made regarding trail development: a trail segment on the Kaibab National Forest has been dedicated, all agencies affected by the trail have been contacted, and volunteer stewards have been identified for most trail segments.

The Forest Service greatly expanded its role in Arizona Trail development in 1988 by funding an Arizona Trail Coordinator. The coordinator has been responsible for developing goals and objectives for the Trail and integrating them into forest management plans. These goals and objectives are as follows:

1. The route is to be planned with the overall goal of the Arizona Trail in mind, that the Trail will eventual be a continuous north-south, non-motorized pathway across the State.
2. To the greatest extent possible, the route will:
   A. Provide for primitive recreational experiences.
   B. Utilize public lands to ensure access.
   C. Use existing trails, where use of the trails as part of the Arizona Trail does not cause substantial negative impacts.
   D. Allow day-long, weekend, or week-long travel segments.
   E. Conform to agency trail standards.
   F. Accommodate hikers, equestrians, cross-country skiers, and backcountry bicyclists where physically possible, environmentally sound, and management permits.
   G. Provide representation of all the various life zones, geologic features, native vegetation, wildlife, Wilderness, and cultural resources of Arizona.
3. Existing and proposed routes will be identified and incorporated into the planning process, land management plans, resource area plans, etc.
4. When the route is not suitable for one or more user groups, alternate routes for these groups will be considered.
5. As much as possible, trail and trailhead construction, reconstruction, signing, and maintenance will be accomplished through agency cooperation, use of volunteers, and other partnerships.

Current Status
The Arizona Hiking & Equestrian Trails Committee reviewed the goals & objectives of the Arizona Trail and on November 4, 1988 the AHETC adopted them with the recommendation that they be considered for adoption by the Board. AHETC believes that adoption of these goals and objectives will facilitate coordination between State Parks, the Forest Service, and other agencies involved in the planning, development, funding, and volunteer efforts associated with the Trail.

Staff Recommendation
The staff recommends that the Arizona Parks board adopt the goals and objectives of the Arizona Trail as described above.
Additional Resources

Long Distance Trails Organizations

Appalachian Trail Conference
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 535-6068

Arizona Trail Association
P.O. Box 36736
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Bay Area Ridge Trail Council
311 California Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94104

The Colorado Trail Foundation
548 Pine Song Trail
Golden, CO 80401

Continental Divide Trail Society
P.O. Box 3002
Bethesda, MD 20814

Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation
P.O. Box 423
Pewaukee, WI 53072-0423
(414) 691-2776

North Country Trail Association
P.O. Box 311
White Cloud, MI 49349
(616) 689-1912

Pacific Crest Trail Association
1350 Castle Rock Road
Walnut Creek, CA 94598
(510) 937-7661

Land Trusts

Arizona Open Land Trust
300 E. University, Suite 216
Tucson, AZ 85705

Grand Canyon Trust
Route 4, Box 718
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(602) 774-7488

Land Trust Alliance
900 17th Street, NW, Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 785-1410
The Nature Conservancy
1815 N. Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22206
(703) 820-4940

300 E. University Blvd., Suite 230
Tucson, AZ 85705
(602) 622-3861

Trust for Appalachian Trail Lands
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 535-6068

Trust for Public Land
116 New Montgomery Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 495-4014
Notice of Non-Discrimination

Arizona State Parks is an Equal Opportunity Employer and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or handicap. For more information or to file a complaint regarding discrimination, contact:

Department of Interior
Office of Equal Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20240

or

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007