

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bryan Martyn
Executive Director



Board Members

Alan Everett, Sedona, *Chair*
Walter D. Armer, Jr., Vail
Mark Brnovich, Phoenix
R. J. Cardin, Phoenix
Kay Daggett, Sierra Vista
Larry Landry, Phoenix
Vanessa Hickman,
State Land Commissioner

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD

Notice is hereby given to Members of the Arizona State Parks Board (Board) and the general public that there will be a General Parks Board meeting, to begin on **Wednesday, May 21, 2014 at 10:00 AM** pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02 and A.R.S. § 41-511.01 *et. seq.* at the Arizona State Parks offices located at 1300 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ. Board Members may appear telephonically.

The Board may elect to hold an Executive Session for any agenda item at any time during the meeting to discuss or consult with its legal counsel for legal advice on matters listed on this agenda pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03 (A) (3). Items on the Agenda may be discussed out of order, unless they have been specifically noted to be set for a time certain. Public comment will be taken.

The Board will discuss and may take action on the following matters:

AGENDA

(Agenda items may be taken in any order unless set for a time certain)

A. CALL TO ORDER – Roll Call

B. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

C. INTRODUCTIONS OF BOARD MEMBERS AND AGENCY STAFF – Board Statement - “As Board members we are gathered today to be the stewards and voice of Arizona State Parks and its Mission Statement to manage and conserve Arizona’s natural, cultural and recreational resources for the benefit of the people, both in our parks and through our partners.”

D. CALL TO THE PUBLIC – Those wishing to address the Board must register at the door and be recognized by the Chair. Presentation time may be limited to three minutes at the discretion of the Chair; the Chair may limit a presentation to one person per organization. The Board may direct staff to study or reschedule any matter for a future meeting.

E. DIRECTOR’S SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS – The Executive Director will provide a report on current issues and events affecting Arizona State Parks. A list



of items to be discussed under this agenda item will be posted on the State Parks website (AZStateParks.com) 24 hours in advance of the Parks Board meeting.

F. BOARD ACTION ITEMS

- 1. Approve Minutes of April 16, 2014 Arizona State Parks Board Meeting**
- 2. Consider Funding January 2014 Statewide OHV Program Motorized Grants** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the three statewide Off-Highway Vehicle program motorized grant projects totaling \$724,902 from the state Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund and the federal Recreational Trails Program.
- 3. Consider Funding January 2014 Non-Motorized RTP Grants** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the use of \$434,360 in funds from the federal Recreational Trails Program for the top ten highest scoring projects submitted. Additionally, staff recommends that the Board approve the next three highest scoring projects, should additional funding become available.
- 4. Consider Increasing the Grant Award for the Coconino Trail Riders OHV Project Number 551304** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the request to increase the grant award from the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund by \$13,239 for the purchase of ice chests, tables, tools, safety shirts and nutritional items for volunteers.
- 5. Consider Submission of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Request for the Funding of Project Number 04-00742** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the submission of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant application to fund two restrooms and two restroom/shower buildings at Lake Havasu State Park.
- 6. Consider Approval of the 2014 State Historic Preservation Plan Update** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the 2014 State Historic Preservation Plan Update as reviewed and approved by the National Park Service as required to qualify for continued funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund.
- 7. Consider Approval of the State Historic Preservation Work Program Task List** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the 2014 State Historic Preservation annual Work Program Task List for 2014-2015. SHPO uses this guide in making expenditure decisions from the FY 2015 Agency budget and is also forwarded to the National Park Service.



8. **Consider Recommending Implementation of the San Rafael State Natural Area Management Framework** – Staff recommends that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the implementation and use of the San Rafael State Natural Area Management Framework presented to the Board at the April 16, 2014 meeting beginning immediately. This is intended for the Arizona State Parks staff to weigh land use proposals, aligning and considering the important natural and cultural resource values associated with the area.

G. DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Revenue Forecast by Major Fund and Park Visitation Update
2. Legislative Update will include but is not limited to the following bills for discussion and may take action: HB 2038, HB 2149, HB 2178, HB 2403, SB 1326 and SB 1328.
3. Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Committee Status Update
4. State Parks Operations Status Update

H. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING AND CALL FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

1. The next Arizona State Parks Board Meeting will be held on **WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2014 at 10:00 AM at Tonto Natural Bridge State Park.**
2. Board members may wish to discuss issues of interest to Arizona State Parks and request staff to place specific items on future Board meeting agendas.

I. ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Arizona State Parks does not discriminate on the basis of a disability regarding admission to public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the acting ADA Coordinator, Nicole Armstrong-Best, (602) 542-7152; or TTY (602) 542-4174. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.


Bryan Martyn, Executive Director

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-2



Title: Consider Funding January 2014 Statewide OHV Program Motorized Grants
Staff Lead: Kent Ennis, Deputy Director
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move to approve funding for three Statewide OHV Program motorized grant projects requesting \$724,902, consistent with the OHVAG and AORCC recommendations identified in Attachment B. Staff may determine the portion of funding to be allocated for each project from the state Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund and the federal Recreational Trails Program, and authorize the Executive Director, or his designee, to execute the appropriate agreements.

Status to Date:

On January 13, 2014 grant staff announced the availability of grant funds for motorized projects based on the January FY 2014 Statewide OHV Program Project Funding Grant Application Manual. A grant workshop was hosted on January 28, 2014 to assist potential applicants. Potential applicants were required to discuss their project proposal with the Statewide OHV Program Coordinator by February 7 and provide cost estimate sheets to the Grants Coordinator by February 12. Three eligible applications were received requesting \$744,202 in grant funds by the February 28, 2014 deadline. (See *Attachment A, FY 2014 Statewide OHV Program Certified Grant Application Forms.*)

Approximately \$2 million is available from the OHV Recreation Fund and up to \$550,000 from the motorized portion of the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) to fund these projects. A schedule of grant cycles has been established that provides for two regularly scheduled grant cycles to occur each year. The next grant cycle will be announced in July 2014 with applications due by September 10, 2014.

On March 18, 2014 a grant review team consisting of two Arizona State Parks grant staff, the Statewide OHV Program Coordinator, and an alternate member of the Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group (OHVAG) reviewed and scored the three applications. Staff has provided the results of that review. (See *Attachment B, January 2014 OHV Grant Project Review Team Scoring.*)

The Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AORCC) reviewed the staff recommendations at their April 17, 2014 meeting and concurred unanimously that Tonto NF, Mesa Ranger District and Apache-Sitgreaves NF projects should be funded as requested and the BLM-Safford Field Office project should be funded with the removal of the requested UTV (\$19,300). The BLM-Safford Field Office did not provide evidence of a comprehensive monitoring program that supported use of the UTV. Total recommended funding is \$724,902.

At their April 18, 2014 meeting the OHVAG unanimously approved funding the three projects for \$724,902 with the following stipulations:

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-2

- The Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest should be encouraged to substitute metal pipe rail fence in place of the proposed wood fencing on the Springerville Ranger District to increase durability and resist vandalism.
- When Statewide OHV Program funds are used to hire staff to monitor OHV activities and perform OHV maintenance, the project sponsor must provide assurance that non-OHV related activities will not be included in the daily routine and the project sponsor must provide, as part of the quarterly report, an accounting of the number of contacts made and citations issued.

NOTE: Staff requests the ability to determine the portion of funds to be awarded for each project from the state Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund and the federal Recreational Trails Program to fully expend the available funds. The OHV and RTP funding recommendation portions in Attachment B may be adjusted to meet RTP obligation authority limitations. Total grant amount will not change.

Time Frame:

Projects must meet SHPO/Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. Grant staff will work with each grant recipient to get a project agreement signed as soon as possible. RTP project funding is available after July 1, 2014.

Project sponsors who are approved for funding will be notified and the required cultural clearance documents must be provided within 30 days of that notification. Project sponsors who will be receiving federal Recreational Trails Program funding will also be notified that environmental documentation that meets National Environmental Policy Act requirements must be provided within 90 days.

Meeting these deadlines will insure that a project agreement can be executed within six months (180 days) after State Parks Board funding approval. A project may be canceled if for any reason a project agreement cannot be executed within 180 days of funding approval.

Staff and Financial Resources:

Grants staff is responsible for soliciting grant projects and administering the awarded grants. Grants staff requests that the Parks Board allow them to determine the amount of awarded funds provided from each of the funding sources based on the ability of the project sponsor to meet NEPA requirements and the need to fully use the obligation authority allocated by ADOT for the RTP funds.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Partnerships Goal – To build lasting public and private partnerships to promote local economies, good neighbors, recreation, conservation, tourism and establish sustainable funding for the agency.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

On September 20, 2012 the Parks Board approved the evaluation tool and criteria to be used to evaluate motorized grant applications. This culminated a process wherein both the Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group (OHVAG) and AORCC provided input on the issues that were important in selecting projects to be funded.

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report
Agenda Item #: F-2

At their January 15, 2014 meeting the Parks Board awarded \$322,500 from the OHV Recreation Fund to two projects.

Attachments:

Attachment A – FY 2014 Statewide OHV Program Certified Grant Application Forms

Attachment B – January 2014 OHV Grant Project Review Team Scoring

FY 2014 STATEWIDE OHV PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor: Mesa Ranger District Tonto National Forest	4. Third Party:
2. Project Sponsor Address 5140 E. Ingram St. Mesa, AZ 85205	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name Patricia (Patty) Bean Title Partnership Liaison Telephone 480-610-3341 E-mail: patriciadbean@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Mesa Ranger District OHV Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	8. Congressional District # 1, 5	9. AZ Legislative District # 23,4,6	10. County Maricopa, Pinal
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11. Brief Description of Project

The Tonto National Forest covers nearly three million acres (2,964,676) in central Arizona, is the fifth largest national forest, and boasts over 2,000 miles of unpaved routes for the off-highway vehicle enthusiast. The Tonto National Forest is THE MOST heavily used national forest for motorized recreation, with nearly a million visitors using OHVs on the Forest annually (English et al., 2004). Unmanaged recreation is one of the top four threats to health of the nation's forests, according to former Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth.

The Forest Service in partnership with the Boy Scouts of American and Tonto Recreation Alliance (TRAL), Adopt-A-Road, and Off-Highway Vehicle Ambassadors (OHVA), and other volunteer groups recognize the need to get OHV related projects done on the ground and to educate land visitors about the importance of responsible recreation and stewardship.

The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate and make improvements to areas of the Mesa Ranger District that are primarily used for OHV recreation. Working with the Mesa District's Eagle Scout Volunteer program, approximately 30 acres of highly impacted land will be restored to a natural state by planting cactus and other native plants. Approximately 5 miles of pipe-rail and barbed wire fence and boulders will be used to exclude OHV impacts to wildlife habitat for species including but not limited to the Sonoran Desert Tortoise, the Gila Monster, and management indicator species including but not limited to the Black Throated Sparrow and Brown Towhee.

In addition these actions will help reduce impacts of OHV traffic to the Salt, Gila and Verde watersheds and associated soil systems.

This grant proposal will utilize contracted work as well as the Mesa Ranger District staff, volunteers, and materials to implement the on-the-ground projects listed below. This grant will support dedicated staff to getting projects done over a two-year period. This focused effort will allow for progress both on the ground and the continued development, protection and management OHV use areas. The benefit of these projects is that lasting programs and mechanisms will be in place long after the grant period ends.

Direct Grant Project Products:

- **Mitigation/Restore Areas Surrounding Roads and Trails:** Approximately 4 miles of fencing will be used to exclude OHV impacts to wildlife habitat for species including but not limited to the Sonoran Desert Tortoise, the Gila Monster, and management indicator species including but not limited to the Black Throated Sparrow and Brown Towhee.
The fencing will include 2.25 miles of pipe-rail fence interspersed with strategically placed barbed wire fence (0.5 miles) and boulders (1 mile). Quotes are included with the estimated costs sheets.
- **OHV Route Maintenance:** Working through cooperative agreements with Tonto Recreational Alliance, Mesa Ranger District staff will locate and identify major sections of needed drainage and erosion work on 25 miles of OHV roads and trails. They will remove litter and any foreign items from the road; and conduct light vegetation maintenance including pruning brush and lopping low-hanging branches on sides of the roads.
- **Increase On-The-Ground Presence** Create and implement an pilot OHV Ranger Patrol program. Utilizing skilled seasonal rangers (FPOs), the Mesa District will implement an active patrol program to provide a daily presence in high OHV use areas in the Sycamore, Mesquite, Hewitt, and Rolls area. The patrols will actively patrol the areas to engage and educate OHV users as to the intended use and ethics of designated OHV areas. In addition, the rangers will work with volunteer groups to disguise unauthorized routes with down wood, vegetation and rocks, mitigate use impacts as they occur and before they can grow in size. When warranted the rangers will have the authority (Forest Protection Officer) to issue citations for illegal use violations impacting the off trail areas. Rangers will actively maintain and repair the newly installed fence and kiosks as well as work with TRAL volunteers with signing and educational activities. Rangers will receive training on: Interpretive skills, endangered species, invasive weeds identification and mitigation, laws and ethics of Forest use, and OHV use.
- **Install Route Signs:** Working through cooperative agreements with Tonto Recreational Alliance (TRAL) Mesa Ranger District OHV rangers and staff install directional route markers on 25 miles of designated routes.
- **Provide Trail and Route Information:** Install 3 kiosks with destination or map signs on designated routes. Attend a minimum of 6 educational events over two years, with two each at the Mesquite, Sycamore and Rolls staging areas to provide information promoting responsible riding and distribution of maps.

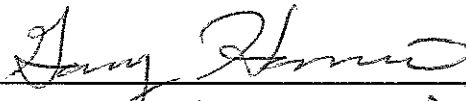
Indirect Grant Products:

- Promote Coordinated Volunteerism and Multi-Organization Cooperation.
- Establish systems inside the Mesa for establishing a pilot OHV ranger corp.
- Put in place the mechanisms that make help to limit and repair and rehabilitate off trail damage.
- Create a District program that ingrains Mesa staff working with seasonal Forest Service employees and volunteers to actively engage and educate the OHV users as a standard business practice.
- Put in place more advanced systems that organize, schedule, track and monitor success of projects.

12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (73%)	Match Amount* (27%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$369,740	\$134,668	\$504,408

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent

Date

2/26/14

Typed Name and Title:

Gary Hanna

District Ranger

JANUARY FY 2014 STATEWIDE OHV PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	4. Third Party N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address PO Box 640, 30 S Chiricahua Dr. Springerville, AZ 85938	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: Meckenzie Helmandollar-Powell Title: Black Mesa District Recreation Staff Telephone: (928) 535-7300 Fax: (928) 535-5972 E-mail: mhelmandollarpowell@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title 2014 A-S Forest-wide OHV Maintenance & Renovation	8. Congressional District #1	9. AZ Legislative Districts #5, #7	10. Counties Greenlee, Apache, Navaho, Coconino
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11. Brief Description of Project

Under a coordinated forest-wide project, funding is requested for a range of OHV trail projects based on several eligible criteria. There will be Routine Maintenance of designated OHV trails on Black Mesa, the Timberline Trail, and the Saffel Canyon Trails. We would Mitigate and Restore Damage at Lewis Canyon Campground and Williams Valley Recreation Area. Funding for On The Ground Presence would provide 2 ATV FPO patrols on the Sitgreaves side, and a shared FPO for Alpine and Springerville Districts. Informational Signage would be provided for Black Mesa Trails. We would Develop Support facilities, providing snow removal from snowmobile access at Williams Valley, Sunrise, and Railroad Grade Trailheads, maintenance work at the Saffel Canyon OHV trailhead and maintaining the vault toilets at OHV staging areas on Black Mesa Ranger District.

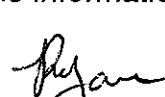
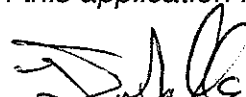
12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (94.805%)	Match Amount (5.195%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$335,959.16	\$18,410.00	\$354,369.16

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent



 Acting For

Date 02/26/2014

Typed Name and Title: James E. Zornes, Apache-Sitgreaves N.F.s Forest Supervisor

JANUARY FY 2014 STATEWIDE OHV PROGRAM

CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Safford Field Office	4. Third Party N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address 711 S 14 th Safford AZ 85546	5. Third Party Address N/A
3. Project Contact: Name Jon Ziegler Title Acting Outdoor Recreation Planner Telephone 928-348-4543 Fax 928-348-4507 E-mail jziegler@blm.gov	6. Third Party Contact: N/A Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 14	10. County Graham
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11. Brief Description of Project

The project is to improve the Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area with new campfire rings at designated site facilities. Install solar lights at restroom facilities to help safely identify facilities at night for visitors. Project will also install stand-alone cooking grills to better accommodate the OHV enthusiast. Because the OHV destination of Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area is an enclosed area of approximately 2000 acres we also need a UTV to help patrol the entire unit of Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area for our law enforcement personnel. This will help patrol the Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area and help enforce the laws and regulations of the area. By having a UTV this will also ensure visitor safety.

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (84%)	Match Amount (16%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$34,518.00	\$6,798.00	\$41,316.00

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent  **Date** 2/27/14

Typed Name and Title: Tom Schnell Assistant Field Manager

January 2014 RTP Grants Scoring and Recommendation

PROJECT APPLICATIONS			MOTORIZED TRAILS PLAN PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS												Total Base Points Available	BONUS CATEGORIES									Total Bonus Points Available	TOTAL ALL Points Available	REQUESTED FUNDS	OHV PROGRAM MATCH REQUIREMENT		Project Sponsor Matching Funds	Total OHV Recommended Funding	Total RTP Recommended Funding	Total Proposed Project Costs	OHV Funding Balance Available	RTP Funding Balance Available	AORCC / OHVAG		STAFF		
Project Sponsor	Project Title	Project Description	First Level Priority Components				Second Level Priority Components				Third Level Priority Components					BONUS 1	BONUS 2	BONUS 3	BONUS 4	BONUS 5	BONUS 6	BONUS 7	BONUS 8	BONUS 9				NO MATCH REQUIRED FOR AMOUNT UP TO \$300,000	50% MATCH FOR AMOUNT FROM \$300,001 TO \$500,000					Recommended Funding	Do Not Recommend Funding	Justification	Contact Person	Date Rec Concur		
			A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D																										
			Protect Access to Trails/Acquire Land for Public Access	Maintain & Renovate Existing Trails & Routes	Mitigate & Restore Damage to Areas Surrounding Trails, Routes & Areas	Establish & Designate Motorized Trails, Routes & Areas	Increase On-the-Ground Management Presence & Law Enforcement	Provide & Install Trail/Route Signs	Provide Maps & Trail Route Information	Provide Educational Programs	Develop Support Facilities	Promote Coordinated Volunteerism	Promote Comprehensive Planning & Interagency Coordination	Dust Abatement																										
Points Available:			12	12	12	12	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	73															
A-S NF	Forest Wide OHV Maintenance / Renovations Project	Project includes: (1) routine maintenance of designated trails on Black Mesa, the Timberline Trail, and the Saffel Canyon Trail; (2) mitigation of damage and restoration at Lewis Canyon Campground and the Williams Bailey Recreation Area; (3) provide three seasonal employees for monitoring patrols on Black Mesa, Springerville, and Alpine districts; (4) provide snow removal at Williams Valley, Sunrise, and Railroad Grade trailheads; (5) maintenance at Saffel Canyon trailhead; (6) maintenance of vault toilets at OHV staging areas on the Black Mesa RD.	0	12	12	0	8	8	8	0	5	0	0	0	53	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	20	73	\$39,944	\$300,000	\$39,944	\$19,975	\$77,944	\$262,000	\$359,919	\$1,660,056	\$288,000			Need sign plan w/ types & locations. Need kiosk design plan/locations. Need brochure design. Need map layout. 5/17/14 - AORCC concurred with review team funding recommendation. 5/18/14 - OHVAG concurred with review team funding recommendation and further recommended: The Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest should be encouraged to substitute metal pipe rail fence in place of the proposed wood fencing on the Springerville Ranger District to increase durability and resist vandalism. When Statewide OHV Program funds are used to hire staff to monitor OHV activities and perform OHV maintenance the project sponsor must provide assurance that non-OHV related activities will not be included in the daily routine and the project sponsor must provide as part of the quarterly report an accounting of the number of contacts made and citations		
Mesa RD	Mesa RD OHV Rehabilitation / Improvements Project	Project work includes: (1) rehabilitation of 30 acres of sensitive habitat by planting cactus and native plants and restricting access to the area using pipe rail and barbed wire fence and boulders; (2) provide two seasonal rangers for monitoring patrol; (3) install route markers on 25 miles of designated routes; (4) install three kiosks; (5) print and provide trail system maps; (6) develop four staging areas	0	0	12	0	8	8	8	8	5	5	0	0	54	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	25	79	\$369,740	\$300,000	\$69,740	\$134,218	\$96,885	\$282,855	\$503,958	\$1,290,316	\$5,145			Need clarification on length of fence to be installed. 5/17/14 - AORCC concurred with review team funding recommendation. 5/18/14 - OHVAG concurred with review team funding recommendation and further recommended: When Statewide OHV Program funds are used to hire staff to monitor OHV activities and perform OHV maintenance the project sponsor must provide assurance that non-OHV related activities will not be included in the daily routine and the project sponsor must provide as part of the quarterly report an accounting of the number of contacts made and citations issued.		
Safford FO	Hot Well Dunes OHV Improvements	Project will provide (5) campfire rings, (7) grills, solar lights at five restroom facilities, and a UTV for monitoring patrols.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	15	\$34,518			\$6,798	\$15,218	\$0	\$22,016	\$1,255,798	\$5,145			Need monitoring plan to recommend razor purchase. Monitoring plan was not provided, so UTV was removed from scope of project. 5/17/14 - AORCC concurred with review team funding recommendation. 5/18/14 - OHVAG concurred with review team funding recommendation.		
																										\$744,202			\$160,991	\$180,047	\$544,855	\$885,893	\$1,255,798	\$5,145						

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report
Agenda Item #: F-3



Title: Consider Funding January 2014 Non-Motorized RTP Grants
Staff Lead: Kent Ennis, Deputy Director
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move to approve funding in the amount of \$434,360 from the federal Recreational Trails Program for the top ten highest scoring projects identified on the attachment, and authorize the Executive Director, or his designee, to execute the appropriate agreements.

I move to approve funding from the federal Recreational Trails Program for the next three projects identified on Attachment B in the order of their score should funds become available, and authorize the Executive Director, or his designee, to execute the appropriate agreements.

Status to Date:

In 2012, staff developed a process for rating the project applications based on a quantitative analysis of the types of project activities being proposed. The project evaluation tool awards the most points to projects that accomplish the highest priority recommendations from the 2010 State Trails Plan. Based on input from the Arizona State Committee On Trails (ASCOT), bonus points are awarded to projects that are a part of the State Trails System as well as projects proposing at least ten percent in matching funds for the total project cost.

On January 13, 2014 staff announced the opportunity to apply for funding for non-motorized trail projects from the Recreational Trails Program (RTP). A grant workshop was hosted on January 28, 2014 to assist potential applicants. Potential applicants were required to discuss their project proposal with the grants staff by February 7 and provide cost estimate sheets by February 12. Applications were accepted through February 28, 2014. Thirteen applications were received requesting a total of \$560,589 and reviewed for compliance with program requirements including appropriate matching funds.

On March 24 a grant review team consisting of two Arizona State Parks grants staff, one member of the Arizona State Committee on Trails (ASCOT), and one staff member from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) scored the applications using the approved evaluation tool. The projects selected for funding must meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) per Federal Highway Administration review.

Staff recommends funding the top ten scoring projects requesting \$434,360 from the federal Recreational Trails Program with FY 2015 obligation authority available after July 1, 2014. Staff also requests authority to fund any of the remaining three projects in the order of their score, should additional funding become available.

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-3

The Non-Motorized Recreational Trails Program (RTP) Projects were presented to The Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AROCC) at their April 17, 2014 meeting. AORCC unanimously recommended funding the eligible projects. Director Martyn abstained from voting and did not declare conflict of interest since two State Parks projects were being considered.

Time Frame:

Projects must meet SHPO/Section 106 and NEPA requirements. Grant staff will work with each grant recipient to get a project agreement signed as soon as possible. RTP project funding is available after July 1, 2014.

Project sponsors who are approved for funding will be notified and the required cultural clearance documents must be provided within 30 days of that notification. Project sponsors who will be receiving federal RTP funding will also be notified that environmental documentation that meets NEPA requirements must be provided within 90 days.

Meeting these deadlines will insure that a project agreement can be executed within six months after State Parks Board funding approval. A project may be canceled if for any reason a project agreement cannot be executed within 180 days of funding approval.

Project sponsors will be notified when the NEPA is approved and funds are obligated. If a higher scoring project cannot meet the NEPA requirements in the approved timeframe, a lower scoring project that has met the NEPA requirements will be funded. Staff will work with all project sponsors to get their NEPA approved as soon as possible so they can be funded as soon after July 1, 2014 as possible.

Staff and Financial Resources:

Grants staff is responsible for soliciting grant projects and administering the awarded grants.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Partnerships Goal – To build lasting public and private partnerships to promote local economies, good neighbors, recreation, conservation, tourism and establish sustainable funding for the agency.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

On June 23, 2011, the Arizona State Parks Board approved a budget for the FY 2012 non-motorized trail program that included use of all available funds (not appropriated for other specific purposes).

The last non-motorized projects were awarded by the Parks Board on December 4, 2012.

Attachments:

Attachment A – January 2014 RTP Grant Project Proposals

Attachment B – January 2014 RTP Grants Scoring and Recommendation

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Coconino National Forest, Red Rock Ranger District	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address Coconino NF, Supervisor's Office 1824 S Thompson Street Flagstaff, AZ 86001	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: Jennifer Burns Title: Recreation Staff Officer Address: 8375 State Rte.179 PO Box 20429 Sedona, AZ 86351 Sedona, AZ 86341 Phone: 928-551-2559 Fax: 928-203-7539 E-mail: jmburns@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Red Rock Trail Enhancements	8. Congressional District <div style="text-align: center;"># 1</div>	9. AZ Legislative District <div style="text-align: center;">#01 and #06</div>	10. County Coconino and Yavapai
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11. Brief Description of Project

Project will accomplish three goals:

1. Complete heavy maintenance on at least 35 miles of National Forest trail in the most visited area around Sedona, Arizona.
2. Construct the Canyon of Fools Trail
3. Enhance, restore and renovate a high use trailhead and trail access area at Airport Saddle; a well-known trailhead and vista location in the heart of Sedona.

The trails in this project area receive over 700,000 users per year, drawn by spectacular red rock vistas, moderate climate and the extensive and well known trail system. These trails need heavy maintenance to restore eroded tread, and fix retaining walls and drainage features.

Planning for the half mile Canyon of Fools Trail was completed in Fall 2013. Volunteers and an ACE crew will complete trail construction in this scenic and archaeologically rich landscape.

Airport Saddle Trailhead needs a substantial "face-lift" to improve the recreation quality of this trail support facility; to improve visitor safety and mitigate damage to surrounding areas from off-trail travel, and to provide updated trail signs that orient users and encourage compliance with area

regulations.

Trail maintenance will be done by Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC). Airport Saddle area renovation will be done by American Conservation Experience (ACE) crews. Forest managers will provide specifications and oversight. Local volunteers will contribute to trail maintenance, restoration and sign installation. The City of Sedona will provide substantial match by paving and striping the trailhead parking lot.

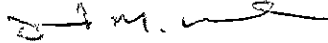
12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (33 %)	Match Amount* (67 %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$80000.00	\$162,747.00	\$242,747.00

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent  Date 2/25/14

Typed Name and Title: for M. Earl Stewart, Forest Supervisor

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Mohave County	4. Third Party none
2. Project Sponsor Address PO Box 7000 Kingman, AZ 86402	5. Third Party Address none
3. Project Contact: Name Shawn Blackburn Title Parks Administrator Telephone (928) 757-0915 Fax (928) 757-0916 E-mail Shawn.Blackburn@mohavecounty.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name none Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Dolan Springs Trail Improvements	8. Congressional District # 4	9. AZ Legislative District # 2	10. County Mohave
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11. Brief Description of Project

This project proposes to install a vault toilet, upgrade highway signage to include biking and equestrian use, update trail maps and brochures, install wayside benches, relocate an eroded portion of the trail and provide "Leave No Trace" educational materials for users of the Dolan Springs Trail located in northern Mohave County.

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (90%)	Match Amount* (10%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$28,574	\$4,848	\$33,422

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent



Date

1/31/14

Typed Name and Title: SHAWN BLACKBURN, PARKS ADMINISTRATOR

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Lakeside Ranger District, Apache-Sitgreaves NF	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address 2022 W. White Mountain Blvd. Lakeside, AZ 85929	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name Lorna McNeil-Cox Title Outdoor Recreation Planner Telephone (928) 368-2117 Fax (928) 368-6476 E-mail lmcneilcox@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title RTP 2014 White Mountain Trail System	8. Congressional District #1	9. AZ Legislative District #7	10. County Navajo
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11. Brief Description of Project

The White Mountain Trail System is over 200 miles of non-motorized trails open to hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers on the Lakeside Ranger District of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests. The trails are mostly linked together by connector trails and are a combination of single-tread and closed roads that are frequently crossed by both open and closed roads. To mitigate the potential for user confusion and disorientation, the trail system has been posted with reassurance marker signage every tenth of a mile and at all road and trail junctions for public safety.

Freezing, thawing, and sunlight damage to the plain reassurance markers has resulted in the need for new markers and installation. In addition, the trail markers of the White Mountain Trail System need updating to comply with current, nation-wide safety and continuity requirements of the Forest Service.

This proposal requests \$12,166.00 for signage to provide 10,000 White Mountain Trail System reassurance markers and 800 arrow markers (to alert users of an abrupt change of direction) to replace and maintain the reassurance markers of the White Mountain Trail System. The TRACKS organization will provide all of the non-federal volunteer labor needed to replace and install the new markers.

Funding in the amount of \$3,180.00 is also requested for repairing kiosks that display trails information.

The trails in the White Mountain Trail System are State Trail System Trails.

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (27%)	Match Amount* (73%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$15,346.00	\$41,140.00	\$56,486.00

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent  Date 2/19/14

Typed Name and Title: ^{for} Jim Zomes, Forest Supervisor

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor: Mesa Ranger District Tonto National Forest	4. Third Party: Arizona Trail Association
2. Project Sponsor Address 5140 E. Ingram St. Mesa, AZ 85205	5. Third Party Address PO Box 36736 Phoenix, AZ 85067-6736
3. Project Contact: Name Patricia (Patty) Bean Title: Partnership Liaison Telephone: 480-610-3341 E-mail: patriciadbean@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Shawn Redfield Title Trail Director Telephone 480 460 4241 E-mail traildirector@aztrail.org

Project Information

7. Project Title McFarland-Mt Peeley Post Sunflower Fire Rehabilitation Project	8. Congressional District # 4	9. AZ Legislative District # 23	10. County Maricopa
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11. Brief Description of Project

Renovate 4.6 miles of trail between McFarland Canyon and Mt Peeley TH. These trails suffer from decades of neglect exacerbated by severe post-fire erosion. When renovation is complete a portion of the AZT will be routed from the current poorly designed and eroded trail to this new route.

Replace trail signs burned in the 2012 Sunflower fire with trail name and mileage signs that also identify the new AZT route. Install sign boards at the two nearest trailhead kiosks--Mt Peeley and Bushnell Tanks--with route information, safety cautions, and appropriate trail etiquette/rules and reminders.

1.5 miles of FT 95 (Thicket Spring) and 2.8 miles of FT 86 (Cornucopia) are within the State Trail System. (http://azstateparks.com/trails/downloads/TRAILS_Statewide_Trails_09.pdf)

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (89.4%)	Match Amount* (10.6%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$47,054	\$5,541	\$52,645

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent  **Date** 2-13-14

Typed Name and Title: Gary Hanna, District Ranger, Mesa Ranger District

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Arizona State Parks	4. Third Party N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address 1300 West Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007	5. Third Party Address N/A
3. Project Contact: Name: Nicole Armstrong-Best Title: Connections Program Manager Telephone: 602.542.7152 Fax: 602.542.4180 E-mail: narmstrong@azstateparks.gov	6. Third Party Contact: N/A Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Trail Access Information Signage Project	8. Congressional District # All Congressional districts in Arizona	9. AZ Legislative District # All Legislative districts in Arizona	10. County All Arizona Counties
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11. Brief Description of Project

*Arizona State Parks (ASP) proposes to complete a project (Project), using **volunteer labor**, that will assess trail access information, as well as, furnish and install trail access information signage at 90 trailheads in 23 state parks. This information will **provide safety** and **level-of-difficulty information**, as well as, **comply with Federal-funding guidelines**: United States Access Board Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas (USABFGODA) Section 1017.10. These Federal guidelines are expected to become State guidelines in the future.*

*The USABFGODA Section 1017 **requires** all new or altered trails, on which Federal funding was spent, to **comply** with a variety of trail standards. And, Sub-Section 1017.10 refers to the requirements of providing trail access information on all Federally-funded outdoor-recreation facilities including **trailhead signs**.*

The Project will bring most Arizona State Parks trails into compliance with Section 10.17.10 of the USABFGODA. Additionally, ASP has been planning to provide trail access information signage for several years, for safety and recreational purposes, however, severe budget cuts were enacted in the Arizona State Parks agency in 2011 and prevented this from happening.

All 90 trails on this plan are owned and operated by the Arizona State Parks Agency, and are on the Arizona State Trails system, as indicated in the Attachment A:

12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (40%)	Match Amount* (60 %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$ 13,545	\$15,339	\$ 28,884

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent Kent T. Ennis Date February 28, 2014

Typed Name and Title: Kent Ennis, Deputy Director of Operations, Arizona State Parks

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Alpine Ranger District, A.S.N.F	4. Third Party – N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address PO Box 469 Alpine, AZ 85920	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Eric Flood District Recreation Staff Officer Telephone: 928-339-5050 Fax: (928) 339-2366 E-mail: eflood@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Blue Mountain Trails Restoration Project 2014	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 5	10. County Greenlee
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11. Brief Description of Project

As part of a coordinated multi-district strategy, a trail crew of temporary employees will work to restore and maintain trails affected by the Wallow Fire of 2011. The project area consists of interconnected trails in the area of Blue Mountain and KP Canyon, consisting of State Trail System trails McKittrick Trail # 72, Blue Lookout Trail #71, Blue Lookout Connector # 321, KP Trail # 70, and North Fork KP Trail # 93. Work includes installation and repair of drainage structures, restoration of the trail through severely damaged areas, remarking by use of blazes and trail signs, removal of fallen trees and clearing of flood-deposited debris. Additionally, a new trailhead kiosk will be installed to replace one damaged by the Wallow Fire, and an interpretive panel with trail and/or primitive area information will be installed at Blue Lookout trailhead that accesses the area.

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (80.205 %)	Match Amount* (19.795%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
32,807.56 33,807.56	\$9,344.00	\$42,151.56

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification

(This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent *Rick Davalos* **Date** *2/26/2014*

Typed Name and Title: Rick Davalos, Alpine District Ranger

*KMU
3/22/14
please
see cost sheet*

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (Black Mesa Ranger District)	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address P.O. Box 968 Overgaard, AZ 85933	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: Meckenzie Helmandollar Title: District Recreation Staff Officer Telephone: (928) 535-7305 Fax: E-mail: mhelmandollarpowell@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Trail Maintenance & Improvement Projects on Black Mesa Ranger District, A-SNF	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 6	10. County Coconino and Navajo
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11. Brief Description of Project

This proposal contains two trails projects in the same area. The first project will conduct essential maintenance on 5.94 miles of the Rim Lakes Vista (#622) and Meadow (#505) Trails (4.34 miles and 1.60 miles respectively). The Rim Lakes Vista and Meadow Trails are two designated hike, bike, and wheelchair accessible, asphalted trails within the Rim Lakes Recreation Area. Routine maintenance of the designated system trails will be accomplished by application of an emulsion sealant (referred to as "fog sealant") on the asphalt surface and flush-fill application in the cracks. The sealant application is necessary to extend the life of the asphalt and maintain the integrity of the accessible surface. Application of the fog seal is recommended every three years, however fog seal on these trails has not been completed in nine years due to lack of funding. The second project will be construction of a trailside rest area/accessible turn-around on the Meadow Trail (#505). The trailside rest area will be constructed at the top of an incline that is at the maximum allowable "running slope" (12% for 10 feet) as described in the 2013 Forest Service Trail Accessibility Guidelines (FSTAG). The trailside rest area will add 239 feet (0.05 miles) of trail in the form of an asphalted loop near the top of the incline. This project will include requests for installation of trail signs and an informational kiosk.

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

The Rim Lakes Vista and Meadow Trails are not in the State Trail System, however they both connect to the Arizona Trail via the Highline Trail on the Payson Ranger District, Tonto National Forest.

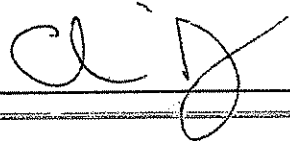
12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (76.4 %)	Match Amount* (23.6 %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$ 52,400.00	\$ 16,156.00	\$ 68,556

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent



Date FEB 28, 2014

Typed Name and Title: Christopher J. James, Black Mesa District Ranger

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Nogales Ranger District, Coronado National Forest	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address 303 Old Tucson Road Nogales, AZ 85621	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: John Titre Title: Recreation Staff Officer Telephone: 520 761 6000 Fax E-mail	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Florida / Crest Trail Project	8. Congressional District # 3	9. AZ Legislative District # 2	10. County Santa Cruz
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11. Brief Description of Project

The primary purpose of the project is to maintain and renovate approximately 8.2 miles of existing trail. The Trails included are TR144, Crest Trail, and TR145, Florida Canyon Trail. These trails are located in the Mt. Wrightson Wilderness Area and are a part of a complex that provides hiking and equestrian recreation opportunities in the upper elevations of the Mount Wrightson Wilderness. They connect the Florida Work Center with the system of trails originating out of Madera Canyon and the east side of the Santa Rita Mountains.

The Florida Fire burned through the area in 2005. As a result, the trails have suffered a number of fallen trees and brushy re-vegetation in the ensuing years. This has limited their use primarily to foot traffic. This has resulted in decreased monitoring and a gradual deterioration of the tread in numerous places. Equestrian use has been severely limited by the trail conditions. Both of these trails are very desirable for equestrians. This project is designed to correct these conditions and make them more usable for all segments of recreation.

The specific work to be performed is:

- *Cleaning the tread*
- *Widening the tread where needed and practicable*
- *Re-working erosion control features as needed*
- *Brushing*

- *Stabilizing weakened edges*
- *Blocking / discouraging social trails that have developed*
- *Removing fallen logs / debris*
- *Replacing damaged route signs*
- *Replacing Wilderness Boundary and regulatory signs*
- *Removing fire rings*
- *Repairing camper damage along the trails*

The work is to be accomplished by District personnel, Green Valley Hiking Club Volunteers, and a Conservation Corps Crew.

The work will be done in the September thru October time frame. This will place it after fire season and after monsoons, but before the winter storms begin.

Due to the fact that this project is 100% on existing trails and no re-routes are anticipated, NEPA is not required. The project will be reviewed by a Forest certified Archaeologist to determine whether or not SHPO clearance is required.

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

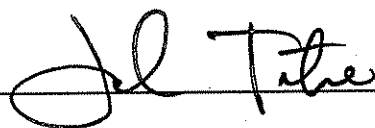
12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (82%)	Match Amount* (18%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$24,600	\$5,499	\$30,099

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent



Date

2/24/2014

Typed Name and Title:

John Titre, Recreation Staff Officer

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Bradshaw Ranger District – Prescott NF	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address 344 S. Cortez St. Prescott, AZ 86305	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name Jason Williams Title Trails and Wilderness Coord. Telephone: 928-777-2220 Fax: Call first E-mail: jwilliams12@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Almosta Trail System Development	8. Congressional District #4	9. AZ Legislative District #1	10. County Yavapai
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11. Brief Description of Project: This Project will construct approximately of 9 miles of multi-use non-motorized trail on the Bradshaw Ranger District. The project is located just north of Granite Mountain Wilderness, which is 10 miles north of the city of Prescott and southwest of Chino Valley by about 10 miles.

Primary components of this project include:

- Agreement with American Conservation Experience (ACE) to have their 8 person chainsaw crews clear the trail corridors before using their mechanized Trail Tractor and 6 person crew to perform the construction.
- Tread width after construction will be between 36-40 inches.
- Target average grade for the trail will be 8-10%
- All construction will utilize sustainable techniques creating grade reversals designed into the natural flow of the trail to provide drainage, without the construction of grade dips.
- Obliteration of an old unauthorized 2 track road that crosses the trail alignment multiple times. Rehabilitation of this old road will ensure this trail system provides a high quality non-motorized trail experience. We expect to complete the primary trail construction work under an agreement with American Conservation Experience (ACE) to use their trail dozer, operators, and crews.

Lastly, we will work extensively with Backcountry Horsemen of Central Arizona (BCHAZ) as partners on this project.

- BCHCAZ have pledged their support to fund \$3,086.00 of the construction cost and purchase 10 wooden trail signs at a cost of \$1,200.
- They have also committed to providing 64 hrs to install the 10 signs.
- BCHCAZ has also pledged to provide 200 hrs of horse packing support to the ACE chainsaw crews while they are working in more remote locations.

This project was authorized under a decision signed in 2005 for the Williamson Valley Alto Trails plan, which was a collaborative effort between motorized and non-motorized users. The forest has completed other AZ State Parks grants to build segments of motorized trails in this plan. This spirit of collaboration is now continuing with the Greater Prescott Trails Process (GPTP), which is not only a collaboration between all user groups, but also Prescott NF, Yavapai County, Cities of Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Dewey-Humbolt to involve the public and local government to develop a sustainable trail system for the future. In January the GPTP supported the effort to move forward with completing the Almosta Trail System. The 2005 plan has

already added approx. 15 miles of non-motorized trail in the area and this additional 9 miles will be connected to this and about 30+ miles of trails in Granite Basin Recreation area and Granite Mountain Wilderness. Users of this system can access the Prescott Circle Trail (12 miles away) entirely on single track, making an excellent opportunity for long distance trail use. Adding these miles to the Almosta Trail System provides additional opportunities for smaller loops than has previously been possible.

12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (<u>89.2</u> %)	Match Amount* (<u>10.8</u> %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$74,556.00	\$9,038.00	\$83,594.00

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent Jason Williams Date 2/26/14

Typed Name and Title: Jason Williams Trails + Wilderness Manager

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Coronado National Forest – Safford RD	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address 711 S. 14 th Ave., Safford, AZ 85546	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: Carlos Gonzales Title: Recreation Staff Telephone: 928-348-1973 Fax: 928-428-2393 E-mail: carlosgonzales@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Mt. Graham Trail Maintenance and Kiosk Installation	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 14	10. County Graham
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11. Brief Description of Project

Trail maintenance of Round the Mountain Trail (15 miles) and Fry Canyon Trail (3Miles) and installation of 7 three panel kiosk installation at Marijilda, Shannon, Arcadia, Cunningham, Grant Hill, Lady Bug and Ash Creek Trailheads.

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (74.05 %)	Match Amount* (25.95 %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$65,477.00	\$22,942.00	\$88,419.00

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent Kent C. Ellett **Date** 02-28-2014

Typed Name and Title: Kent C. Ellett / District Ranger

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Arizona State Parks	4. Third Party N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address Arizona State Parks 1300 West Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007, and Buckskin Mountain State Park 5476 North US Hwy 95 Parker, AZ 85344	5. Third Party Address N/A
3. Project Contact: Name: Rick Knotts (or designee) Title: Chief of Parks Operations Telephone: 602.542.7174 Fax: 602.542.4180 E-mail: rknotts@azstateparks.gov	6. Third Party Contact: N/A Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Buckskin Mountain State Park New Trail Construction Project	8. Congressional District # 4	9. AZ Legislative District # 5	10. County La Paz
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- 11. Brief Description of Project**
 This a new non-motorized trail project, of approximately 4 miles, and is anticipated to take 9-and-a quarter weeks on the ground, to complete. The project consists of four scope items:
- 1. Develop Support Facilities**
 A contracted firm will furnish and install a roofed kiosk, concrete benches and park pathway LED lighting. Staff will provide design, procurement and project management.
 - 2. Construct New Trails**
 A contracted firm will furnish excavating equipment, as well as, rough-cut two-thirds of the project. Staff will provide design and project management.
 - 3. Provide and Install Trail Signage**
 A contracted firm will furnish and install trail marker posts, with trail marker decals, and kiosk signage. Staff will provide copy design, procurement and project management.
 - 4. Mitigate and Restore Damage to Areas Surrounding Trails, Routes and Areas**
 A contracted firm will furnish and install split-rail line fencing along the trail length to mitigate OHV users from using the new non-motorized trail. Staff will provide design, procurement and project management.

The trails on this plan are operated by Arizona State Parks and are on the Arizona State Trails system

12. Project Funding Amount

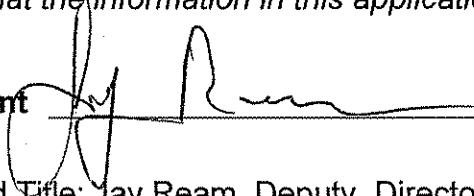
12. Project Funding Amount		
Grant Request (93.2%)	Match Amount* (6.7%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
69,308.78 \$ 69,336.68	\$ 5,027.90	\$ 74,336.68

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent



Date February 28, 2014

Typed Name and Title: Jay Ream, Deputy, Director, Arizona State Parks

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Springerville Ranger District, A.S.N.F.	4. Third Party
2. Project Sponsor Address P. O. Box 760 Springerville, AZ 85938	5. Third Party Address
3. Project Contact: Name: Barbara Romero Title: Recreation Program Manager Telephone: (928) 333-6200 Fax: (928) 333-8142 E-mail: bromero01@fs.fed.us	6. Third Party Contact: Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title <u>Mount Baldy / Big Lake</u> <u>Trail Maintenance Project 2014</u>	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 5	10. County Apache
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11. Brief Description of Project: The Mount Baldy / Big Lake Trail Maintenance Project 2014 will restore and/or maintain fire-affected trails within the project area incorporating sustainable trail design criteria in all work completed. A trail crew of temporary employees will work to restore and/or maintain trails. Maintenance will include the very popular trails within the Mount Baldy Wilderness: East Baldy Trail # 95, West Baldy Trail #94, Mount Baldy Crossover Trail #96. In addition, the trails adjacent to the Big Lake Recreation Area would be restored as well as maintained. This includes the Indian Spring Loop Trail #627, West Fork Black River Trail #628 and Thompson Trail #629. Work will include, but not be limited to, installation and repair of drainage structure, restoration of the trail through fire damaged/bark beetle areas, remarking by use of blazes and trail signs, removal of fallen trees and clearing erosion deposited debris. Many trees are dead or dying from the Wallow Fire or the bark beetle infestation that occurred after the fire. The West Fork Black River trailhead needs mitigation (cutting and removing) of dead and dying hazard trees at the trailhead to provide a safe location for visitor parking. Leave No Trace Skills brochures will also be purchased and provided for free at the trailheads accessing the project area.

See note for State Trail System BONUS under Project Criteria Scoring (page 17).

12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (85% %)	Match Amount* (15% %)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$35,999.70	\$6,261.76	\$42,261.46

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent _____ **Date** 2/26/14

Typed Name and Title: Dan Scarfe, Acting District Ranger

FY 2014 RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM CERTIFIED GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Sponsor Information

1. Project Sponsor Name Safford Field Office BLM	4. Third Party N/A
2. Project Sponsor Address 711 S. 14 th Ave. Safford, AZ 85546	5. Third Party Address N/A
3. Project Contact: Name Jon Ziegler Title Outdoor Recreation Planner (Acting) Telephone 928-348-4543 Fax 928-348-4507 E-mail jziegler@blm.gov	6. Third Party Contact: N/A Name Title Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Information

7. Project Title Safford – Morenci Trail	8. Congressional District # 1	9. AZ Legislative District # 14	10. County Graham
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11. Brief Description of Project

The Safford Morenci trail is part of the Grand Enchantment Trail of the southwest. The Safford – Morenci trail has 5 miles of trail that needs to be maintained. The east end of the trail, at the entrance headed west is the portion of the trail that is in need of the most attention. The work will consist of trail maintenance, brush clearance, trail inventory and trail recognition with rock borders. At both ends of the trail an informational pedestal sign is needed. The pedestal sign will contain information and a map of the trail will be installed to help hikers navigate the Safford – Morenci trail. By conducting maintenance on the trail and an informative sign the visitor will have a better recreational experience. Informative signs will increase hiker awareness

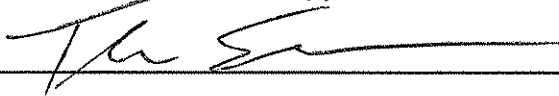
12. Project Funding Amount

Grant Request (92%)	Match Amount* (8%)	Total Project Cost (100%)
\$ 20,920.00	\$ 1,970.00	\$ 22,890.00

* Applicant match must equal at least 6% of the total project cost.

13. Certification (This form must be signed for the application to be considered complete.)

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Authorized Agent  **Date** 2/27/14

Typed Name and Title: Tom Schnell Assistant Field Manager

PROJECT APPLICATIONS 2014 Non-Motorized RTP Final Score Sheet Rated By:State Parks Staff, A SHPO staff member, and ASCOT Committee Member on 3/24/14			Non-Motorized Trails Plan Recommendations											Total Base Points Available	BONUS CATEGORIES		Total Bonus Points Available	Total ALL Points Available 115		Match Amount	Total Proposed Project Costs	RTP Funding Balance Available
Project Sponsor	Project Title	Project Description	First Level Priority Components		Second Level Priority Components						Third Level Priority Components				Bonus	Bonus						
			A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C		Trail is Included in the State Trail System	Project Includes Matching Funds of at Least 10%						
			Renovation and Maintenance of Existing Trails	Protect Access to Trails/ Acquire Land for Public Access	Mitigate and Restore Damage to Areas Surrounding Trails	Enforce Existing Rules and Regulations	Provide and Install Trail Signs	Develop Support Facilities	Construct New Trail	Promote Coordinated Volunteerism	Provide Educational Programs	Provide Maps and Trail Information	Promote Regional Planning & Interagency Coordination									
Points Available:			13	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	2	100	10	5	15					
Coconino NF Red Rocks RD	Red Rocks Trail Enhancements	This project will complete heavy maintenance on at least 35 miles of trails, Construct Canyon of Fools new trail, enhance, renovate, and restore Airport Saddle Trailhead, and provide mitigation.	13	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	2	75	0	67%	5	80	\$80,000	\$162,747	\$242,747	
Mohave County	Dolan Springs Trail Improvements	This project will develop facilities including a vault toilet, install wayside benches, upgrade highway signage to include biking and equestrian use, update trail maps and brochures, and relocate trail.	13	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	6	2	61	0	14.50%	5	66	\$28,574	\$4,848	\$33,422	
A-S NF Lakeside RD	White Mountain Trail System	This project will work with the volunteer group TRACKS to intall 10,000 reassurance markers on over 200 miles of non-motorized trails. This project will also make the gps location know to local first responders and repair kiosks	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	10	0	6	2	48	10	73%	15	63	\$15,346	\$41,140	\$56,486	
Tonto NF Mesa RD / AZ Trail Association	McFarland-Mt. Peeley Post Sunflower Fire Trail Rehab.	This project will renovate 4.6 miles of trail part of the AZT that was poorly designed amd impacted by fire and erosion. This project will also replace signs and repair/replace kiosks	13	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	43	10	10.80%	15	58	\$47,054	\$5,744	\$52,798	
Arizona State Parks	Arizona State Parks Signage Project	This project will purchase a HETAP machince to do trail assesment 90 trailheads at 22 parks to access level of difficulty, purchase sign, and provide trail map information .. Volunteers will be completeing the majority of the work.	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	6	0	36	10	60%	15	51	\$13,545	\$15,339	\$28,884	
A-S NF Alpine RD	Blue Mountain Trail Restoration Project	Project includes; Restore and maintain trail area impacted by the Wallow Fire including signing, new kiosk	13	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	33	10	22%	15	48	\$32,808	\$9,344	\$42,152	
A-S NF Black Mesa RD	Black Mesa Trail Main. & Improvement	Project work includes:Trail Maintenance on 5.94 miles of trail , trail signage, Kiosk installation, apply a emulsion sealant on asphalt surface and construct a trailside restare/turnaround for wheel chairs	13	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	43	0	24%	5	48	\$52,400	\$16,156	\$68,556	
Coronado NF Nogales RD	Florida/Crest Trail Project	This project will maintain and renovate 8.2 miles of trail for hiking and equestrian use. Trail has been impacted by fire, work to be preformed imcludes cleaning the tread, widening the tread where needed, re-working erosion control features, sign replacement, and mitigation.	13	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	43	0	18%	5	48	\$24,600	\$5,499	\$30,099	
Prescott NF Bradshaw RD	Almosta Trail System Development	This project will construct 9 miles of new trail, mitigation of old unauthorized road, and volunteer purchased new signs	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	2	42	0	10.80%	5	47	\$74,556	\$9,038	\$83,594	
Coronado NF Safford RD	Mt. Graham Trail Maintenance and Kiosk Installation	This project will perform maintenance on approx. 18 miles of trail, and install seven information kiosks with new map information.	13	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	6	0	39	0	26%	5	44	\$65,477	\$22,842	\$88,419	
Below red line not recommended for funding this cycle																			\$434,360	\$292,797	\$727,157	
Arizona State Parks Buckskin Mountain	Buckskin Mountain State Park New Trail Construction	This project will construct appr. 4 miles of new trail, and staging area including kioks and additional facilities signage, and mitigation to surrounding trail area	0	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	40	0	6%	0	40	\$69,309	\$5,028	\$74,337	
A-S Springerville RD	Mount Baldy/ Big Lake Trail Main. Project	Project includes trail maintenance on East Baldy Trail #95, West Baldy Trail #94 and other trail, mitigate and restore damage to fire impacted areas	13	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	15%	5	28	\$36,000	\$6,262	\$42,262	
Bureau of Land Management Safford Field Office	Safford Morenci Trail	This project will complete 5 miles of trail maintenance and install new trail signage	13	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	8%	0	23	\$20,920	\$1,970	\$22,890	



**Arizona State Parks Board
Action Report
Agenda Item #: F-4**

Title: Consider Increasing the Grant Award for the Coconino Trail Riders OHV Project #551304
Staff Lead: Dawn Collins, Chief of Resources & Public Programs
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move to increase the grant award from the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund for the Coconino Trail Riders – Kelly Canyon Trails Project #551304 by \$13,239.

Status to Date:

On February 22, 2013 Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Group (OHVAG) reviewed Statewide Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program grant project applications. The Coconino Trail Riders (CTR), a non-profit organization, applied for a grant to purchase trail building and personal protective equipment to assist the Coconino National Forest in the development of the Kelly Motorized Trails system. OHVAG approved \$12,585 for a portion of the requested tools. Jeff Prince, OHV Vehicle Coordinator, has established a tool trailer that contains the remaining tools requested. This trailer and tools belong to State Parks and will be available for use to any group doing motorized trail projects.

The CTR efforts at Kelly Canyon during the 2013 trail construction season were highly successful. To expand upon this success in 2014, CTR has requested additional funds for ice chests, folding tables, tools, shirts, bandanas, and nutrition. *Attachment C, Scope Item Cost Breakdown* shows the requested items and costs. *Attachment D, Scully Screen Printing Quote* shows the cost of shirts and bandanas. Staff recommends increasing the grant amount by \$13,239 to cover the full cost of the proposed items.

Time Frame:

Upon approval of the Board, staff will amend the grant agreement to include the increase.

Staff and Financial Resources:

Grants staff is responsible for soliciting grant projects and administering the awarded grants.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Partnerships Goal – to build lasting public and private partnerships to promote local economies, good neighbors, recreation, conservation, tourism and establish sustainable funding for the agency.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

On March 20, 2013 the Parks Board approved funding for the Coconino Trail Riders in the amount of \$12,585 from the OHV Recreation Fund.

Attachments:

Attachment C - Scope Item Cost Breakdown
Attachment D - Scully Screen Printing Quote

SCOPE ITEM COST BREAKDOWN Kelley Canyon Trails Project			
COMPONENTS OF SCOPE ITEM	MATERIAL # of Units OR <hr/> LABOR # of Hours	MATERIAL Unit Cost OR <hr/> LABOR Hourly Rate	Total Component Cost
Ice chests (2) and folding tables (2) from Sam's Club			\$ 323.00
"Max Axe" Tools from Forrest Tool Company (6)	\$270.00		1,620.00
Dakine "Builder's Pack 29L from Price Point (6)	\$185.00		1,110.00
Work / Safety Shirts and Bandanas from Scully	(see attached quote)		8,096.00
Volunteer retention / nutrition			2,090.00
TOTAL SCOPE ITEM COST			\$13,239.00

**Arizona State Parks Board
Action Report
Agenda Item #: F-5**



Title: Consider recommending submission of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant request for the funding of Project #04-00742 – Two restrooms and two restroom/shower buildings at Lake Havasu State Park

Staff Lead: Kent Ennis, Deputy Director

Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move that the Arizona State Parks Board approve the submission of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant application to fund project #04-00742 for two restrooms and two restroom/shower buildings at Lake Havasu State Park.

Status to Date:

The LWCF program provides matching grants for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation sites to states and, when applicable, through states to local units of government. The National Park Service (NPS) appropriated \$929,730 to Arizona for federal fiscal year 2013 (FFY13). Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission (AORCC) approved staff's recommendation on April 17, 2014.

Time Frame:

Upon approval of the Arizona State Parks Board, the grant application will be submitted to NPS as soon as all information and materials for submission are received.

Staff and Financial Resources:

Grants staff is responsible for submitting the LWCF application to NPS and if awarded, administering the awarded grant.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

This project is part of Arizona State Parks long-range development plan. New restrooms and restroom/shower buildings will also provide sustainable funding to Arizona State Parks.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

See attached

Attachments:

Attachment E - Previous LWCF grant awards to Lake Havasu State Park

Previous LWCF Grant Awards to Lake Havasu State Park

Project Title	Award Fiscal Yr	Grant Amount	Total Project Cost	Scope of Work	Project Description
Lake Havasu State Park	1967	\$10,000	\$20,000	Vehicle Access Parking & Circulation Boat Launching Harbor Preparation	To develop boat launching, and support facilities.
Lake Havasu State Park	1971	\$51,635	\$103,271	Campground with Hookups Roads Water Storage Tank Restroom Landscaping Sewer System Maintenance/Storage Building Water System Parking Electrical System	To develop a camp ground with picnic facilities, restrooms and support facilities
Lake Havasu Campsites & Toilets	1972	\$10,750	\$21,500	Campsites Toilets	To develop campsite and restroom facilities at various locations on Lake Havasu
Lake Havasu Day Use Area & Restrooms	1972	\$15,052	\$30,105	Picnic Sites Restrooms Site Improvements Sewer System Water System	To develop picnic facilities, landscaping, and utilities at Lake Havasu State Park
Lake Havasu SP Boat Ramp/Windsor Beach	2012	\$1,473,478	\$2,946,956	Launch Ramp Parking Lot Boat Wash (deleted from scope) Restroom Site Amenities	Arizona State Parks will continue to develop Lake Havasu State Park by constructing a parking lot, boat ramp, restroom and site amenities at the Windsor Beach Unit along the Colorado River. Boat wash was deleted from scope of work because of environmental concerns.
	Total:	\$1,560,916	\$3,121,833		

Wednesday, March 5, 2014

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-6



Title: State Historic Preservation Plan Update 2014
Staff Lead: James Garrison, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move the approval of the 2014 State Historic Preservation Plan Update as reviewed and approved by the National Park Service.

Status to Date:

In order to qualify for continued funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund the National Park Service requires the states to adopt a "State Historic Preservation Plan" and to update the approved plan every five years. The Board first adopted a Plan in 1996. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been working on this update for over a year. The National Park Service approved this Plan on March 20, 2014. Board action is now required to adopt the Plan and to allow any additional public comment on the Plan. This Plan is used by SHPO to update our portion of the Agency *Strategic Plan*, to guide SHPO in development of our annual *Work Program Task List* and to address current preservation issues with our partners including federal and state agencies and institutions, tribes, certified local government program participants, Main Street communities, policy makers, professionals and the general public.

Time Frame:

If adopted by the Board, a final version of the Plan will be forwarded to the National Park Service, distributed to our partners and placed on the SHPO portion of the Agency web site.

Staff and Financial Resources:

SHPO Planning in relationship to the State Historic Preservation Plan has been a directed task since adoption of the first plan in 1996. The major expense of the plan relates to gathering public input. The SHPO, in coordination with other State Parks planning efforts, used a direct telephone survey to seek public opinion, current issues and direction. This survey is critical to the National Park Service requirements and approval of the Plan. Results of the survey are addressed on page 27 of the Plan.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Planning Goal: By continuing to implement the Revised State Historic Plan.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

The Board approved the last Plan Update in 2009.

Attachments:

State Historic Preservation Plan (Please see supplemental handout.)

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report
Agenda Item #: F-7



Title: SHPO 2014-2015 (FY2015) Work Program Task List
Staff Lead: James Garrison, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move the approval of the SHPO annual Work Program Task List for 2014-2015, that this list be used to guide SHPO in making expenditures from the FY2015 Agency budget and that this list be forwarded to the National Park Service.

Status to Date:

The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) annual Work Program Task List is a requirement of the National Park Service to receive Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. This Work Program Task List has been developed in relationship to the 2014 State Historic Preservation Plan Update and will be used by SHPO staff to develop individual MAP goals and projects. This review is also intended to allow any specific public input or comment on the scope or intent of the list. (Note: The SHPO usually has this list approved with the annual budget but has included it now so the Board can see the relationship of the Work Program Task List to the State Historic Preservation Plan.)

Time Frame:

This proposed Work Program Task List will be used beginning July 1, 2014, and will be submitted to the National Park Service with the HPF Grant request in the fall.

Staff and Financial Resources:

The SHPO annual Work Program Task List directs the SHPO staff and sets annual program objectives.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Planning Goal – By continuing to implement the Revised State Historic Plan.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

In July 2013 the Board approved the current Work Program Task List.

Attachments:

Attachment F – Proposed 2014-2015 (FY2015) Work Program Task List

State Historic Preservation Office

ARIZONA STATE PARKS

Proposed 2014-2015 (FY 2015) Work Program Task List

This task list reflects the SHPO staff's need to continue implementation of the recently updated State Historic Preservation Plan. While there continues to be a strong mandate to meet our responsibilities under the Basic Task categories, the Proactive tasks have been designed to target emerging issues and needs.

Program Administration: (Abbreviations Glossary on Page 4)

Basic Tasks:

- Present Policy, Program and Process Recommendations to the Parks Board.
- Pursue multiple funding sources for programs and staffing.
- Prepare NPS End-of-year Report and new HPF application.
- Monitor state and federal administrative requirements.
- Sort, log and process incoming communications.
- Document outgoing correspondence.
- Monitor expenditures and budget limits.
- Provide administrative and program staff to GAAC.
- Monitor Preservation Legislation.

Proactive Tasks:

- Seek out new program partners and funding.
- Monitor changes to the NPS/HPF Grant funding process.
- Continue copying of SHPO documents into electronic formats.
- Seek staff training opportunities.
- Assist in implementation of ASP Tribal Policy Document.

Compliance:

Basic Tasks:

- Review federal and state agency undertakings.
- Complete reviews within designated time frames.
- Meet with agencies and visit project and property locations.
- Assist in Section 106 and State Act training opportunities.
- Provide technical assistance to agencies.
- Summarize activities for reporting purposes.
- Coordinate with Grants Section on federal and state compliance.
- Prepare annual State Agency Compliance Report.

Proactive Tasks:

- Continue entering legacy data into AZSITE.
- Work with state and federal agencies and NCSHPO to update critical Programmatic Agreements or to generate new PAs.
- Develop electronic compliance policies and procedures.
- Explore a new SHPO projects database using commercially available software.
- Assist federal agencies working on Congressionally mandated projects.

- Work with agencies and tribes on TCP issues including ethnographic landscapes.
- Assist NPS with Bulletin 38 revisions.
- Assist NPS on cultural landscape designations.
- Develop compliance streamlining ISA with ASP.
- Continue development and updating of “SHPO Guidance Points.”

Survey and Inventory:

Basic Tasks:

- Coordinate with federal and state agencies, local communities, and CLGs on survey efforts and priorities, including archaeological sites and districts.
- Process internal determinations-of-eligibility.
- Process incoming inventory forms.
- Provide survey technical assistance to communities.
- Maintain electronic and paper inventory records.
- Share inventory data with AZSITE.
- Monitor Historic Cemetery Inventory Program.

Proactive Tasks:

- Continue computerization of inventory legacy data.
- Consolidate and correct site and project information in the SHPO and AZSITE databases.
- Explore Internet access to the building database.

National/State Registers:

Basic Tasks:

- Process nominations from external sources.
- Review federal and state agency nominations.
- Coordinate with CLGs on nomination review.
- Provide technical assistance to property owners, consultants and agencies.
- Coordinate with CLGs, Arizona Main Street communities and Neighborhood Associations on district update needs.
- Monitor continued eligibility of NRHP/SRHP and NHL Properties.
- Monitor historic cemetery inventory.
- Facilitate HSRC meetings and peer review of nominations.
- Report on activities of HSRC.

Proactive Tasks:

- Continue development of ROPE process.
- Work with our partners including CLGs on proactive NRHP projects.
- Assist with NHL monitoring and reviews.
- Encourage archaeological nominations, especially districts, as appropriate.
- Use interns in nomination preparation and updates whenever possible.
- Assign HP Conference sessions for HSRC and consultant training on NRHP issues.
- Develop guidance on the eligibility of linear/network properties

Planning:Basic Tasks:

- Review CLG annual reports and work plans.
- Coordinate with ASPB strategic planning and budget requirements.
- Align annual task list with updated State Historic Preservation Plan.
- Collect statistical information for NPS annual reports.

Proactive Tasks:

- Monitor implementation of the State Historic Preservation Plan.
- Monitor the designation of Heritage Areas/Corridors.
- Pursue partnerships for local planning workshops.
- Expand early planning efforts and briefings with Federal and State agencies.
- Explore development of new “historic contexts”, especially “mega-contexts.”
- Assist partnership groups (cities, counties and tribes) with historic preservation planning efforts and compliance.
- Assist state and federal agencies to better integrate tribal input into the planning process.

Grants:Basic Tasks:

- Review and monitor NPS funded grants.
- Coordinate HPF CLG Pass-through Program emphasizing planning efforts.
- Inspect and monitor grants, covenants and easements for compliance.

Proactive Tasks:

- Seek grants with partners for proactive program goals.
- Explore funding approaches for the Main Street Program.
- Monitor e-Civis.

Arizona Main Street ProgramBasic Tasks

- Assist cities and towns to become Main Street Communities.
- Monitor existing Main Street programs
- Submit annual plan and report on the program

Proactive Tasks

- Integrate archaeology considerations into Main Street Program.
- Update Main Street Program plan.

Certified Local Governments:Basic Tasks:

- Assist Counties in their CLG designation efforts.
- Assist Communities to become CLGs.
- Monitor existing CLGs.
- Provide technical assistance on preservation issues.

Proactive Tasks:

- Recommend integration of State Plan Goals into CLG Historic Preservation Plans.
- Explore model archaeological ordinances for use by CLG cities and counties.

Tax Incentives:Basic Tasks:

- Provide technical assistance to Tax Act and SPT program applicants.
- Process Tax Act and SPT applications.
- Prepare SPT Program status report.
- Review participant reports, status and proposed projects.
- Review Commercial Historic Property Tax Projects.

Proactive Tasks:

- Explore revising tax incentives for commercial historic properties.
- Explore interaction with the realty community on the SPT Program.
- Monitor any proposed incentive legislation.
- Explore incentives for archaeological site preservation.

Public Education:Basic Tasks:

- Continue annual Historic Preservation Conference
- Continue Archaeology & Heritage Awareness Month (AAHAM) and the Archaeology Expo.
- Assist with the Site Stewards Program activities and training in coordination with program partners.
- Participate in the Heritage Preservation Honor Awards with APF.
- Provide support to GAAC and their Awards in Public Archaeology.
- Monitor and update ASP/SHPO website as needed.

Proactive Tasks:

- Coordinate sessions at partner conferences.
- Provide specialized training opportunities to agencies and the public.
- Seek funding alternatives for AAHAM and the Archaeology Expo.
- Target preservation professionals for training opportunities.
- Explore greater use of “Social Media.”

Technical Assistance:Basic Tasks:

- Provide technical assistance on historic property treatments.
- Provide technical assistance on survey and inventory techniques.
- Provide technical assistance on property nominations.
- Provide technical assistance to CLGs.
- Provide technical assistance to tribes.
- Provide technical assistance on archaeological mitigation/treatment measures.
- Provide technical assistance to Main Street communities.

Abbreviations Glossary

106	Sect. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
110	Sect. 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
AAC	Arizona Archaeological Council
AAHAM	Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Month
ACHP	Advisory Council for Historic Preservation
AHAC	Arizona Historical Advisory Commission
AHF	Arizona Heritage Fund
APF	Arizona Preservation Foundation
ASLAPR	Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records
ASM	Arizona State Museum
ASP	Arizona State Parks
ASU	Arizona State University
AZSITE	Statewide inventory of Cultural Resources
CLG	Certified Local Government
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
GAAC	Governor's Archaeological Advisory Commission
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund
HSRC	Historic Sites Review Committee
MPDF	Multi-Property Documentation Form
NCSHPO	National Conference of SHPOs
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
ROPE	Recommendation of Preliminary Eligibility
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office or Officer
SPT	State Property Tax
SRHP	State Register of Historic Places
TCP	Traditional Cultural Place

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-8



Title: Consider Recommending the Implementation of the San Rafael State Natural Area Management Framework
Staff Lead: Kent Ennis, Deputy Director
Date: May 21, 2014

Recommended Motion:

I move to approve the implementation and use of the San Rafael State Natural Area Management Framework beginning immediately, and authorize staff, in collaboration with NAPAC, to revise the document as needed. This management tool and framework is intended for Arizona State Parks staff to weigh land use proposals, aligning and considering the important natural and cultural resource values associated with the Natural Area.

Status to Date:

On January 27, 1999, the San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA), consisting of 3,557 acres of fee simple lands, was acquired by the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB).

The Natural Areas Advisory Committee (NAPAC) was formed in 1991 in order to identify potential State Natural Areas by inspecting, evaluating and prioritizing potential sites. Currently, NAPAC serves in an advisory capacity to the State Parks Board providing scientific and natural resource management expertise in an effort to protect, conserve and maintain natural features, biological communities, ecological function, and other aquatic and terrestrial resources. NAPAC also prepares and reviews site-specific management plans, assesses impacts of selected trends and issues, provides information affecting recreation use of Natural Areas, discusses alternative future scenarios, management action and generally serves as a working group to brainstorm, critique and advise staff and the Parks Board on Natural Area related issues.

At the request of Arizona State Parks leaders and managers NAPAC developed the San Rafael State Natural Area Management Framework over a period of 16 months. The Framework has been designed to be a flexible decision-making tool that is based on scientific approaches in consideration of the important natural and cultural resources found on the property. It is important to remember that this is not a comprehensive land-use management plan, but a vision statement in combination with a tool to be used in decision-making in the field.

Arizona State Parks staff requested public comments on the Framework by sending a letter to ten interested stakeholders, groups affiliated with SRSNA and other natural resource professionals. Three persons responded on behalf of two organizations and one private individual.

Public Comment:

Arizona State Parks received three comments regarding the proposed decision-making Framework from Ross Humphreys, Arizona Game & Fish Department and the Sonoran Institute. Where appropriate, comments were addressed in the document and additional expertise was requested as needed. Other comments, which were

Arizona State Parks Board Action Report

Agenda Item #: F-8

considered outside of the scope of the Framework, were referred to Arizona State Parks staff for resolution. See attachment H for detailed information about comments and how they were addressed by NAPAC.

Time Frame:

Following Arizona State Parks Board approval at the May 21, 2014 meeting, staff will proceed with the following:

- Staff will work with NAPAC to implement the Framework. The Framework will be used to measure proposed actions considering management goals and objectives and identifying opportunities for developing science and monitoring at San Rafael State Natural Area beginning immediately.
- The Framework may also serve as a foundation for developing additional long-term planning for the property. Collaboration with interested stakeholders and partners will be encouraged.
- Finally the Framework may be considered as a template to approach decision-making and planning for other State Parks properties.

Staff and Financial Resources:

Staff at San Rafael State Natural Area will work with NAPAC to use the decision-making tool. Appropriate changes will be made to the document, which can be modified to meet the needs of State Parks as necessary.

Relation to Strategic Plan:

Resources – to provide sustainable management of our natural, cultural, recreational, economic and human resources.

Planning – to document our progress through planning, analysis & research by collecting scientific and historical data on natural and cultural resources to better inform decision-making.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

None

Attachments:

Attachment G – San Rafael State Natural Area: A Management Framework

Attachment H – San Rafael State Natural Area: A Management Framework Comment Matrix

SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA

A Management Framework

This document is intended to provide a broad vision and parameters to guide decision-making. This document is not intended to be a comprehensive land use plan.



Arizona State Parks
Summer 2013

* * *

San Rafael State Natural Area

A Management Planning Framework

In order to provide Arizona State Parks (ASP) leaders and managers a useful and easy to reference management decision tool, this *planning framework* has been broken into the following concepts:

- Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) – defines the desired ecologic condition and natural variability of a particular landscape or habitat type. The intent of Desired Future Condition (DFC) statements in planning efforts is for the purpose of developing a shared vision for the future; to describe the setting of the landscape, resources, dynamics, and the ecological processes that define that landscape. DFCs are purposely timeless but provide a vision for which managers can measure progress within specific timeframes. DFCs avoid reference to specific management actions, as there is often more than one way to achieve the desired results. The degree and timing of effectiveness associated with differing or combined management practices will often vary and can be compared to the DFCs.
- Management Goals – are high-level statements that provide the overall context for what should be accomplished. Management goals are stable over time.
- Management Strategies – The approach used to meet the goals and desired conditions. These approaches may change over time, depending on opportunities, funding, partnerships, etc.
- Management Actions/Recommendations – The action taken to implement approaches.
- List of pertinent reports for each section for managers reference.

This framework applies to the 3,557 acres in fee simple land owned by ASP. Appendices provide more specific references and information for each component of the Framework, keeping the plan straightforward and easy to use.

San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA) Planning Framework

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Background	5
State Natural Area Setting.....	5
Natural Area Acquisition – Purpose & History	6
Existing Condition	7
Natural Resources	7
SRSNA Vision and Desired Future Conditions	8
Overarching Management Goals for SRSNA	9
Management by Distinct Zones	11
Grassland Prairie Zone	13
Riparian and Aquatic Zone	17
Cultural Resources Zone	20
Public Use and Visitor Experience	26
Decision Tool for Proposed Actions	29
Appendices.....	36
Appendix A: Grazing White Paper	36
Appendix B: List of existing Surface Water Rights Filings located on the San Rafael State Natural Area	41
Appendix C: Special Status and Key Fish, Wildlife and Plant Species.....	44
Appendix D: List of Relevant Reports and References for SRSNA.....	50

Introduction

The San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA) is a distinctive area, with unique natural, cultural, and historic resources. The SRSNA is nested in the Huachuca Mountains Grassland Valley Complex of the Apache Highlands Ecoregion. An assessment of international conservation priorities for the Apache Highlands Ecoregion performed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) assigned its highest priority conservation ranking to the Huachuca Mountains Grassland Valley Complex, based on measures of richness and irreplaceability (TNC, 2004¹). It represents one of the last large tracts of valley grasslands in comparatively good condition in the Southwest, integrating rare and sensitive wildlife species, a rich cultural heritage, and a grassland viewshed unlike any other in the state of Arizona.

Background

Arizona State Parks acquired the 3,557 acres of fee simple² lands that comprise the SRSNA in 1999. In addition, ASP acquired an overlaying conservation easement³ on 17,574 acres of adjoining private land. The 17,574 acres continues to be operated as a working cattle ranch. *This scope of this framework is intended to cover only the ASP fee simple SRSNA.*

The entire San Rafael Valley has a unique natural and cultural resources history. Historic records of the San Rafael Valley begin prior to the Spanish colonial period in the early 1500s. Archaeological evidence indicates that the valley has been utilized for cattle grazing since the mid-1600s. This valley contains one of Arizona's last remaining intact historic Spanish land grants. Numerous individuals settled the land grant until it was purchased by Colin Cameron in 1883. Cameron built the three-story French Colonial Revival style ranch house, which still stands on the SRSNA fee simple lands today. In 2008 this ranch house was designated through the National Register of Historic Places as the San Rafael Ranch Historic District.

State Natural Area Setting

The SRSNA is a distinctive area with rolling hills, native grasses, and oak and cottonwood trees. This expansive valley, which includes the SRSNA, forms the headwaters of the Santa Cruz River, which flows south into Mexico before turning north into the United States to eventually join with the Gila River system. The riparian areas and native grass prairie are home to many species of plants and animals. One of the endangered plants, the Huachuca Water Umbel, has

¹¹ Marshall, R.M, D. Turner, A. Gondor, D. Gori, C. Enquist, G. Luna, R. Paredes Aguilar, S. Anderson, S. Schwartz, C. Watts, E. Lopez, P. Comer. 2004. An Ecological Analysis of Conservation Priorities in the Apache Highlands Ecosystem. Prepared by The Nature Conservancy, Instituto del Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora, agency and institutional partners. 152 pages.

² Private ownership of real estate in which the owner has the right to control, use, and transfer the property.

³A conservation easement is a voluntary agreement that requires a landowner to limit the type or amount of development on their property while retaining private ownership of the land.

been documented in the river and spring area. Other key species that are known to be present or were historically observed on the property include the endangered Gila Topminnow and Sonoran Tiger Salamander, and the Northern Mexican Gartersnake, a candidate for ESA listing. Several sensitive grassland raptor and songbird species are also present, and a wide variety of other important species including: mule deer, javelina, pronghorn, bobcat, mountain lion, and coyote are also found in the natural area.

Natural Area Acquisition--Purpose & History

The fee simple land has long been identified as having significant natural resources, and met the relevant criteria for Natural Area acquisition upon its inclusion into the State Parks system⁴.

The fee simple and deed of conservation easement areas (21,131 acres) were purchased with Natural Areas Heritage Funds that had certain limitations based on legislation in place at the time of acquisition (Heritage Fund) and currently have policies relating to natural areas management (SIX-2000 Plan, and ASP Natural Areas Program policies). There remains interest and a responsibility to manage the resource in a manner consistent with the purpose for which it was purchased with public funds.

State Parks acquired the SRSNA to:

- Protect an excellent example of Southwestern Grassland Ecosystem; one of the last large tracts of valley grassland prairies in the Southwest in comparatively good condition.
- Protect the deciduous riparian ecosystem and headwaters of the Santa Cruz River and associated springs.
- Support existing populations of several ESA listed and candidate species and provide suitable habitat for several others.
- Provide habitat for several sensitive plant and animal species.
- Protect an intact, mostly unfragmented landscape with significant open space values.
- Resolve the immediate threat to these values incurred by the potential sale of the land and potential for subdivision into smaller rural ranching parcels.

⁴Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 41 Section 501, 502 and 503 incorporated Proposition 200 into state law. On March 18, 2010 Governor Brewer signed House Bill 2012 into law repealing ARS 41-502 (49th legislature, Seventh Session). ARS 41-501, 41-502 and 41-503 no longer appear in statute. ARS 41-501 provided the following definition:

“Natural areas” means parcels of land or water that contain examples of unique natural terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems, rare species of plants and animals or unusual or outstanding geologic or hydrologic features.

Existing Condition

As a State Natural Area, SRSNA includes a diverse assemblage of riparian, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem features, as well as rare species of plants and animals that are sustained by critical geologic and hydrologic features. It also contains the following additional natural resource values:

- One of the last large tracts of valley grassland prairies in the Southwest in comparatively good condition.
- Deciduous riparian/spring ecosystem and headwaters of the Santa Cruz River.
- Habitat for several ESA listed Threatened or Endangered species, candidate species, and other sensitive plant and animal species.
- An intact, relatively unfragmented landscape.

Although acquired by Arizona State Parks for its large expanses of open space and its natural resources, SRSNA was historically operated as a cattle ranch and remains partitioned into 6 pastures. The San Rafael Valley maintains its ranching culture as many surrounding property owners run cattle operations. A summary of grazing on the property and NAPAC's recommendations concerning livestock grazing are included as a white paper in Appendix A.

Natural Resources

Protection of this area's unique natural resources will be given the highest priority in developing and managing the ecological functionality of the area. These resources include:

- Unfragmented grassland and riparian ecosystems,
- Headwaters of the Santa Cruz River and associated springs,
- Habitat for native flora and fauna, including several ESA listed Threatened, Endangered or candidate species and other sensitive species.
- Open space and viewshed values.
- Habitat for restoration of extirpated species populations (e.g. Gila Chub)

San Rafael State Natural Area Vision and Desired Future Conditions

Grassland and riparian ecosystems provide a complex of relatively undisturbed and contiguous habitats. The upper Santa Cruz River and its tributaries and springs are functioning properly. The grasslands and the River complex provide habitat for native flora and fauna, including threatened/endangered and sensitive species. Habitat exists for the recovery of extirpated species. Ecological restoration needs are identified, prioritized, and addressed. Natural ecological processes are favored to meet management goals where appropriate.

The Natural Area and surrounding landscape is dominated by open space and is a rural ranching area with a valley and mountain viewshed with minimal intrusive infrastructure, including utility lines and towers. The SRSNA headquarters is in good repair and maintains its designation as a National Historic District. The headquarters and other critical infrastructure are protected from fire damage.

Adaptive management strategies are implemented. They are science-based and include targeted inventory, monitoring and research. Management conflicts between natural and cultural resources are resolved in favor of natural resources (given their priority), although complementary, integrated solutions may be found.

The natural and cultural resource uniqueness of the Natural Area and the San Rafael Valley is well recognized. Arizona State Parks programs actively promote the role of the Natural Area and the Valley in the broader regional context. Robust partnerships exist with agencies, universities and other organizations sharing common goals and interests. Effective relationships are established with local ranchers and other landowners. Volunteer programs are appropriately utilized to facilitate management of the Natural Area.

A partner and community supported interdisciplinary field laboratory is operated out of, or in conjunction with, the Natural Area. It develops, trains and empowers future generations of researchers, land planners and resource stewards in grassland and riparian management. The park provides natural and cultural resource interpretation, education and outreach to the public and includes a number of diverse recreational uses.

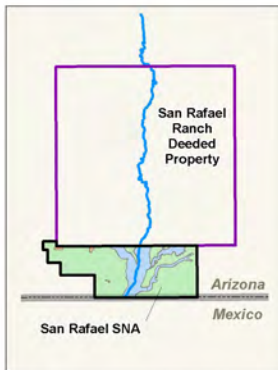
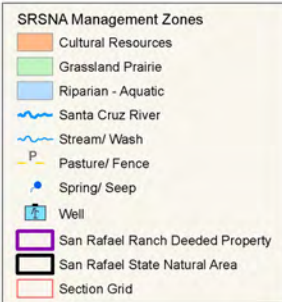
Overarching Management Goals for SRSNA

1. Protect, preserve and enhance existing hydrologic regimes, water developments and water rights.
2. Protect, preserve and enhance unfragmented grassland and riparian ecosystems.
3. Protect, preserve and enhance habitat for federally listed threatened, endangered, and candidate and other special status species.
4. Protect, preserve and enhance habitat for all species of native plants and wildlife.
5. Proactively manage and monitor invasive and/or undesirable species.
6. Protect historic and cultural resources, including archaeological and paleontological resources.
7. Protect key resources from fire, but where and when appropriate, consider use of fire as a natural component of a functioning grassland ecosystem.
8. Develop and maintain relationships with landowners and other stakeholders in the San Rafael Valley.
9. Develop opportunities for appropriate public use and potential revenue generation of the NA for recreation, environmental education, scientific research and other compatible activities.
10. Foster sustainable partnerships with agencies and organizations that advance ASP's objectives on the SRSNA for scientific research, periodic inventory and monitoring, science-informed management of the resources, and education and public outreach.
11. Inventory and evaluate existing infrastructure for compliance with and advancement of management goals and future actions.

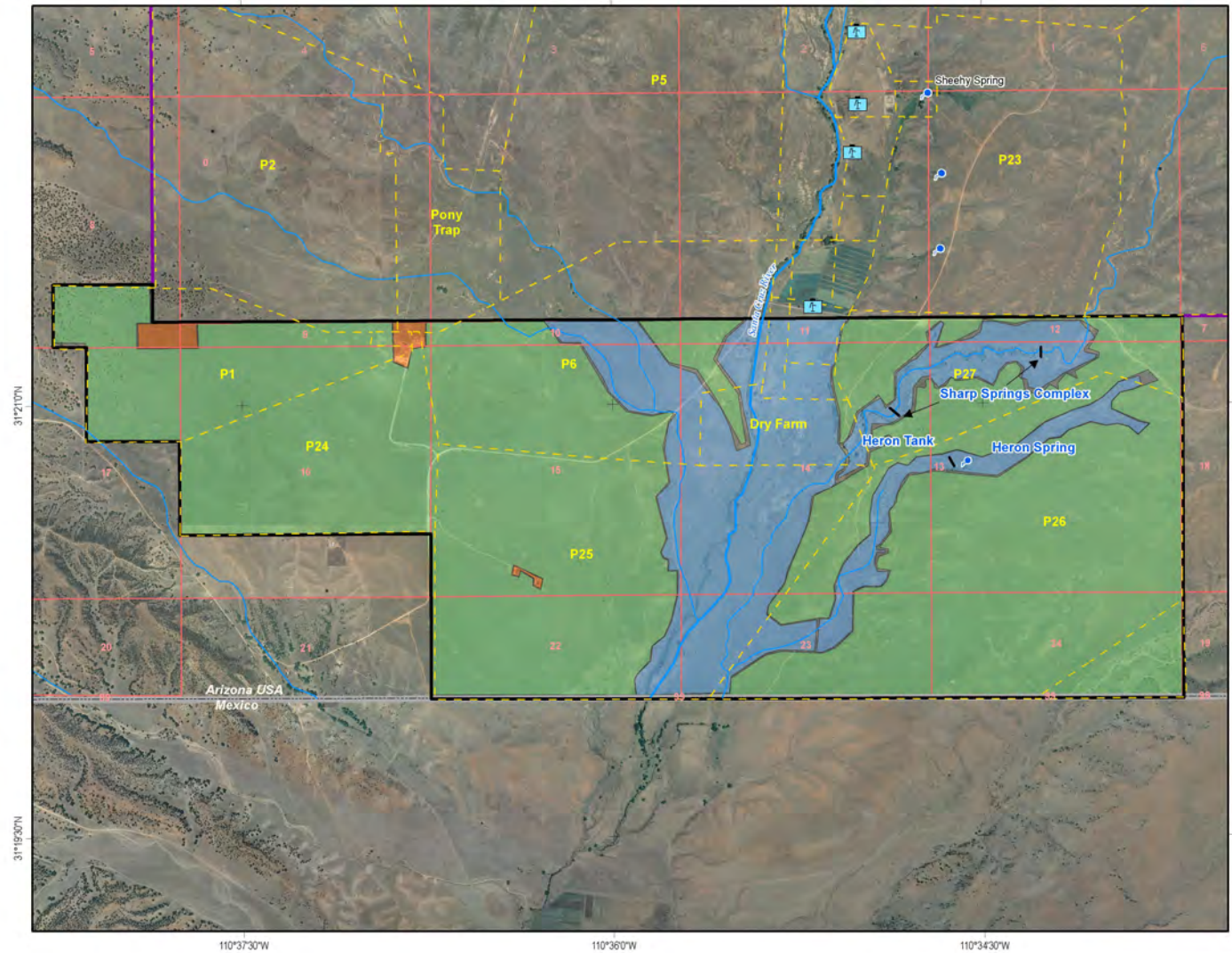
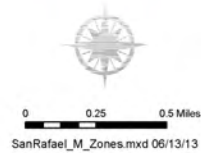
Management Strategies and Opportunities

1. Utilize existing baseline inventory or monitoring data to ensure management decisions are consistent with management goals and do not negatively impact natural and/or cultural resource values on the SRSNA.
2. Where baseline information is not available, evaluate opportunities to fund or partner with interested organizations to collect baseline inventory and monitoring data, to ensure management decisions are consistent with management goals and do not negatively impact natural and/or cultural resource values on the SRSNA.

San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA)



(NAIP Aerial Imagery 2010, 1 Meter)



Management by Distinct Zones

Within the San Rafael State Natural Area, there exist several distinct vegetation community and habitat types, as well as distinct areas with cultural significance. As such, this framework is designed to establish more specific management objectives for these geographic zones with specific habitat or management emphases. These Zone objectives are to be considered in conjunction with the overarching SRSNA goals. The zones include Grassland Prairie, Riparian and Aquatic, and Cultural Resource areas. ***For each Management Zone, ASP will maintain records and track trends, progress and conditions over time. On a regular basis ASP will report findings to leaders and executive team members.***

The Grassland Prairie Zone has east and west portions that are geographically separated by the Santa Cruz River corridor. The east portion provides the context for and is integrated with the Sharp and Heron Spring complexes. The west portion nests the historic structures found on the SRSNA. This zone includes ephemeral washes.

Desired Conditions:

- Grasslands are dominated by native grasses
- Grassland fuels are low and/or discontinuous where fires pose a direct threat to structures in the west portion of the Zone
- Areas with a large non-native, weedy component are restored to native grasslands.
- Bottom lands are dominated by sacaton and/or other native species and capture sediment from runoff
- No additional visually intrusive features or roads are present on the landscape
- Natural or prescribed fire is used to maintain native grasslands, where appropriate
- Sufficient upland vegetative groundcover maintains, or improves, watershed health and function
- Management activities in the east portion of the Zone maintain, or improve, the health and function of the spring complexes and for native riparian and aquatic wildlife.

The Riparian and Aquatic Zone includes the Santa Cruz River corridor and the Sharp and Heron Spring complexes. This zone also includes isolated stock tanks, which are generally located in the Grasslands Zone but which serve as an important conservation resource for sensitive aquatic species.

Desired Conditions:

- The Santa Cruz River system, including the riparian zone and associated spring complexes, functions properly and is characterized by native riparian plant communities with diverse structure and composition

- Native habitat is plentiful due to natural recovery or restoration efforts
- Native flora and fauna flourish
- Extirpated species are re-established, sensitive and T&E species are protected, reintroduced, and maintained
- Riparian and aquatic habitats are valued and are utilized to conserve native species
- Watersheds have sufficient effective ground cover and function as a sponge to capture rainfall for slow release into the Santa Cruz River system
- Road runoff is dispersed and captured by adjacent vegetation
- The previously cultivated area at the north end of the Zone is dominated by native vegetation, by natural recovery or proactive restoration measures, if required
- There is sufficient groundwater to support spring and riparian habitat

The Cultural Resources Zone includes the historic ranch house, the cowboy houses, corrals and other historic structures, as well as any archeological and paleontological resources found throughout the SRSNA.

Desired Conditions:

- The ranch house and cowboy cabins are in good repair and the ranch house retains its National Historic District designation.
- The ranch house headquarters and programs accommodates and informs the public and partners and serves as the focal point for the field laboratory concept embraced by the park
- Fire hazards associated with the structures are minimized and to code.

Grassland Prairie Zone

Four hundred fifty-seven plant species have been identified on the SRSNA. Four hundred and seven of these are native and 50 are classified as exotic (non-native). This includes 75 species of grasses (family Poaceae), 57 which are native (McLaughlin, 2006). Some of the perennial grasses identified on the Natural Area, which are characteristic of this community type, include purple three-awn (*Aristida purpurea* var. *wrightii*), four species of grama grasses (*Bouteloua* spp.), plains lovegrass (*Eragrostis intermedia*), big sacaton (*Sporobolus wrightii*), Grisebach's bristlegrass (*Setaria grisebachii*), and vine mesquite (*Panicum obtusum*).

Elements of the Madrean evergreen woodland community, consisting of oak and juniper, are present peripherally in the uplands of SRSNA where they are ecotonal with the grassland community that dominates the valley. Common oak and juniper species identified on the Natural Area include Arizona white oak (*Quercus arizonica*), Emory oak (*Q. emoryi*) and alligator juniper (*Juniperus deppeana*). Less commonly found is the gray oak (*Q. grisea*). Prevalent grass species found dispersed through woodland communities include bunch grasses (*Muhlenbergia* spp.), sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.) and several species of grama grasses.

While the grasslands of the SRSNA are in good condition generally, there are areas of increasing occupation by non-native grasses such as Lehmann lovegrass (*Eragrostis lehmanniana*) and Cochise lovegrass (*Eragrostis lehmanniana* X *E. trichophora*). There also are areas occupied by slowly expanding populations of shrubs, including whitethorn acacia (*Acacia constricta*). Mechanical and chemical treatment of these areas is sometimes necessary to eradicate invasive species.

Research shows that, historically, fire has played a major role in shaping grassland structure and function. The frequency of fire occurrence in southeastern Arizona is estimated to average between 2.5 and 10 years. In efforts to better understand the role of fire in the San Rafael Valley, NAPAC coordinated comments with the Coronado National Forest. According to their records, fire is an important natural disturbance in the grassland communities, as it maintains open grasslands with low shrub cover. In most grassland communities, the loss of frequent fire promotes the encroachment of woody species, eventually converting grasslands to shrublands. Due to the diversity of the grassland communities, the extent to which the absence of fire has played in driving grassland conversion varies, but is considerable. In addition current stressors contributing to loss of native grasslands are the invasion of non-native grass species (primarily Lehmann Lovegrass), shrub invasion, and direct loss of land in consequent fragmentation of development from rural areas. Along with the documented reduction in shrub cover, studies have also shown fire to have little negative effect on most perennial grasses, with recovery happening 1-2 growing seasons after a fire. Drought conditions extended this recovery time to 3-4 growing seasons post-fire, but ultimately showed fire to have no negative effects on the grasses themselves.

The entire SRSNA also lies within the San Rafael Important Bird Area (IBA covering 56,983 acres), which has national recognition as a “Site important to Special Status Avian Species” (Chestnut-collared Longspur, Arizona Grasshopper Sparrow, Cassin’s Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Brewer’s Sparrow, Prairie Falcon), and as a “Rare, Unique, or Exceptional Representative Habitat/Ecological Community”. The number of Chestnut-collared Longspurs documented within the entire IBA meets the criteria that qualify this area as a Global IBA.

GOALS

- Protect, preserve and enhance native plant species, particularly grasses.
- Protect, preserve and enhance habitat for grassland vegetation and wildlife, including T & E and “sensitive” species.
- Protect, preserve and enhance unfragmented habitat.
- Utilize natural or prescribed fire to meet the Natural Area objective while protecting historic resources.
- Manage, protect and enhance habitat for non-listed and special status species found in grassland prairie (see Appendix C)

STRATEGIES

- Participate on recovery teams, advisory teams, habitat conservation planning teams, management oversight groups, technical advisory committees, and other entities convened to address conservation of federally listed and other species of concern in Arizona.
- Participate in the development and implementation of conservation strategies, assessments, and agreements to address the needs of un-listed species of concern that effectively minimize or eliminate the need for federal listing.
- Participate in the development and implementation of strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning and conflict resolution with interested and affected parties.
- Evaluate need to modify existing fences to enhance wildlife movement, and to meet wildlife friendly fence specifications as recommended by AZGFD.
- Develop a comprehensive fire management plan that addresses fire management in the grassland zone and that also considers other zones.
- Partner with interested stakeholders to minimize or offset the impacts of non -native species.
- Summarize existing inventory and monitoring data and reports to quantify baseline conditions as a basis for future management actions. Where there is no existing data collect baseline information.

ACTIONS

- Review Grassland Habitat Monitoring and post-fire monitoring reports to establish “baseline conditions”. This includes:

- AZGFD, 2005-2009, and the Rangeland Monitoring Report by George Ruyle, University of Arizona, 2007 (data comparison over years 2007, 2005, 2004, 2000, with baseline year of 1999).
- Recover previously established rangeland monitoring plots and consult with partners (U. of A., Natural Resources Conservation Service, Coronado National Forest, neighboring ranchers) on continuation of monitoring.
- Establish and implement monitoring protocol including identification of keystone variables to be monitored at regular intervals against baseline conditions to determine if management actions/intervention needs to be initiated.
- Prescribed fire on a 4 to 7 year rotation is a recommended approach to maintain the overall ecological integrity of the SRSNA grasslands (Wildfire Hazard Assessment for the San Rafael Valley State Park, Coronado National Forest, 2010)
 - The success of prescribed fire to improve grassland conditions must be carefully monitored to assess treatment effectiveness. One concern is the response of nonnative grasses to fire, and whether fire treatments will lead to increases in nonnative grasslands. If deemed viable, State Parks will coordinate any prescribed fire treatments with the Coronado National Forest to ensure effective and consistent approaches across land ownership boundaries.
 - For fire ecology or grassland management evaluate and implement opportunities for partnerships and funding including, but not limited to: Partner with the Coronado National Forest, an adjacent federal landowner, Arizona State Forestry Division, Town of Patagonia and others, which may provide resources under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Where practical, manage for elimination of non-native plant species using mechanical removal, herbicide application, and other tools as approved.
- Work with partners and stakeholders to inventory and map invasive species and to identify opportunities to mitigate their spread.

Appendix C provides additional species and site-specific information to manage for specific resources.

List of Reports

Coronado National Forest. Nov 2013. Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Revision of the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. pp. 101-106.

Coronado National Forest. Oct 2013. Coronado National Forest Draft Land and Resource Management Plan.

Coronado National Forest. 2010. Wildfire Hazard Assessment for the San Rafael Valley State Park.

McLaughlin, S.Steven P. and E.Elizabeth A. Lewis. 2001. Floristic Inventories of the Sonoita Creek and San Rafael State Natural Areas. Final Report. Interagency Service Agreement 01-001. December 31, 2001.

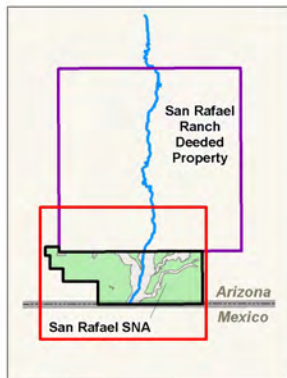
McLaughlin, S.Steven P. 2006. Vascular floras of the Sonoita Creek State Natural Area and San Rafael State Park: Arizona's first natural-area parks. SIDA Contributions to Botany, V. 22, No. 1, pp. 661-704. Botanical Research Institute of Texas.

The Nature Conservancy. 2006. Historical range of variation and state and transition modeling of historic and current landscape conditions for potential natural vegetation types in the Southwest. Southwest Forest Assessment Project.

Toolin, L.J. 1980. A Grassland Survey of the San Rafael Valley. Unpublished paper. November 16, 1980. 7pp.

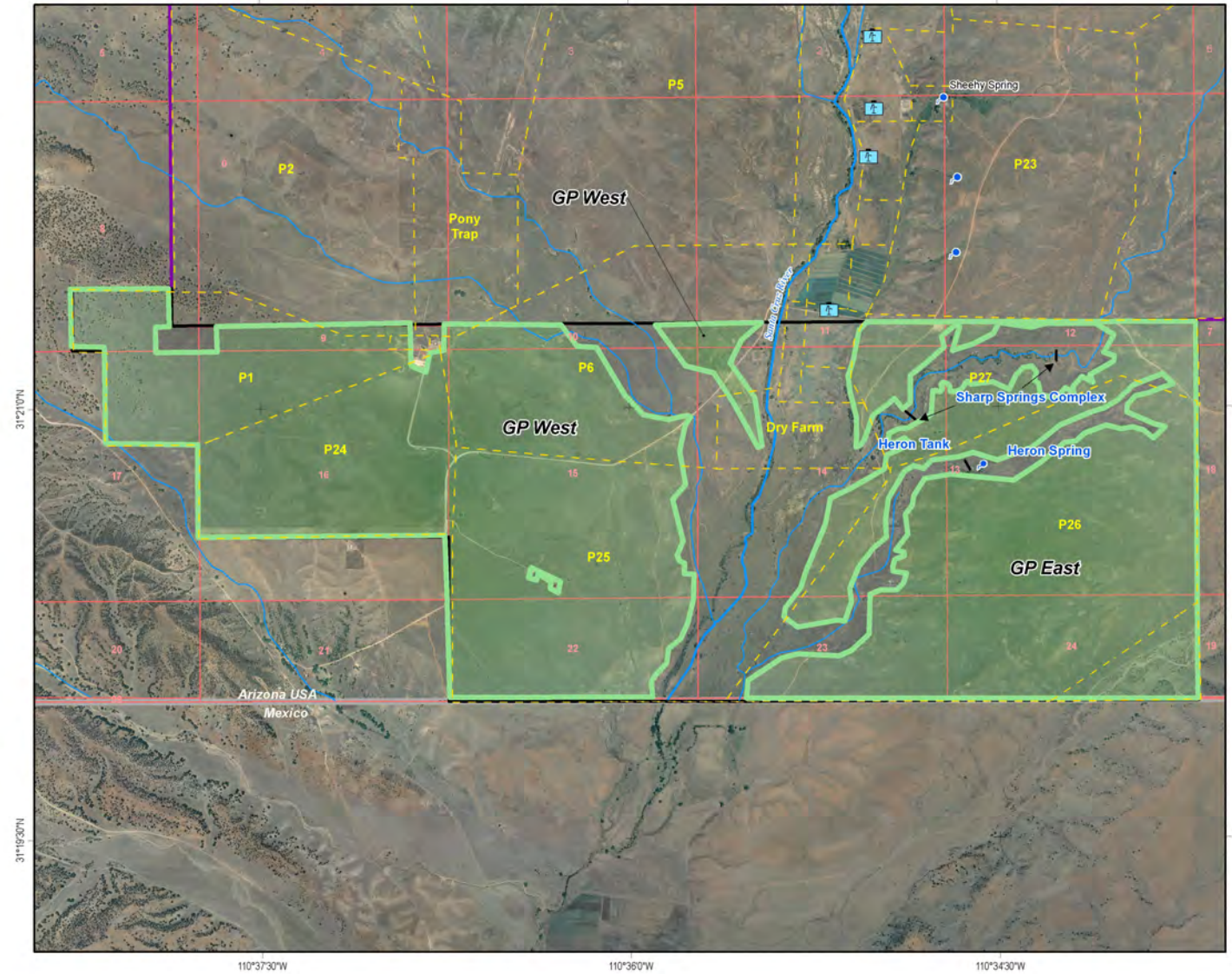
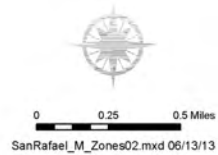
Tucson Audubon. San Rafael Grasslands www.aziba.org.

San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA) Grassland Prairie Management Zones



Area of Detail.

(NAIP Aerial Imagery 2010, 1 Meter)



Riparian and Aquatic Zone

A green ribbon of riparian deciduous broadleaf deciduous riparian woodland is associated with the Santa Cruz River and its springs and tributaries. This community, on the Natural Area, is composed largely of Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willows (*Salix* spp.), velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) and Arizona walnut (*Juglans major*).

The headwaters of the Santa Cruz River, which lie in the San Rafael Valley, historically supported a unique assemblage of native species of fish, wildlife, and plants. Many aquatic flora and fauna species endemic to the Santa Cruz River and within the spring complexes were historically resident on the SRSNA, but because of habitat degradation, non-native invasive species introductions, some species have become rare, imperiled, or extirpated from the area. The riparian and spring habitats on the SRSNA have historically supported the Gila chub, Gila topminnow, Chiricahua leopard frog, Sonoran tiger salamander, Huachuca springsnail, northern Mexican gartersnake, and Huachuca water umbel.

GOALS

Santa Cruz River Corridor, Heron and Sharp Spring Complexes, Isolated Tanks

- Minimize and mitigate activities that cause soil and bank erosion and impact riparian and spring hydrology and functionality.
- Establish and protect instream flow water rights for the beneficial use of fish and wildlife under existing state laws for stream flows and spring water levels in the Santa Cruz River, Sharp Spring and Heron Spring (see Appendix B for water rights filings)
- Reestablish, conserve and/or enhance native aquatic and riparian vegetation along the stream and spring channels
- Maintain the natural hydrograph of the Santa Cruz River such as the frequency, magnitude and duration of flooding events
- Reestablish, conserve and enhance populations of native aquatic wildlife species
- Stock tanks within the SRSNA are properly maintained and contribute to conservation of sensitive aquatic species

STRATEGIES

- Protect existing water supplies to ensure they are available to fish and wildlife resources
- Evaluate opportunities to stabilize and improve hydrologic function including stream and bank structure
- Proactively engage in proposed larger landscape activities that may affect hydrologic function (e.g. mining, road development, live stock grazing, utility corridors)
- Form partnerships to gather and share riparian and aquatic data
- Summarize existing inventory and monitoring data and reports to quantify baseline conditions as a basis for future management actions.

ACTIONS

- Quantify baseline conditions for density, recruitment, size class structure and species assemblage of riparian vegetation along spring and stream courses
- Quantify baseline conditions for density, species assemblage, and forage use of aquatic vegetation along spring and stream courses
- Quantify baseline conditions for fish and wildlife populations inhabiting spring and stream habitats
- Review all existing water rights associated with the Natural Area and ensure filings are accurate and reflect current ownership (Appendix B)
- Apply for instream flow water rights along streams and springs to allow for adequate legal protection
- Add wildlife as a beneficial use to existing water rights on the Natural Area
- Eradicate nonnative invasive fish, vegetative, wildlife, and plant species
- Establish and implement monitoring protocol including identification of keystone variables to be monitored at regular intervals against baseline conditions to determine if management actions/intervention needs to be initiated.

Appendix C provides additional, species and site-specific information to manage for specific resources.

List of Reports

Mixan, R. 2009. Summary of northern Mexican gartersnake surveys of the San Rafael State Natural Area. Unpublished report.

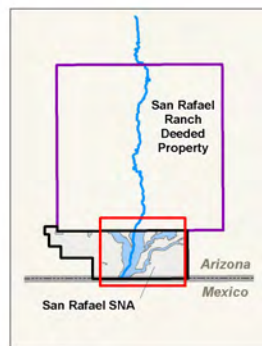
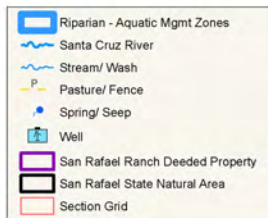
Stingelin, A.M., S.T. Blackman, R.M. Mixan and M.F. Ingraldi. 2009. Post-fire Vegetation Monitoring, Invasive Species Mapping, and Sensitive Species Inventory and Monitoring on the San Rafael State Natural Area, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Research Branch, Phoenix, Arizona.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Sonoran Tiger Salamander recovery plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Phoenix, Arizona. iv + 67 pp. (In Weedman's files or <http://www.fws.gov/>)

Voeltz, J.B. and R.H. Bettaso. 2003. Status of the Gila Topminnow and Desert Pupfish in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ.

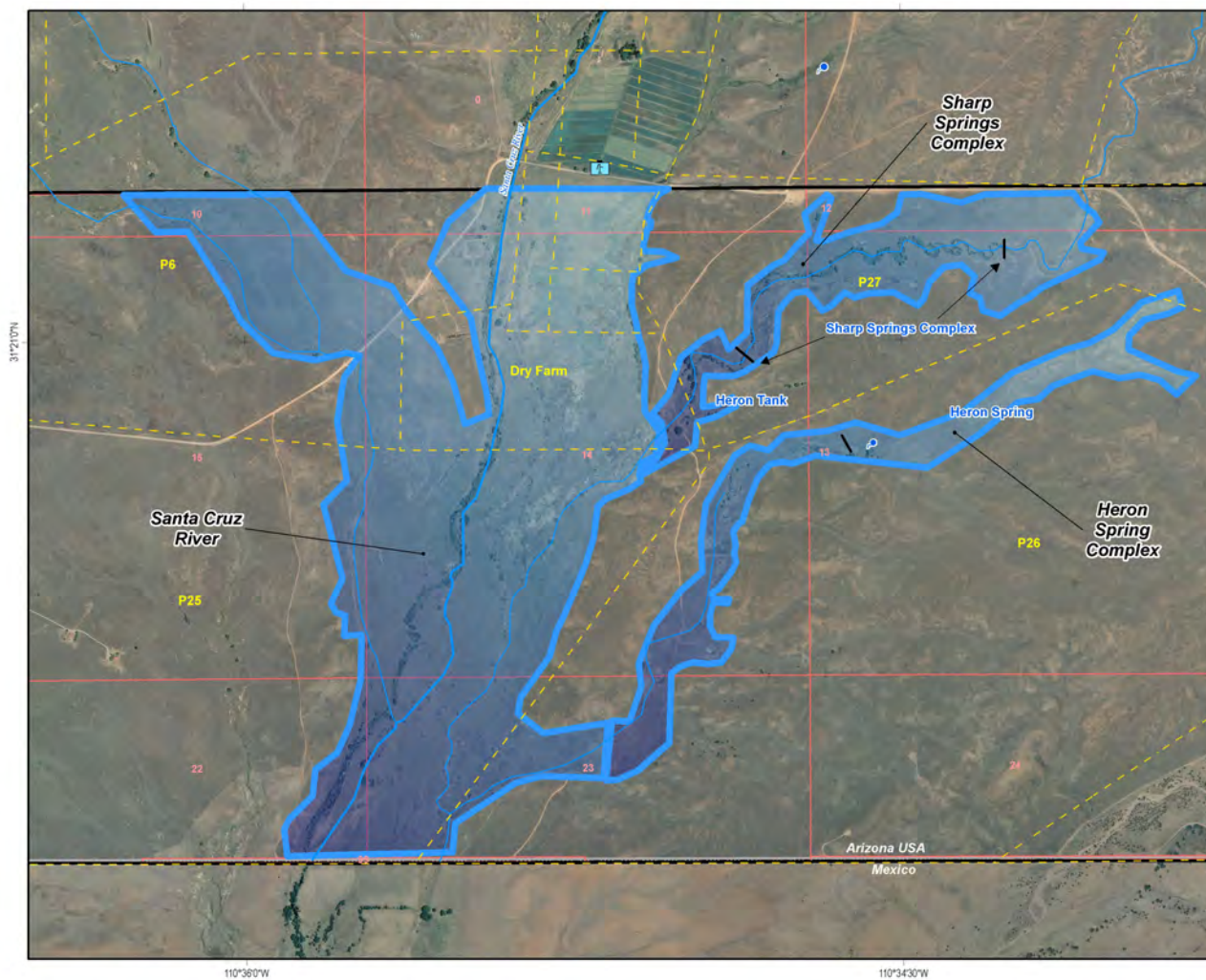
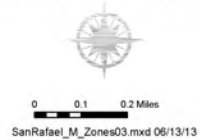
Weedman, D.A. 1998. Gila Topminnow revised recovery plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM.

San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA) Riparian - Aquatic Management Zones



Area of Detail.

(NAIP Aerial Imagery 2010, 1 Meter)



Cultural Resources Zone

The San Rafael Natural Area hosts numerous cultural resources that have been documented by previous research projects in the area. Cultural resources can be generally grouped into those associated with the paleoindian period (11,500 – 7,500 BC), the archaic and early agricultural period (7500 BC – AD 1), the ceramic period (AD 1 - 1450), the protohistoric period (AD 1450 - 1697), and the historic period (AD 1697 - present). Prehistoric occupation of the broader region is relatively well documented and includes sites dating from the Archaic (7500 – 6500 BC) and Early Agricultural (2100 BC – AD 1) to the arrival of the first Spanish explorers in the region. While direct evidence for occupation during the protohistoric period has not yet been identified in San Rafael Natural area, proto-historic trade routes through the Santa Cruz River valley would likely have traversed the region. Historic sites in the natural area include standing structures and archaeological remains of historic activities and buildings associated with the area's ranching history during the 19th and 20th centuries. Detailed treatments of the area's cultural resources include Danson's archaeological survey of the Santa Cruz River Valley (Danson 1946), Arizona State Museum's (ASM) San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant River Corridor Survey for ASP (MacWilliams 2001) and the US Forest Service's Land Use History of the San Rafael Valley, Arizona (1540-1960) (Hadley and Sheridan 1995). The following section provides an overview of the cultural resources identified in San Rafael Natural Area and San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant and prior cultural resources studies conducted in the area.

Despite several comprehensive cultural resource studies of the area (Hadley and Sheridan 1995; MacWilliams 2001), additional work is necessary to integrate prehistoric and historic archaeological information with ethnographic and historical data. Extant surveys note the limitations of their treatments to their project scopes. Please see List of Reports at the end of this section for archaeological and historic treatments of the San Rafael Natural Area. Also, more detailed information about the San Rafael Valley in the prehistoric through protohistoric periods is available in Appendix D.

The historic records of the San Rafael Valley began during the Spanish colonial period with Fray Marcos De Niza who possibly traveled through the area in 1539, preceding the more famous Coronado Expedition in 1540. The first European who indisputably passed through the San Rafael Valley was Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino in the 1690s. Archaeological evidence indicates that the valley has been utilized for cattle grazing since the mid-1600s. Historic records document that many of the Hispanic and Anglo-Americans who tried to settle the area (farmers, ranchers, and miners) in the 1700s and 1800s left after experiencing violent conflicts with Apaches who lived in the area. The establishment of a number of Spanish missions, presidios, and later American military posts were an impetus to the general area's settlement. This valley contains one of Arizona's last remaining intact historic Spanish land grants. In 1825, the newly formed Republic of Mexico granted Ramon Romero the San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant,

“four square leagues of land for the raising of cattle.” In 1854, the area became part of the United States through the Gadsden Purchase.

Numerous individuals settled the land grant until it was purchased by Colin Cameron and a group of Eastern investors who incorporated the San Rafael Cattle Company in 1883. In 1884, Cameron moved to the present ranch headquarters location near Lochiel along the United States-Mexico border. When those buildings burned to the ground in 1899, Cameron built the ranch house that is still in use on the property.

The 1900s three-story French Colonial Revival style ranch house is an impressive structure seen against the scenic backdrop of rolling grasslands dotted with trees and framed on three sides by pine-covered mountains. Cameron was an innovator and brought in purebred Herefords to improve the livestock herds despite other ranchers’ claims that “whitefaces” wouldn’t survive the winters, but the Herefords flourished and eventually became the dominant breed on Arizona ranges. He also was the first to ship cattle to eastern markets and other states for grazing during droughts.

Cameron and his brother, Brewster, contrived to expand their holdings in the valley from the land grant’s foursquare leagues (17,474 acres) to four leagues square (152,889 acres) by political and legal maneuvering, intimidation and simply moving his cattle onto adjacent lands.

These controversial actions created a prolonged range fight between Cameron and area settlers from the late 1880s to 1903, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the land grant included only four square leagues, much to Cameron’s dismay. Cameron subsequently sold the San Rafael Cattle Company to William Greene of Cananea, Mexico in 1903.

William C. Greene owned extensive mining and cattle operations in southern Arizona and northern Mexico. He created the Greene Cattle Company in 1901 as a holding company for the family’s ranching interests in Arizona. He married Ella Roberts Moson, who had two children from a previous marriage. Greene and his wife had a daughter, Florence, who later inherited the San Rafael de la Zanja land grant property and lands to the south.

The Greene family continued many of the agricultural methods started by Cameron, including the use of registered Herefords used to improve livestock on other ranches in the Southwest, and raising Shetland ponies and thoroughbred horses. After Greene’s death in 1911, the operations manager, Harry Wiswold, decided to use the San Rafael Ranch primarily for raising registered Herefords for breeding stock and moved the commercial herds to the company’s ranch holdings in Mexico. Florence Greene Sharp’s family continued to ranch and farm the area and retained ownership of the property until 1998. The San Rafael Cattle Company was one of the country’s

largest privately owned ranches that did not lease state or federal lands to augment its grazing operations.

Greene's daughter, Florence Greene Sharp, inherited the property and converted the ranch house back into a residence. Florence Greene Sharp's family retained ownership of the property until 1998. In 1998, the land was transferred to The Nature Conservancy. In 1999, Arizona State Parks purchased the 3,557 acres of the property from The Nature Conservancy and as well as a conservation easement for the remaining portion of the original ranch.

Historic archaeological sites identified in the area include a kiln, trash scatters, and historic structures. The majority of these sites date to the late 1890s. The kiln was likely used for brick manufacture during construction of the Green Ranch. Historic features also include dugouts and domestic structures and associated trash scatters. Two historic barns that housed farm equipment are also still standing (MacWilliams 2001).

Historic Structures

Historic buildings on the property include 28 historic structures and 12 historic stock ponds. Historic landscape improvements include fence alignments and water diversion features into runoff-fed ponds (ASP 2002). The main ranch house and associated buildings were designated a National Historic District in 2008.

GOALS

- Protect and enhance the Big House, Cowboy Houses, Corrals, other Historic Structures, Archeological and Paleontological Resources.
- Partner with the State Historic Preservation Office to identify prehistoric resources and protect their integrity.

STRATEGIES

- The threat of wildfire to the ranch house and other structures and cultural resources is a major concern. The best way to ensure the least amount of threat and damage to the houses, barns, corrals and other manmade improvements is to have the areas surrounding them properly maintained and void of fuels. This means removing all fuels within the first 90 feet of the structures, and then actively managing (mowing) the lawn out to about 200 feet.
- The key to successfully protecting improvements during a fire is to manage the surrounding fuels and to have a good, executable plan when a wildfire occurs. The typical wildfire fighting tactic to protect improvements during a wildfire is called a "burnout." This offensive strategy "burns out" the fuel surrounding the area of interest prior to the main fire's arrival. This creates a non-burnable barrier around the point of interest which buffers it from the main flaming front of an approaching wildfire.

- For a successful burnout operation, a well-defined fuel break around the improvements with access for fire engines and personnel to conduct the action must be constructed in advance. In addition, at least several feet along the edge of the perimeter fuel break must be mowed. Finally, it's most important to have resources lined up to be available before the fire reaches the area to be burned out.

ACTIONS

- Complete Historic Building Preservation Plan (HBPP)
- Address Structural Deficiencies identified in 2002 Report and updated version as required.
- Complete mapping and hydrology studies to evaluate roads crossing washes. Complete engineering design, construction and maintenance for access roads.
- Define whether identified archeological features should be evaluated.
- Evaluate and design improvements to the existing water system to provide adequate fire suppression and purification for potable water. Evaluate sewer / septic system and provide recommendations for the future. Fire suppression system should be added to the Ranch House.
- Review grading and drainage impacts around historic buildings and structures. Weatherize historic buildings and structures to lessen the impact of water infiltration.
- Evaluate power requirements – current and future. Evaluate existing generator (diesel?) and solar power system. Define whether permanent power will be required and how to achieve it.
- Evaluate phone and communication systems. Define what will be necessary in the future.
- Evaluate whether livestock will remain on site and provide necessary support facilities.
- Maintain the “fire equipment shed” with ready-to-use hose packages, accessible water sources, and an on-site type 6 brush fire truck. Provide firefighting training for on-site personnel.
- Incorporate water-harvesting techniques around ranch house and barn structures.
- Identify opportunities for partnerships and funding including, but not limited to partnerships with the Coronado National Forest or an adjacent federal landowner, which may provide resources under an intergovernmental agreement.

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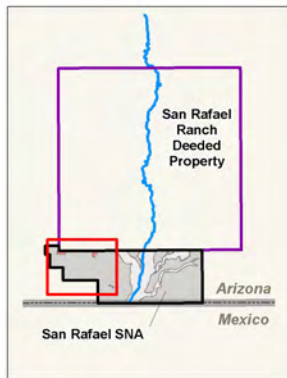
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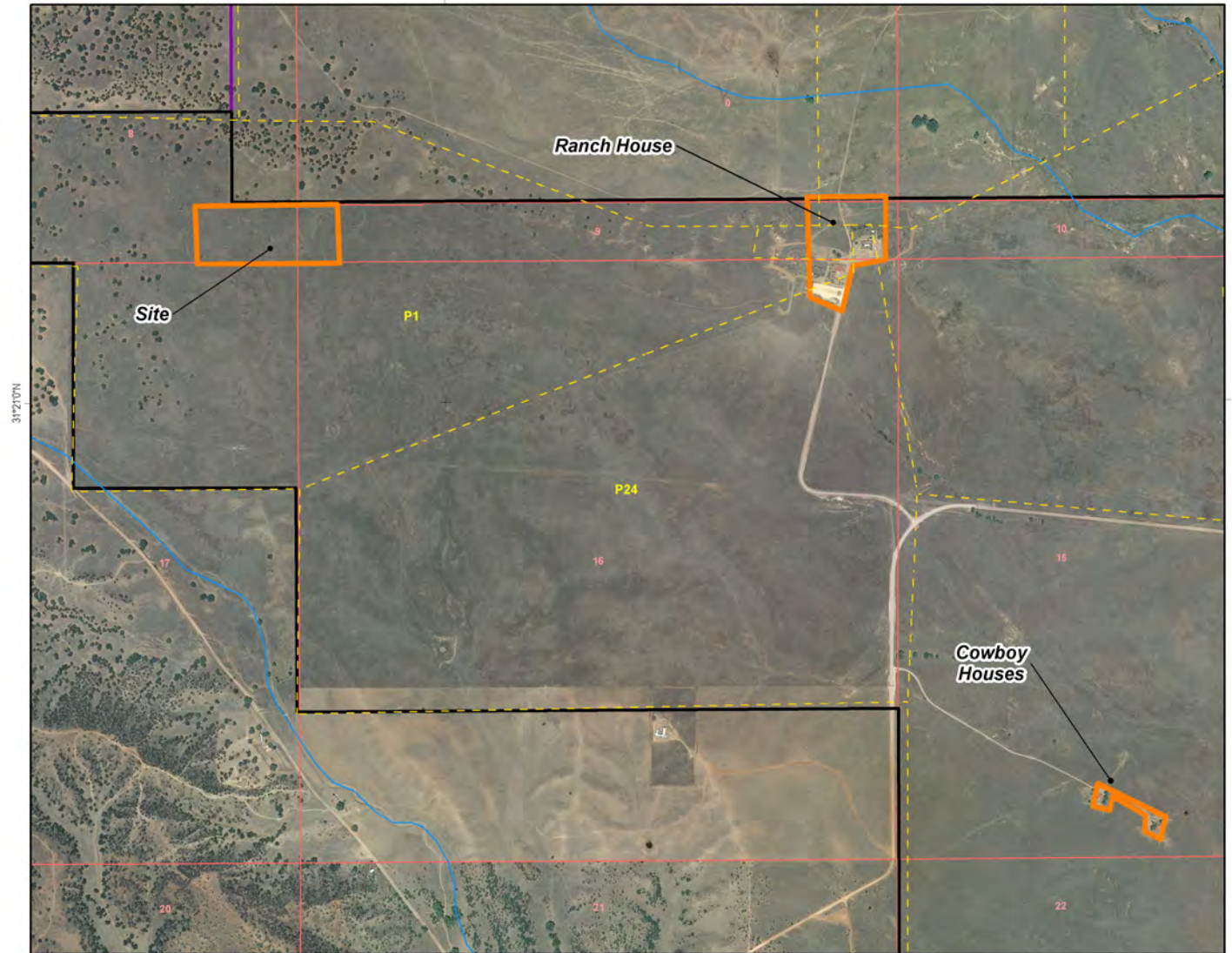
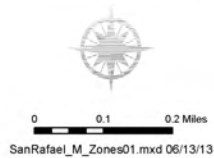
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San Rafael State Natural Area (SRSNA) Cultural Resources Management Zones



Area of Detail.
(NAIP Aerial Imagery 2010, 1 Meter)



Public Use and Visitor Experience

Public use and visitor experience describe what experiences should be available for visitors to the Natural Area. These goals provide the basis for management activities including the development of management areas within the Natural Area, the design of facilities and media, and the development of programs and partnerships. Visitor needs and perceptions will vary greatly from person to person since each individual will bring his or her own mental pictures of a nature experience to the San Rafael State Natural Area.

A variety of visitor activities and facilities, appropriate for a State Natural Area, would provide for a range of opportunities, time commitments, and levels of physical exertion. “Appropriate” is defined as an activity or facility that (1) is consistent with the purposes for which the Natural Area was established, (2) has no more than nominal impact on the natural and cultural resources of the Natural Area, and (3) does not conflict with another appropriate visitor use.

The SRSNA has the potential to offer a diverse array of outreach and recreational uses. However, an important concern for public use of SRSNA is the safety concerns of the U.S./Mexico border. **The property directly borders Mexico, which currently and in the foreseeable future will limit public access and many activities typically associated with parks.**

GOALS

Visitors, including the public, scientists and partners will have opportunities to:

- A. Understand and have an active role in partnerships and the stewardship of the Natural Area.
- B. Experience the resources in solitude and through social or structured activities.
- C. Experience the shortgrass prairie through direct contact and scientific research activities.
- D. Appreciate the expanse of shortgrass prairie through unimpeded views of the San Rafael landscape.
- E. Experience and understand indigenous and prehistoric prairie plants and animals, and the processes through which they are interrelated.
- F. Understand the future potential value of the San Rafael
- G. Understand the interrelationships between people and the landscape.
- H. Experience universally accessible facilities and programs where feasible.
- I. Broaden awareness and be moved to personal action toward the protection of prairie and other natural and cultural landscapes.
- J. Better understand the role of natural fire and grazing to the entire San Rafael Valley prairie ecosystem.
- K. Appreciate and participate in the role of springs, seeps, streams, and other riparian areas as a part of the prairie ecosystem.
- L. Understand key prairie ecological processes and relationships.

The relationship of these goals to the Arizona State Parks Mission: *Managing and conserving Arizona's natural, cultural and recreational resources for the benefit of the people, both in our Parks and through our Partners;* shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Goals of SRSNA in Relation to the Arizona State Parks Mission

Agency Mission Component	Natural	Cultural	Recreational	Partnerships
Goal A				
Goal B				
Goal C				
Goal D				
Goal E				
Goal F				
Goal G				
Goal H				
Goal I				
Goal J				
Goal K				
Goal L				

STRATEGIES

- A range of on-site interpretive and educational programs would be available, focusing on the natural history of the shortgrass prairie, the history and importance of the San Rafael Valley and potentially the ranching legacy history and culture. Seeking partnerships and collaborations for these programs will leverage existing expertise and be cost effective.
- New development would be minimal and designed to avoid intrusion into and be aligned with the important views and cultural landscapes. Design of new development would be sensitive to the cultural and natural environment. It would maintain harmony and continuity with the special visual qualities of the landscape, and with the natural and cultural features that create a sense of time and place unique to the Natural Area.
- Development of support facilities would be sufficient to meet visitor experience goals, and health and safety requirements as well as being sustainable and energy efficient.
- In areas of higher visitor use, such as the historic ranch headquarters area, visitor movement and access would be controlled to ensure resource protection while accommodating use; these controls may include limited improvements such as walkways, barriers, benches, and interpretive and informational signs.
- A range of non-motorized day use activities, such as hiking, would be permitted if impacts to natural and cultural resources could be managed and conflicts among users minimized. Some of these activities may be limited to guided group activities.

Development Area

A potential development area would be restricted in size and would be the primary area for the administrative, maintenance, and curatorial storage functions, as well as for visitor facilities. This area would be located not to obstruct views. Camping facilities could be included in this area.

Camping would be incorporated outside the viewshed of the house.

Day use

Day use would include self and guided interpretation and educational opportunities focusing on the prairie ecosystem and cultural land uses. These opportunities would be available in both structured and unstructured formats that allow for the preferred visitor experience in a natural setting.

Facilities, activities and programs would be designed for visitors with a short time commitment, and would require minimal outdoor skills and little physical exertion.

Interpretation and education activities would include programs of a more social nature, e.g. ranger led walks and talks, yet would be designed to minimize impacts on the more sensitive areas of the Natural Area.

Interpretation exhibits will be developed within the ranch house for visitors with limited mobility or seeking a more passive experience.

A non-motorized trail system will be developed that provides access to key ecological sites, birding opportunities and outdoor educational activities.

While opportunities for solitude would be available in this area at certain times of the day or year, visitors would likely encounter other visitors and Natural Area staff.

Multi-Day Use

Visitors can experience multi-day use through:

- Quality but rustic lodging available at Ranch House and potentially the Cowboy Houses
- Developed campsites near the developed area.
 - *Primitive camping away from the developed area may be considered if the U.S./Mexico border concerns are diminished and it is compatible with the uses of the Management Zones. However, due to present conditions this is not a current or feasible future consideration.

Research & Science, Partnerships, Citizen Science, and Special Use Programs

- With judicious improvements to facility capacities at the Ranch House and potentially the Cowboy Houses (e.g. increased sewer, water capacity), excellent on-site lodging and select office equipment can be reserved / rented by scientists, researchers, resource management personnel and educators conducting research in this remote region.
- Potential exists additional on-site logistical support (i.e. meals) provided through concessionaire for government, non-government, university partnership programs—especially those focused on advancing inventory-monitoring, and conducting adaptive management programs for natural and cultural resources.
- Availability and marketing of support facilities will advance professional volunteerism in ASP’s volunteer RIM (Resource Inventory-Monitoring) and partner-based R&S (Research & Science) programs that benefit ASP and partner resource conservation and protection missions
- On-site logistical support and location provide significant cost savings and administrative efficiency for partnership activities in the valley.
- In partnership with AZGFD, USFWS, State Museum, universities, and SHPO—SRSNA is ideally suited for developing, coordinating and sustaining a regional and national citizen science program (CSP).
 - Objectives of the CSP might include:
 - On-site, professional training and exposure of volunteers and others to integrated grassland and rangeland management best-practices
 - Augment annual Federal and State inventory and monitoring resource management and training programs for resource sustainability at SRSNA (and for valley partners when possible)
 - Increase public / political advocacy for State resource management goals
 - Host on-site “bioblitz” events (every 5 years) coordinated through government, NGO and university partnerships
 - Advance through partnerships, higher education missions in STEM advancement, and public and K-12 outreach missions.

Decision Tool for Proposed Actions

The following Project Decision Tool is designed for use by managers to assist in determining how proposed projects meet the above described San Rafael State Natural Area vision, goals and objectives.

The checklist is intended for use by park managers to ensure that management decisions also meet federal and state laws and policies, and identify where and when involvement of State Parks managers and/or executive staff might also be required.

The Decision Tool is intended to document proposed activities and identify mitigation actions as necessary. Managers can use the documentation to communicate their decisions to ASP Executive Staff or others as appropriate.

In efforts to better educate and formulate decisions related to proposed projects, a baseline understanding of Natural Area resources should be considered. *Monitoring and inventory of resources is an important factor in making decisions about how a project may, or may not meet management objectives for SRSNA.*

**ARIZONA STATE PARKS
SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA**

PROPOSED PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

PROJECT TITLE:	
ASP PROJECT COORDINATOR: Include contact info	PROJECT PROPONENT: Include contact info
PROJECT FUNDING: <input type="checkbox"/> ASP Internal <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Other List _____ <small>(double click box to check/uncheck)</small>	
PROJECT START DATE:	
PROJECT END DATE:	
COOPERATIVE PARTY(IES):	
GENERAL PROJECT LOCATION	

BACKGROUND

Provide a description of project / program background and project setting

PURPOSE AND NEED

Describe the purpose and need for the proposed project.

PROJECT/PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Provide a complete description of the proposed project and include the following information, if applicable: equipment/tools to be used, total acreage of surface disturbance; potential impacts; alternatives considered in order to avoid or minimize impacts; and anticipated implementation date and duration of project. Attach any project documentation, existing plans, blueprints, protocols, and maps.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE / STRATEGY

Identify existing SRSNA Management Resource Goals/Strategies that the project or program is consistent with and may be tiered to. How will the project further the protection, conservation and/or management of those resources?

PROJECT MITIGATION

If impacts to resources (as described in the SRSNA Management Framework Plan) are anticipated, how will they be monitored and mitigated?

PROJECT MAP

Ensure that the final project map contains the project title, legal description, and all components of the project, scale, quad name, and north indicator.

COORDINATION

List anticipated or already determined coordination on this project.

FEDERAL NEXUS

Is federal funding anticipated as a funding source for the project, does the project extend onto federal lands or is a Federal Permit required to carry out the activity? (i.e., is NEPA compliance required?)

No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, list agency:

**ARIZONA STATE PARKS
SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA**

ENVIRONMENTAL / CULTURAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

PROJECT TITLE:

WILL THIS PROJECT:

Yes	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Include planned construction, major modifications, emergency construction or additions to buildings, roads, parking and passenger loading zones, walkways, trails, accessibility including ADA compliance, public use facilities, water control structures or impoundments
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Affect any species protected under the Endangered Species Act, their designated Critical Habitat and/or candidate species? (Check yes for positive and/or negative impacts) If yes, identify species and impact(s).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is a permit needed to cover management actions that have the potential to impact ESA listed species?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Affect any species listed as Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona (Procure list of potentially residing species from
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Include the introduction of or exportation of any species not presently or historically occurring in the receiving location?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Directly necessitate mortality or displacement of native plants, fish or wildlife, either intentionally or incidentally?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cause any ground disturbance or affect any archaeological, historical, paleontological resource, religious shrine or cultural site?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alter the aesthetics of the area including adverse effects on scenic resources (e.g. trees and rock outcrops) or degrade the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Be expected to have organized opposition, or generate substantial public controversy?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Involve land use changes such as planting, burning, clearing, grazing, or modification of public use?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Involve the manipulation or use of surface or groundwater, or modify or deny access for water usage?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Involve any modification to, or development in a flood plain or wetland or affect drainage patterns?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Result in any activity that will conflict with federal or state air or water quality regulations?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Include use or potential release of any toxicant?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have any environmental impacts not addressed above, or result in cumulative impacts that separately do not require assessment but together may be considered substantial?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Require any federal, state or other permits? (Clean Water Act Sec. 401, 404; Arizona Department of Agriculture Salvage Permit; ROW for access; Arizona Department of Water Resources Well Drilling or Surface Water Right Filing, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other NEPA compliance completed, and attached. (Federal EA, FONSI, DN, BA, ROD)

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL / CULTURAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

EXPLANATION OF “YES” RESPONSES

PROJECT TITLE:

IDENTIFY THE ITEM LETTER(S) AND PROVIDE A DETAILED EXPLANATION:

Operations: For any item that received a “yes” response, describe the impact(s) or issue(s) and explain information or actions that will be implemented to address/resolve the particular item(s).

**ARIZONA STATE PARKS
SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA**

ENVIRONMENTAL / CULTURAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

INTERNAL PERMIT/DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

PROJECT TITLE:

		Not Applicable	Pending	Completed
HDMS Check				
Require a Special Use Permit?				
Federal Documentation:	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Record of Decision <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum of Understanding			
404 Permit (ACOE)				
401 Permit (ADEQ)				
Cultural Resource Clearance / SHPO Clearance				
Arizona Game and Fish Department				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Department of Agriculture				
Arizona Department of Water Resources				
Board or Director Approval				
Landowner Coordination	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____			
Management Plan Review	<input type="checkbox"/> _____			
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____			

**ARIZONA STATE PARKS
SAN RAFAEL STATE NATURAL AREA**

ENVIRONMENTAL / CULTURAL ASSESSMENTCULTURALASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

SIGNATURES

PROJECT TITLE:

Project Coordinator _____ Date _____

Project Leader _____ Date _____

Wildlife _____ Date _____

Operations _____ Date _____

Director _____ Date _____

Board Members _____ Date _____

Appendix A

A White Paper San Rafael State Natural Area and Grazing by NAPAC

Background

The San Rafael Ranch and Cattle Company was established by cattle rancher Colin Cameron and later acquired by Colonel William Greene in 1903. His daughter, Florence Sharp, later inherited the Cattle Company and its associated land. The Sharp family operated the San Rafael Cattle Company and Ranch for more than 95 years. The Nature Conservancy recognized the ecological value of the area and purchased the Ranch from the Sharp family in 1998. In 1999, Arizona State Parks purchased the 3,557 acres on the southern section and established it as the San Rafael State Natural Area. The SRSNA remains subdivided into 6 pastures.

The remaining 17,574 acres were sold to a private landowner, but are protected by a Conservation Easement managed by Arizona State Parks. The 17,574 acres continue to be operated as a working cattle ranch.

Since its establishment as a Natural Area in 1999, the grasslands, wildlife species, and riparian areas on the SRSNA have been monitored intermittently as funding was available. There have been various approaches recommended on how to manage these resources; from the strictest natural resource protections to allowing other uses, including grazing, public access, and cultural and historic resource education and outreach. NAPAC has struggled over the years with how to balance protection and conservation of natural resources with allowing grazing on lands set aside for their natural resources.

The SRSNA Management Planning Framework is designed to recognize and protect the natural and cultural resources on the natural area. The current draft does not include livestock grazing as a goal or strategy, or as a recommended management tool. Should State Parks decide to implement grazing as a management tool or to authorize it for other reasons, NAPAC recommends that both positive and negative impacts be analyzed using the Decision Tool.

The following is a brief chronology of grazing activities on the SRSNA:

- March 16, 2006 – ASP Board approved a NAPAC recommendation for a policy to be developed that included implementation guidelines for livestock grazing management and monitoring on natural area properties. The policy stated:

The ASP Board develops and adopts a policy and implementation guidelines that incorporate the following provisions:

- No permitted livestock grazing shall be allowed on Natural Areas properties unless grazing benefits the natural area values for which the property was acquired, and
- On Natural Area properties currently owned by State Parks, no livestock grazing shall be permitted without a properly reviewed and implemented comprehensive natural resources management plan. The comprehensive natural resources management plan for the Natural Area shall include a grazing management plan and appropriate monitoring design. The grazing plan component should be developed by a credible organization such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

In addition, the Board asked that staff and NAPAC work on specific plans and guidelines related to each State Parks' operated natural area and present them to the Board at a later date.

- On June 16, 2010 the Board approved an action that allowed the Executive Director to enter into an agreement for grazing activities at the SRSNA that was to be consistent with the above outlined policy, including a grazing management plan and a periodic monitoring program. However, additional grazing activities were permitted on the SRSNA without the benefit of a grazing management or monitoring plan in place.
 - A Special Use Permit was issued to Ross Humphreys for June 17-September 17, 2010.
 - A Special Use Permit was issued to Ross Humphreys for August 15-November 15, 2011.
 - In 2012 no livestock grazing was requested or took place on the SRSNA.
 - A 2013 request has been made that differs from past requests including a longer grazing duration and through Spring and Summer seasons which are critical growing and reproductive seasons for a number of plant and wildlife species.

In previous years, Grazing Plans consisted of email summaries to staff. We are unsure what type of monitoring may have been conducted. No records have been found.

Potential Benefits of Grazing

NAPAC recognizes that grazing can sometimes be beneficial to resources, including wildfire hazard reduction, removal of some non-native invasive plants, and opening up spring habitats for the benefit of some species. In addition, grazing of cattle, along with general ranching activities, can provide a "presence" on the land, to help allay impacts from illegal activities and unauthorized livestock activities. In these cases, grazing may effectively be used as a management tool. Grazing fees may contribute to management of SRSNA.

However, we suggest that the Decision Tool be used to determine if the action meets the goals and objectives for the SRSNA, to describe specific benefits, and to mitigate any impacts. If the action of allowing grazing is determined to be acceptable/appropriate, a grazing plan (see Grazing Plan Elements) needs to be established for the natural area proposed for such use, including baseline settings, monitoring (range condition and annual actual use), and results of post-grazing activities to address short-term impacts and long-term trends.

Potential Negative Impacts of Grazing

- Introduction and/or, dispersal of invasive non-native plants.
- Impacts from movement of cattle between pastures such as mowing, trailing, trampling.
- Trampling and resultant erosion impacts to spring and riparian habitats.
- Potentially negative impacts to T & E species by destruction of habitat from heavy grazing and trampling damage, possible death or injury from trampling, competition for food, water and cover.
- Financial impact of constructing and maintaining range improvements such as developed waters, additional fences, change of fencing to wildlife-friendly configuration, etc.
- Impacts of pasture fences on wildlife such as entanglement and inhibiting movements.

NAPAC Recommendations

The SRSNA is one of only a couple of relatively intact remnants of southwestern grassland habitat remaining in the region. The total acreage of these remaining lands is small compared with the original expanse of these habitats that were present prior to introduction of livestock in the region, and they are deserving of protection for current and future generations. These special resources should be preserved to provide opportunities for recreation, wildlife viewing and education, interpretation, and research in the face of continued human development and modifications of the natural environment. Issues associated with fire and illegal activities may be addressed using alternative methods.

In the event ASP pursues grazing as a management tool to progress towards the stated Desired Future Conditions, NAPAC recommends a specific grazing plan be developed for the natural area proposed for such use and that the Decision Tool be used to identify how the action tiers to management goals and strategies, and if impacts are anticipated, how those impacts might be mitigated.

Within the framework of the Decision Tool and development of a grazing plan, NAPAC recommends the following issues be addressed:

- Evaluate need to add fences around springs to provide for site-specific management opportunities, protection of aquatic and riparian resources
- Establish water for livestock outside of spring or river exclosures as needed to provide for improved management flexibility
- State Parks should work with USFWS and other agencies to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan or a Safe Harbor Agreement to ensure management actions, including grazing, mitigate any impacts to T & E and other special status species.
- Arizona State Parks should consider a peer review of any drafted grazing plan, and finalized grazing plans should be made readily available in the public domain. The general public may also provide input on draft grazing plans during open meetings of NAPAC.
- Revenues from Special Use Permits issued for grazing should be allocated back to the SRSNA to benefit management of the resource (e.g. monitoring and research). In addition. ASP should establish grazing fees that will support the cost of necessary monitoring activities.

Grazing Plan Elements

1. Existing Baseline Conditions (ideal) of vegetative cover and grass composition
2. Updated map (ground truthing and GIS updates), with boundary fences, interior fences, water developments, trailing routes, gates, etc.
3. Prior to the start of livestock grazing, all range improvements (fences, water developments, etc.) will be inspected and maintained to ASP standards by the permittee. If new developments or major reconstruction of existing developments are identified, the costs for this work will be negotiated between ASP and the grazing permittee.
4. Annual operating plan to include:
 - i. Number and class of livestock permitted
 - ii. Schedule of pasture use following a deferred or rest rotation system
5. Movement of cattle from one pasture to another will be based on grazing utilization rates as defined:
 - i. 35-40% utilization of key grass species (See Ruyle, 2007 for these grass species)
 - ii. Grazing permittee will keep actual use records and contact ASP about deviations from agreed upon Annual Operation Plan, including numbers of cattle, modifications of pasture movement and timing.
6. End of year grazing report provided by Grazing Permittee to include:

- i. Number of, and class of cattle in each pasture
- ii. Pasture use dates
- iii. Trailing routes used between pastures
- iv. Best estimate of utilization rates – State Parks or assigned designee will review draft end-of-year report and make at least one joint inspection during each grazing season.

Monitoring vegetative conditions and grassland species composition by Arizona State Parks

NAPAC recommends that ASP monitor vegetative conditions and grassland species composition over time to determine longer term trends towards meeting Desired Future Conditions, and to ensure timely action to mitigate any negative effects of management activities, including grazing, and/or climatic impacts such as drought.

For monitoring methodology, refer to the 2007 Rangeland Monitoring on the San Rafael de la Zanja Conservation Easement by George Ruyle and others (including recommendations on page 89) in conjunction with advice and directions from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, USDA.

Appendix B

List of existing Surface Water Rights Filings located on the San Rafael State Natural Area, as of 2012

<u>SWR Filing</u>	<u>Permit #</u>	<u>Certificate</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>File Date</u>	<u>Holder Name</u>	<u>Water Sour</u>	<u>Use1</u>	<u>Use2</u>	<u>Use3</u>
<u>33-28616.0</u>	<u>28616</u>	<u>28616</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>P Twenty Four</u>	<u>25.0 Cows / Horses</u>	<u>Using 60,000 Gpa For Stock</u>	
<u>33-35887.0</u>			<u>2/11/1976</u>	<u>2/11/1976</u>	<u>Nogales, City Of</u>	<u>Santa Cruz</u>	<u>Using 0.0 Gpa For Municipal</u>		
<u>36-104705.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>#14 Tank</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104706.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>#15 Tank</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104707.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>#16 Tank</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104738.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well E Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104741.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well H Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104739.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well F Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104725.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #17 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104726.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #18 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104727.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #19 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104730.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #086138 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104731.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #086139 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104732.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #602653 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-104733.0</u>			<u>1/11/1822</u>	<u>9/28/1990</u>	<u>San Rafael Cattle Co</u>	<u>Well #602654 Waters</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	<u>Using For Irrigation</u>	<u>Using For Domestic</u>
<u>36-63838.1</u>			<u>18501231</u>	<u>5/2/1978</u>	<u>Az State Parks Board</u>	<u>P #27 Spring</u>	<u>Using 5,184,000.0 Gpa Annual</u>	<u>Using For Stock</u>	
<u>33-28604.1</u>	<u>28604</u>	<u>28604</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>Az State Parks Board</u>	<u>P #1 Draw</u>	<u>20 Cows/Horses Using 36,000 Gpa</u>	<u>For Stock</u>	
<u>33-28617.1</u>	<u>28617</u>	<u>28617</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>6/17/1974</u>	<u>Az State Parks Board</u>	<u>P #26 Draw</u>	<u>80 Cows/Horses Using 264,000 Gpa</u>	<u>For Stock</u>	

Appendix C

Special Status and Key Fish, Wildlife and Plant Species

The SRSNA supports a diverse suite of fish, wildlife and plant species that occur in the Sky Island Mountain region of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. The SRSNA is important to resident, migratory and transitory species in the region. Goals for the SRSNA include the protection, preservation and enhancement of habitat for all wildlife.

Arizona State Parks, as stewards of public lands such as the SRSNA, has the responsibility of managing these properties in an ecologically responsible manner, such that these irreplaceable resources are preserved in perpetuity for future generations. Responsibilities of management include compliance with a variety of federal and state laws that pertain directly or indirectly to the protection of these resources including: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act (“Clean Water Act”), Arizona Revised Statutes, and others. Due to the high species diversity in the Sky Island Mountain region, a correspondingly large number of special status species are present or potentially occur in the SRSNA area. ASP must address these species with appropriate management activities on the SRSNA. Since all life is integrated into ecosystems, a more effective management strategy will employ a large-scale ecosystem approach rather than only a species-based focus.

This appendix contains two tables, which provide a current (June 2013) list of special status species known or potentially occurring within the SRSNA (Table C1), and species-specific information for key fish, wildlife and plant species that have been actively studied and/or managed in recent years, that are currently being studied or managed, or that are planned to receive such efforts (Table C2). Table C1 was compiled using the current AZGFD Heritage Data Management System information for Santa Cruz County, and was augmented with data from a variety of sources including site-specific information (McLaughlin 2006; AZGFD 2009; 2006; IBA 2013), and a variety of regional literature. An analysis of special status species potentially occurring on the SRSNA was performed, and species with little or no potential for occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, were removed. Species highlighted green in Table C1 have been recorded on the SRSNA. Most of these species have a regular presence at SRSNA, but the presence of some are based only on historic records. Species highlighted yellow in Table C1 have not been recorded on the property, but are species for which there is suitable habitat on the SRSNA, and for which there are records in proximity to the SRSNA (including Mexico). Because there are no Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands contiguous with or in proximity to the SRSNA, BLM sensitive species were not included in the data set.

Table C2 includes key special status species that have recent or on-going efforts to monitor, protect or reestablish their presence in the area. The purpose of this table is to provide information about studies and contacts, cooperating agencies and personnel associated with these activities. This table should be regularly maintained and updated to allow Arizona State Parks to remain current and proactive in implementing these cooperative ecological resource activities. ASP should actively promote the welfare of fish, wildlife and plant resources that use or occur on the SRSNA through collaborative efforts with agencies and other regional stakeholders.

The ecology of the region is dynamic and changes over time due to natural processes, including the effects of man. Since species composition and populations may be in a state of flux at any given time, species that are not currently known to be present within the SRSNA may be discovered, or appear at any time. While management should be focused at the ecosystem level, working with management indicator (key) species is an effective management tool that allows for appropriate monitoring of natural resources on the SRSNA. Managers must be cognizant of the potential for change in the suite of species that may require specific management efforts, and may refer to Table 1 as a guide in accomplishing this task. Implementation of the ASP Research Inventory and Monitoring (RIM) program at SRSNA will assist ASP managers with staying current on the status of special status species.

Overarching Recommended Action: *Arizona State Parks will work with coordinating partners to develop a protocol to share data, reports, and assessments of conditions and species on the SRSNA.*

With the cooperation and assistance of the USFWS and the AZGFD ASP will maintain records and track trends, progress and conditions over time for each species listed in Table 2. ASP will periodically monitor for the presence of previously unidentified special status species occurring on the SRSNA. ASP will report findings to leaders and executive team members on a regular basis.

Table C1

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ESA	USFS	MEXFED	STATE	SGCN
AMPHIBIANS						
<i>Ambystoma mavortium stebbinsi</i>	Sonoran Tiger Salamander	LE			WSC	X
<i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i>	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT		A	WSC	X
<i>Ollotis (Bufo) alvarius</i>	Sonoran Desert Toad					X
BIRDS						
<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow	SC	S		WSC	
<i>Ammodramus savannarum ammoregus</i>	Arizona Grasshopper Sparrow		S			X
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	C			WSC	X
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle			A		X
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	PR		X
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur					
<i>Meleagris gallopavo mexicana</i>	Gould's Turkey					X
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow					X
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow					X
<i>Picoides arizonae</i>	Arizona Woodpecker					X
<i>Sialia sialis fulva</i>	Azure Bluebird					X
FISH						
<i>Agosia chrysogaster chrysogaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S	A		X
<i>Catostomus clarkii</i>	Desert Sucker	SC	S			X
<i>Catostomus insignis</i>	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	P		X
<i>Gila intermedia</i>	Gila Chub	LE		P	WSC	X
<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Gila Topminnow	LE		A	WSC	X
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	Speckled Dace	SC		E		
INVERTEBRATES						
<i>Argia sabino</i>	Sabino Canyon Dancer	SC	S			
<i>Pyrgulopsis thompsoni</i>	Huachuca Springsnail	C	S			X
MAMMALS						
<i>Antilocapra americana americana</i>	American Pronghorn					X
<i>Baiomys taylori</i>	Northern Pygmy Mouse		S			

<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	A	WSC	
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S			X
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat					X
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat		S		WSC	X
<i>Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	LE		A	WSC	X
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis					X
<i>Notiosorex cockrumi</i>	Cockrum's Desert Shrew					X
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					X
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse		S			
<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	SC	S			
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Mexican Free-tailed Bat					X
PLANTS						
<i>Erigeron arisoli</i>	Arid Throne Fleabane		S			
<i>Heterotheca rutteri</i>	Huachuca Golden Aster	SC	S			
<i>Lilaeopsis schaffneriana</i> ssp. <i>recurva</i>	Huachuca Water-umbel	LE			HS	
<i>Spiranthes delitescens</i>	Canelo Hills Ladies'-tresses	LE			HS	
<i>Tragia laciniata</i>	Sonoran Noseburn		S			
REPTILES						
<i>Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus</i>	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S			
<i>Gyalopion quadrangulare</i>	Thornscrub Hook-nosed Snake		S	PR		
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster					X
<i>Hypsiglena</i> (undet. sp.)	Hooded Nightsnake					X
<i>Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense</i>	Sonora Mud Turtle					X
<i>Lampropeltis getula nigrita</i>	Western Black Kingsnake			A		X
<i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	Sonoran Whipsnake					X
<i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>	Sonoran Coralsnake					X
<i>Sceloporus slevini</i>	Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard		S			X
<i>Tantilla yaquia</i>	Yaqui Black-headed Snake		S			
<i>Terrapene ornata luteola</i>	Desert Box Turtle			PR		X
<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	C	S	A	WSC	X

Status key:

Status: LE = U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) – Endangered

LT = U.S. Endangered Species Act - Threatened

C = U.S. Endangered Species Act – Candidate

SC = United States Fish and Wildlife Service – Species of Concern
 S = United States Forest Service – Sensitive
 WSC = Arizona Game and Fish Department – Wildlife of Special Concern
 SGCN = Arizona Game and Fish Department – Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 HS = Arizona Department of Agriculture (Arizona Native Plant Law) – Highly Safeguarded species
 MEX-P = Determined endangered in Mexico
 MEX-A = Determined threatened in Mexico
 MEX-PR = Subject to special protection in Mexico
 MEX-E = Probably extinct in Mexico

Table C2

Species	Status	Need	Coordinating Partners	ASP Action	Zone
<i>Mammals</i>					
Endangered Cats: Jaguar, Ocelot, Jaguarundi	LE (all); WSC /MEX-P/SGCN (Jaguar and Ocelot)	Maintain potential movement corridor options for these species from Mexico to the southwestern United States.	AZGFD, USFWS	Coordinate with the AZGFD and FWS as it investigates sighting reports of ocelot, jaguarundi, and jaguars as they are submitted, and assist with implementation of the Jaguar Conservation Agreement and Strategy, as appropriate.	GLZ; RAZ
Pronghorn	SGCN	2012 Status: only 8 pronghorn found in the valley, 7 female, 1 old, non-breeding male. The AZGFD plan is to introduce a total of 70 – 80 pronghorn into the	AZGFD	Communicate/coordinate with adjacent landowners on possible cooperation/implementation of AZGFDs re-establishment effort.	GLZ

		area including Elgin and San Rafael, so perhaps 35 – 40 in the San Rafael Valley with a target ratio of 1 buck/4 – 5 does			
<i>Reptiles / Amphibians</i>					
Sonora Tiger Salamander	LE; WSC; SGCN	Maintain habitat and presence of the species on the SRSNA.	AZGFD conducts 4 monitoring trips per year (1 each usually during January-February, March, April, May-June) for Monitoring trips generally consist of seining a sample of 20 known localities per trip. 2013 dates of salamander surveys along with the AZGFD lead: First survey – Feb 11-14 with Jeff Sorensen (623-236-7740) as lead Second survey – Mar 4-7 with Jeff Sorensen as lead Third survey – Mar 18-21 with Tom Jones (623-236-7735) as lead		RAZ (GLZ; at earthen tanks)
Northern Mexican Gartersnake	C; S; WSC; SGCN; MEX-P	Maintain habitat and presence of the species on the SRSNA; ongoing monitoring and bullfrog control.	AZGFD, Tucson Region (Sharon Lashway), AZGFD Nongame Branch (Tom Jones)	Coordinate with AZGFD on monitoring and management of aquatic herpetofauna	RAZ
Ornate box turtle	SGCN; MEX-PR	Maintain habitat and presence of the	The AZGFD is gathering baseline locality/distribution		GLZ

		species on the SRSNA.	information for box turtles. Document localities where box turtles are observed (box turtle activity is greatest during monsoon, July-August) and provide the information to the AZGFD.		
<i>Birds</i>					
Arizona Grasshopper Sparrow	S; SGCN	Maintain habitat and presence of the species on the SRSNA.	AZGFD		GLZ
Birds	Various	Maintain habitat and presence of the species on the SRSNA.	Tucson Audubon Society	Coordinate with Tucson Audubon Society on IBA bird surveys and monitoring. 2013 survey date: 02/08/2013	GLZ; RAZ
<i>Fish</i>					
Gila topminnow	LE; WSC; SGCN; MEX-A	Currently extirpated from SRSNA; Renovate Sharp Spring, Heron Spring, Santa Cruz River and re-stock	AZGFD, USFWS	Coordinate with USFWS (Doug Duncan) and AZGFD Native Fish Program (Ross Timmons)	RAZ
<i>Aquatic Plants....</i>					
Huachuca water-umbel	LE; HS				

Notes: Management Zones: GLZ (grassland zone), RAZ (riparian aquatic zone), CRZ (cultural resource zone).

Status: LE = U.S. Endangered Species Act – Endangered

C = U.S. Endangered Species Act – Candidate

S = United States Forest Service – Sensitive

WSC = Arizona Game and Fish Department – Wildlife of Special Concern

SGCN = Arizona Game and Fish Department – Species of Greatest Conservation Need

HS = Arizona Department of Agriculture (Arizona Native Plant Law) – Highly Safeguarded species

MEX-P = Determined endangered in Mexico

MEX-A = Determined threatened in Mexico

MEX-PR = Subject to special protection in Mexico

Appendix D

Detailed Information about Cultural Resources for SRSNA

Prehistoric (Pre-Contact) Cultural Resources

The San Rafael Valley is characterized by unique biological and geographic features that contributed to its use as a migration route between southeast Arizona and northeast Sonora during prehistory. A plethora of archaeological sites and isolated archaeological features and artifacts through this corridor indicate that it served as a contiguous area for the movement of people across the region (MacWilliams 2001:1). Archaeological surveys indicate that numerous sites are situated along the Santa Cruz River (Danson 1946; MacWilliams 2001). The fine-grained igneous cobbles present in the bajada gravels of the Santa Cruz River were used by prehistoric people to make a variety of chipped stone tools and grinding implements. Prehistoric groups may have revisited several sites over the course of thousands of years. The combination of patinated chipped rocks, which are associated with early human use of the region with ceramics, which were introduced later, suggest long-term land use in particular areas (MacWilliams 2001:131).

Relatively few systematic surveys have documented prehistoric land use in the area. Based on current data, prehistoric cultural materials in the region appear to represent a contact zone between Hohokam and Trincheras cultures, which are referred to as the “Santa Cruz contact zone” by Ruble (1999). Buried deposits dating to various time periods may be present in the study area. Documented prehistoric and historic sites in the San Rafael Valley are characterized by excellent site integrity and preservation (MacWilliams 2001:131-133).

Paleoindian (11,500? – 7500 B.C.)

The paleoindian period represents the earliest archaeological evidence for human occupations of North America. Paleoindian groups were characterized by small, mobile communities of hunter-gatherers. The movement of these groups was likely closely tied to the seasonal availability of plant and animal resources in particular areas. Paleoindian kill sites of large animals such as mammoth and bison have been identified in southern Arizona. Paleoindian sites are primarily identified on the basis of stone tool technologies such as Clovis and Folsom.

Although paleoindian materials have not yet been identified on the San Rafael Natural Area, paleoindian occupation of the region is likely. An isolated Clovis point was recovered southeast of the Greene Ranch at AZ EE:10:38(ASM). In addition, the high density of paleoindian archaeological remains 50 kilometers away in the San Pedro Valley river corridor suggests that the San Rafael Natural Area would have also experienced paleoindian occupations (MacWilliams 2001:7).

Archaic (7500 – 2100 BC)

The Archaic Period in southern Arizona and the American Southwest is generally characterized by increased evidence for sedentism. In addition, Archaic diets appeared to rely more on

processed plant materials than the preceding Paleoindian period and the introduction of agricultural techniques into hunting and gathering subsistence methods. As part of this lifeways transition, habitation structures become more substantial and permanent, storage areas become more pronounced, and fragile and bulky containers such as ceramics are first produced. Archaic period occupation has been documented in the San Rafael Valley. In particular, Middle (6500 – 3500 BC) and Late (3500 – 2100 BC) Archaic sites have been identified. MacWilliams (2001) identified several lithic scatters that could date to the Archaic and Early Agricultural periods. Two of the 17 lithic scatters that he identified in his San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant River Corridor Survey had hearths.

Ceramic Period (A.D. 1 – A.D. 1450)

Around AD 1, people began to establish permanent or semi-permanent settlements, rely more heavily on cultigens, and to produce pottery. The timing of agriculture and the production and use of ceramic vessels varies, but with a trend towards the increasing use of intensive subsistence techniques, increased sedentism, and an increased use of pottery forms in domestic activities.

The Santa Cruz River provided rich soils and marshy areas that allowed for the early cultivation of crops within the river corridor. Unlike the adjacent Santa Cruz and San Pedro River Valleys, the San Rafael Valley's higher elevation made it more prone to freezing temperatures that would have reduced agricultural production. The Early Agricultural Period (2100 BC – AD 1) was marked by evidence for cultivation and by the appearance of stone tools associated with processing vegetal matter such as grinding implements. Some of the earliest agricultural communities were established in the vicinity of Tucson and these types of villages could have also been represented in the San Rafael area. The villages dating to this period near Tucson were characterized by semi-subterranean circular pithouses. These structures were built using branches, thatch and mud. Storage pits within and outside of the structures suggest that people were storing food and other materials. Irrigation features such as ditches and canals were used to channel runoff from bajadas and waterways into fields. The use-life of individual structures is difficult to determine. The village sites, however, appear to have had relatively long-term seasonal or year-round occupations.

Ceramic production began in southern Arizona at the end of the Early Agricultural period (ca. AD 1) and marked the transition to the Early Ceramic period (AD 50 – 500). At this time, cultigens such as beans, corn, and squash became more important to local diets and supplemented wild plants and animals. In the San Rafael River Valley, MacWilliams (2001) identified eleven sites that appear to date to the first introduction of pottery in the region (ca. AD 150). He also identified several sites in the San Rafael River Valley that date to various stages during the ceramic period (ca. AD 150 – 1500), but did not have sufficient diagnostics to attribute to a specific temporal phase.

Around AD 300 material markers of an archaeological culture called the Hohokam were identified in southern Arizona. Large Hohokam villages were constructed along rivers and other waterways. The Hohokam cultural sequence is roughly divided into the preClassic (AD 650 – 1100) and the Classic (AD 100 – 1450) periods. During the preClassic period, Hohokam settlements were typically composed of pithouses arranged into courtyard groups with associated cemeteries, activity, and food processing areas. Burial practices primarily consisted of cremations. Public architecture consisted of a network of ballcourts at Hohokam settlements across southern, central, and portions of north-central Arizona. These ballcourts are roughly derivative of Mesoamerican ballcourts and were likely the locus of communal gatherings to attend ball games, ceremonies, and associated markets. Along the Santa Cruz River, preClassic villages were first characterized by small hamlets of assembled pithouses. Through time, these villages became dispersed over a larger area and populations increased.

The Hohokam Classic period in southern Arizona and elsewhere was marked by a series of changes to cultural, demographic, and settlement patterns of Hohokam life. Habitation structures shifted from pithouses to above ground adobe structures arranged in compounds. Ballcourts were largely abandoned and platform mounds became the primary form of public architecture (ca. AD 1275-1300). Platform mounds were distributed across the Hohokam culture region and may have served various functions. Rooms were built atop some platform mounds in the later portions of the Hohokam Classic period. A few burials have also been identified at the top of platform mounds. Classic period Hohokam settlements were primarily concentrated along major rivers and were not as dispersed as previous preClassic period settlement arrangements. MacWilliams identified one Classic period Hohokam site in his survey of the San Rafael River Valley (AZ EE:10:81[ASM]) based on the presence of Santa Cruz Polychrome sherds (AD 1100 – 1500).

Trincheras

Concurrent with the Hohokam culture, the Trincheras archaeological culture was situated in northern Sonora and southern Arizona. Due to a comparative dearth of archaeological data on the Trincheras sites, less is understood about Trincheras characteristics than contemporaneous Hohokam cultural developments. Trincheras settlements are typically associated with the presence of polished purple-on-red pottery. The Trincheras IV period (ca. AD 1300 – 1450) marked the construction of hillside settlements that appeared to have defensive positioning and features. Walled terraces were used as agricultural fields as well as for habitation structures.

The San Rafael Valley is situated in a contact zone between the traditional Hohokam culture region and areas where Trincheras influences are seen in greater abundance. Sites in this area may represent a mixture of Hohokam and Trincheras traditions. These traditions wane in the archaeological record around AD 1450 when large villages were abandoned and populations in southern Arizona became more dispersed on the landscape.

Protohistoric Period (DATES)

Archaeological surveys of the San Rafael River Valley and adjacent regions suggest that late prehistoric and protohistoric resource extraction and occupation of the area was likely (MacWilliams 2001; Hadley and Sheridan 1995). Pima and Sobaipuri groups were present in the area when the 1821 San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant was designated. Although archival resources and oral history of local indigenous populations provides some information of the extended use of these areas by Native American populations, future work should include consultation with these groups on the presence of Traditional Cultural Places (Hadley and Sheridan 1995:6). Ten sites in MacWilliams' survey (2001) have both prehistoric and historic components, which indicate that certain locations on the landscape were periodically used across a long time span.

Appendix E
List of relevant reports and references for SRSNA

DOCUMENT TYPE	DATE	AUTHOR	TITLE
A Profile of Arizona's San Rafael Valley	1994	San Rafael Valley Association and the Sonoran Institute	A Profile of Arizona's San Rafael Valley
Baseline Conditions Report	2000	ASP	San Rafael Ranch Conservation Easement Baseline Conditions Report
Conservation Easement Monitoring Plan	2003	ASP	San Rafael de la Zanja Conservation Easement Monitoring Plan
Deed of Conservation Easement	1999		San Rafael Short Grass Prairie Preserve Deed of Conservation Easement
Guiding Framework	1994	San Rafael Valley Association and the Sonoran Institute	A Framework for Guiding the Future of Arizona's San Rafael Valley
Monitoring Report	2005	AZGFD	Final Draft. Grassland Habitat Monitoring on the San Rafael Ranch State Park and the San Rafael de la Zanja Land Grant Easement
Monitoring Report	2006	AZGFD	Grassland and Riparian Habitat Monitoring on the San Rafael State Natural Area, Santa Cruz County, Arizona
Monitoring Report	2007	AZGFD	Grassland and Riparian Habitat Monitoring on the San Rafael State Natural Area, Santa Cruz County, Arizona
Monitoring Report	2008	AZGFD	Grassland and Riparian Habitat, Huachuca Water Umbel, and Post-fire Vegetation Monitoring on the San Rafael State Natural Area, Santa Cruz County, Arizona
Monitoring Report	2009	AZGFD	Post-Fire Vegetation Monitoring, Invasive Species Mapping, and Sensitive Species Inventory and Monitoring on the San Rafael State Natural Area, Santa Cruz County, Arizona
University Technical Report	Multiple years of data collection	UofA	Vascular Floras of Sonoita Creek State Natural Area and San Rafael State Park: Arizona's First Natural-Area Parks

DOCUMENT TYPE	DATE	AUTHOR	TITLE
Sale Agreement	1999		Agreement for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate
Folder of Info on Grazing in ASP Files	2002	ASP	Memo recommending against using grazing as a management tool for Fire Mitigation Measures
Folder of Info on Grazing in ASP Files	2002	ASP	Memo proposing lease permitting grazing on SRSNA as a management tool.
Rangeland Monitoring	2007	George Ruyle, et al. Rangeland Ecology and Management, UofA	Rangeland Monitoring on the San Rafael de la Zanja Conservation Easement

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**SRSNA Planning Framework – Public Comments and Response
March 2014**

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
<p>The first substantive comment addresses the Background section on page 4 and should be considered again in a number of places including Desired Future Conditions and the NAPAC white paper on grazing. As part of the acquisition of the Natural Area and purchase of the San Rafael Short Grass Prairie Preserve Deed of Conservation Easement, State Parks provided an option agreement to The Nature Conservancy San Rafael Ranch and its successors an option to lease substantially all of the Natural Area for grazing. Further, the option provided a form of lease, Nature Conservancy marketed the lease as an enhancement to the value of the ranch it eventually sold to us, and in a large group meeting Ken Travous, two staff officers and an attorney assigned to State Parks from the Attorney General's Office promoted a vision of seeing the private owner of the San Rafael Ranch (us) bring its cattle on to the park.</p> <p>This acquisition objective by AZ State Parks does not appear in this Framework and it should be. For nearly 14 years we have attempted to exercise this option and perfect a long term lease. We continue to work with you cooperatively to achieve that objective.</p>	Ross Humphreys	<p>Arizona State Parks (ASP) staff members are coordinating with the Attorney General to review the Deed, land transfer documents, and develop an Agency response.</p> <p>In developing the Background and Desired Future Conditions sections, NAPAC solely utilized materials provided from ASP files on SRSNA that describe the purposes for which the property was acquired and the natural and cultural resource values on the property. Those are the particular values NAPAC used and described in the Framework.</p>	No change made to the Framework. ASP to coordinate appropriate response to Mr. Humphreys.
The second substantive point addresses prescribed fire. Fire is first presented in the Framework on page 11. There is no biological rationale presented to indicate that fire will enhance the natural resource of the Natural Area. The only	Ross Humphreys	NAPAC has coordinated this comment with a USFS Fire Planner and Fuels Specialist with the Coronado National Forest to address Mr.	ASP will continue to coordinate with

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<p>rationale offered is that controlled burns may reduce the risk of loss of structures. It should be noted somewhere in the Framework and the white paper that the fire that burned a 270 degree swath around the Cameron house stopped sharply on the 90 degree corner where my ranch crew established an electric fence in 2011 to restrict our cattle from the historic site.</p> <p>It is widely held that fire suppression for most of modern time has adversely impacted our national forests and that prescribed fire and prescribed natural fire are good tools to slow down a conversion of biomass from an increasing woody condition to a more natural condition. As a founder and retired board member of the Malpai Borderlands Group I share that general view. However, there is no good science to suggest that fire is needed or would benefit the grassland of the San Rafael Valley. Generalizations from other regions and grassland communities do not apply. The San Rafael valley has a unique biotic community site description from all others in Arizona as described by DE Brown and TC Brennan. The dominate grassland invasive species in the San Rafael valley and Lehman's and Cochise love grass, and Johnson grass. Both of the love grasses are fire responders, thriving on fire in preference to native grasses. Further, a native shrub described in the Framework as undesirable, whitethorn acacia, responds favorably to fire. I suggest that controlled burns have as good a chance of aiding the conversion of the short grass prairie in the valley to invasive grasses and undesirable as it does of protecting</p>		<p>Humphrey's concerns (see below).</p> <p>Comments received by USFS: The second substantive point addresses prescribed fire. Fire is first presented in the Framework on page 11. There is no biological rationale presented to indicate that fire will enhance the natural resource of the Natural Area. (See HRV document, Chapter 2, pp 2-3 thru 2-4) The only rationale offered is that controlled burns may reduce the risk of loss of structures. (I think you can fix this by taking out the second sentence under STRATEGIES on page 22. In the grasslands, rx fire won't necessarily reduce the threat to structures, but maintain (mowing) around structures will). It should be noted somewhere in the Framework and the white paper that the fire that burned a 270 degree swath around the Cameron house stopped sharply on the 90 degree corner where my ranch crew established an electric fence in 2011 to restrict our cattle from the historic site.</p> <p>It is widely held that fire suppression for most of modern time has adversely impacted our</p>	<p>USFS to address nonnative grassland removal relative to planning documents and guidelines to ensure consistent management across land ownership boundaries</p> <p>Removed reference to prescribed fire to protect structures. Instead suggesting mowing of vegetation is more effective.</p> <p>Added section regarding</p>

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<p>the Cameron House.</p> <p>Mesquite encroachment is a problem in many regions. However, given the nominal quantities of mesquite in the valley, I suggest it is most economically controlled with mechanical and chemical means. On our ranch we take time to pull up a few mesquites whenever we get a tractor nearby.</p>		<p>national forests and that prescribed fire and prescribed natural fire are good tools to slow down a conversion of biomass from an increasing woody condition to a more natural condition. As a founder and retired board member of the Malpais Borderlands Group I share that general view. However, there is no good science to suggest that fire is needed or would benefit the grassland of the San Rafael Valley. Generalizations from other regions and grassland communities do not apply. The San Rafael valley has a unique biotic community site description from all others in Arizona as described by DE Brown and TC Brennan. The dominate grassland invasive species in the San Rafael valley and Lehman's and Cochise love grass, and Johnson grass. Both of the love grasses are fire responders, thriving on fire in preference to native grasses. (See Draft DEIS, pp.103 highlighted section. This suggest how the Coronado is addressing Lehman's and may be of interest). Further, a native shrub described in the Framework as undesirable, whitethorn acacia, responds favorably to fire. (This is true, whitethorn does resprout after fire. Treatments objectives need to be tailored to the</p>	<p>history and biologic significance of fire in southwest Arizona grasslands based on documents received by the USFS, including the Nature Conservancy, Southwest Forest Assessment Project</p> <p>Added information about the importance of considering the use of prescribed fire on exacerbating issues associated with</p>

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		<p>species you are treating. In the case of whitethorn acacia, both mechanical/herbicide treatment of the acacia, followed later by prescribed fire may be an option.) I suggest that controlled burns have as good a chance of aiding the conversion of the short grass prairie in the valley to invasive grasses and undesirable as it does of protecting the Cameron House.</p> <p>Mesquite encroachment is a problem in many regions. However, given the nominal quantities of mesquite in the valley, I suggest it is most economically controlled with mechanical and chemical means. On our ranch we take time to pull up a few mesquites whenever we get a tractor nearby. (Depending on the size of the treatment area, mechanical/chemical removal of mesquites may be the best option to reduce the shrub component. Utilizing a combination of mechanical/herbicide targeting the shrubs followed by fire is another option).</p>	<p>nonnative grasses</p> <p>Use of mechanical and chemical treatment to eradicate nonnatives is already considered in the framework</p>
Page 1 -- your photo is predominately our ranch and not the Natural Area. There are many beautiful views on the Natural Area including the lower reaches of Sharp Spring	Ross Humphreys	Changed photo.	Change made.

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
that you could easily find a more internally focused view than peering over the fence boundary. It's a vision thing.			
Page 5 - Gila topminnow has not been seen on the Natural Area for around 10 years, shortly after cattle were removed.	Ross Humphreys	Added language to clarify: species that were historically known to occur, or presently occur on the property.	Change made.
Page 6 - subdivision is a term of art in real estate. If you need to describe pasture fences I would suggest you find another term. If grazing returns to the Natural Area in a long term program I can suggest different fence lines on the west side of that Natural that improve the view shed and the grazing rotation. Further, if you keep a discussion of fencing in the Framework you might consider adopting the game-friendly fence standards published by Arizona Game and Fish. We use those for all new fences. Fences are further referenced on page 14.	Ross Humphreys	Changed language.	Change made.
Page 8 - reference is made to seeking local support for the conservation easement. Language in the easement particularly precludes any third party interveners in the easement.	Ross Humphreys	Removed sentence referring to conservation easement to avoid confusion. Partnerships sought will be to support activities solely on the SRSNA property.	Change made.
Page 12 - removal of invasive grasses on Farm 6 can be achieved only with chemical treatment. The dominate non-native is Johnson grass. It occurs widely on all the dirt roads in the valley and in areas of disturbance. In my opinion it is unlikely that you can remove it permanently.	Ross Humphreys	Modified language to include "proactive" restoration, to allow ASP consideration of a variety of tools appropriate for removal of invasives.	Change made.
Page 17 - the blame for the decline of species is a little aggressive. Non-native species are well documented, including bullfrogs and mosquito fish. Very little water has been withdrawn on the Natural Area. I would appreciate the	Ross Humphreys	Removed wording for water withdrawals. Removed reference to Canelo Hills ladies' tresses.	Change made.

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
reference to prior occurrences of Canelo Hills ladies' - tresses on the Natural Area. I thought Sheehy Spring was the only site in the valley. The biggest risk to hydrologic function on the Santa Cruz River is the bridge that crosses our property just above the Natural Area. Twice in my tenure water has breached the bridge. The area under the bridge is a type of venture that could cause a head cut in a big storm and suddenly lower the surface water level and dry the whole river.			
Page 25 - There are at least two other historic sites east of the river that were both dwellings.	Ross Humphreys	Noted. ASP to coordinate comment with SHPO and ASP archaeologist for input.	No change made at present.
Page 26 - I have allowed occasional camping on our ranch by very careful campers. Both sites remained substantially grassless for 5 years. I suggest that camping, if ever allowed and if a site can be found outside of the view shed of the Cameron house and away from the biological values, be restricted to permanent campgrounds.	Ross Humphreys	Agreed and noted. If public use is to be considered for future use, including camping, it will only be done with ensuring that natural resource values – and the viewshed – are protected.	No change made at present. Framework already indicates need to consider visitor use against impacts to natural and cultural values.
Page 29 - I believe that tourists would be better-paying tenants in existing structures than scientists.	Ross Humphreys	Noted.	No change made.

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The Department requests that these comments not be our sole input into the Plan or management of the SRNSA. We offer our many resources and expertise to further the objectives of the Plan and to ensure Arizona's citizens get the most from our Departments' mutual coordination and collaboration. We request a meeting with Arizona State Parks (ASP) to discuss the Plan prior to moving forward with a final document and therefore these comments should be considered preliminary.	AZGFD	Noted. As this is not a plan but a decision-making framework, AZGFD will be included in future planning.	No change made.
Overall, the Department finds the Plan thorough and well written although lacking in specificity in some areas which, although perhaps intentional, may require more specificity to achieve stated goals and objectives. For example, Desired Future Condition (DFC) for riparian areas refers to "properly functioning" streams. This term has a specific meaning when using the Bureau of Land Management's "Proper Functioning Condition (PFC)" assessment and another when using the Arizona Riparian Council's Rapid Assessment of Functional Condition (RAFC) but also has a general meaning. Assessment and monitoring methodology should be specified. The Department generally recommends against using PFC as a measure of ecological integrity and suggests that other metrics be used which quantify biological function as well as hydrologic function.	AZGFD	Added sentence on cover to clarify purpose of framework. And made additional changes within text of Framework to help clarify intent of document. No changes made to "properly function". Intention is to be interpreted and defined additionally as needed.	Change made to clarify intent of Framework.
The Department's number one concern with the Plan and with past management of the SRSNA is the lack of public access. Hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities are extremely limited in the San Rafael Valley due to the ownership of the large private ranches in the Valley. The SRSNA property offers the potential increased opportunity to provide access to this unique area. The Department wishes to meet with ASP to discuss how our departments might cooperate to provide for greater public access to this public land.	AZGFD	Refer to Public Use section of plan. ASP will coordinate access with AZGFD and other partners.	No change made.
Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) §17-102 codifies state ownership of wildlife. The Department has public trust responsibility and primary authority to manage and regulate take of wildlife within the state of Arizona irrespective of landownership, excepting those wildlife existing on tribal trust-status lands. It is important that the Department has a strong partnership with ASP to successfully implement our wide array of wildlife management activities and programs within the SRNSA including our game management program. Obstacles to actively managing pronghorn here, demonstrate a need that the Plan should address.	AZGFD	Noted. ASP will coordinate with AZGFD.	No change made.
ARS §17-304B provides that State or federal lands including those under lease may not be posted except by consent of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission.) ASP should coordinate with the Department on regulation of take of wildlife on the SRSNA. ASP may consider the possibility of designating the SRSNA as a Wildlife Area under ARS Title 17 to implement regulations specific to the SRSNA.	AZGFD	Noted. ASP will coordinate with AZGFD. Currently the AZGFD recognizes the closure of the SRSNA to public access and the area is identified as closed to hunting on the AZGFD webpage and description for those Game Management Units, 35A & 35B. However, more information is needed to determine AZGFD Commission action on the closure of State Parks to hunting on a statewide basis.	No change made.

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<p>Lack of Department access to the San Rafael Valley grassland habitats for wildlife management purposes has jeopardized the population viability of some wildlife species in the valley. The well-intentioned Plan is properly focused on listed species but fails to recognize an urgent need for active management of non-listed species imperiled on the property (including extirpated species) that are critically important to the integrity and proper ecological function of the shortgrass ecosystem. For instance, the Department would like to increase management of the rapidly declining pronghorn antelope population, but has found it difficult to augment and manage this population in a way that ensures its viability due to lack of cooperation with landowners. The Department sees our inability to adequately manage this species here as an example of an obstacle which ASP should attempt to address and resolve through the Plan.</p>	AZGFD	<p>Change made in plan to clarify intent to manage both listed and non-listed native plants and wildlife. ASP has been cooperative with AZGFD on pronghorn and other wildlife projects on the SRSNA, and will continue to do so. This Framework is not intended to pre-determine all future actions, including specific wildlife management projects. The Framework is intended to be used as a guideline for managers in making decisions on activities and their applicability to overarching goals and the vision for the property.</p>	<p>Change made to include non-listed species to goals and management objectives for property.</p>
<p>The Plan mentions fence modifications, however the Department is unaware of any past implementation of such modifications or proposed activities to improve wildlife travel corridors (pronghorn and mule deer.) There are significant opportunities to provide funding for fence modification and other projects such as through the local Habitat Partnership Committee (HPC.) The Department encourages ASP to partner with the Department in identifying areas needing fence modification and to encourage existing partnering strategies in the Plan.</p>	AZGFD	<p>Noted. NAPAC recommends that ASP explore partnership opportunities for a variety of conservation projects, including fencing. As such overarching partnership goals are described.</p>	<p>No change made.</p>
<p>There is a potential for the Department to release additional pronghorn on the SRSNA to augment the dwindling population (currently 9 animals) in the future in cooperation with ASP. The Plan should include specifics on augmentation and active management of pronghorn and support Department efforts to maintain a viable pronghorn population. Removal of predatory species by sport or contract hunting, and trapping are important management tools that should be described as supported strategies to improve this at-risk population.</p>	AZGFD	<p>Noted. ASP to coordinate discussion with AZGFD.</p>	<p>No change made.</p>
<p>The Department supports ASP's policy permitting livestock grazing on the Natural Area if it is determined that this action will benefit the natural area values for which the property was acquired. If grazing is determined beneficial, the Department further supports ASP's policy requiring a properly reviewed and implemented comprehensive natural resources management plan and appropriate monitoring design which is developed by a credible organization such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS.) If ASP determines that grazing is beneficial, the Department suggests that ASP work with the livestock operator to develop a Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) under NRCS and include the Department as a signatory to the CRMP. The Department currently employs a biologist half-funded by NRCS whose primary focus is providing input on CRMP's to ensure wildlife values are addressed.</p>	AZGFD	<p>Agreed. ASP will coordinate management of grazing as Agency decision making occurs.</p>	<p>No change made.</p>

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
<p>P. 4 The Plan should include the San Rafael Short Grass Prairie Preserve Deed of Conservation Easement as an appendix. It is unclear what “certain rights” ASP holds with respect to this easement. Is the conservation easement part of the SRSNA? Does the plan address the easement? Is public access one of the “certain rights” that ASP holds?</p>	AZGFD	Changes made to remove reference to deed of conservation easement. Framework will only cover actions and decision making on the SRSNA. Edits made to Framework to clarify intent.	Change made.
<p>P. 5 It is clear that ASP has made use of the Department’s Heritage Natural Data Management System (HDMS.) The Department also encourages ASP to utilize Habimap™ Arizona and other wildlife planning tools derived from the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and to incorporate Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI) lists into the Plan.</p>	AZGFD	Agreed. Additional review will be conducted.	Change will be made.
<p>P.8 The Department suggests that ASP add a section on public access to the DFC’s. The Department suggests the following DFC’s:</p> <p>“The public has access to the SRSNA for recreational purposes and for legal hunting as managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) to meet AGFD game management objectives.”</p> <p>“Wildlife management and hunter access goals are achieved through coordination with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through mutual objectives outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding or formal agreement.”</p>	AZGFD	“Recreational uses” added to Desired Future Conditions. But AZGFD proposed language is too singular. If hunting is permitted, it will be through cooperative arrangements with AZGFD.	Change made to DFC to include varied recreational uses.
<p>P.9 Goal 3 – The Department understands that the property was purchased with Heritage monies which direct the focus of wildlife management. However, the Department suggests rewording the Plan to manage habitat for “all native wildlife,” with primary focus on Threatened and Endangered species and special status species including: Species of Greatest Conservation Need, keystone species, declining populations, extirpated species, Species of Economic and Recreational Importance, and for habitat linkages and movement corridors.</p> <p>Goal 6 – The Department suggests changing “consider use of fire” to simply “use fire”. Fire should be returned to the ecosystem at the prescribed return interval as outlined later in the plan.</p> <p>Goal 8 – The Department suggests specifying “hunting” as an appropriate public use compatible with the purpose of the SRSNA.</p>	AZGFD	<p>Goal 3 - “all native wildlife” has been added.</p> <p>Goal 6 – NAPAC agrees that fire is an important component of the landscape and a tool to maintain and improve the health of the grasslands. However, ASP may determine where and when fire is an appropriate management tool.</p> <p>Goal 8 – the Framework is intended to be overarching, and provides that varied public use may be appropriate. Specific management decisions about hunting will be made</p>	<p>Goal 3 – change made.</p> <p>Goal 6 – no change made.</p> <p>Goal 8 – no change made.</p>

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
		between ASP and AZGFD.	
Additional goal – the Department suggests adding an additional goal for coordination with the Department such as “work with the AGFD to enhance, protect, and restore wildlife habitat using cooperative strategies such as the AGFD’s In-Lieu Fee program for wetland restoration, Habitat Partnership Committee for big game habitat enhancement, and other programs to fund and maintain habitat enhancements.”	AZGFD	The Framework is intended to be broad in nature and allow for partnerships with multiple agencies and organizations for the purpose of conservation, management and public recreation. Although ASP will coordinate management and conservation opportunities with AZGFD, this wording is too specific for the intention of the Framework.	No change made.
P.10 This map does not clearly identify which lands are owned by ASP and which are not. Moreover, it is unclear what management authority ASP has over the conservation easement and whether there are any management restrictions or easements on the fee simple lands as part of the deed. The Department suggests clarifying the map and spelling out management restrictions/rights in the text.	AZGFD	Changes made to language in text to clarify the Framework’s scope.	No change made.
<p>P.11 The Department suggests adding a wildlife or biotic metric DFC describing groundcover to the Grassland Prairie Zone such as: “Sufficient upland vegetative groundcover maintains, or improves, watershed health and function, and is within AGFD habitat guidelines for key native grassland wildlife species such as for pronghorn antelope fawning cover and forage.</p> <p>The Department suggests specifying the fire return interval.</p> <p>The Department suggests adding a wildlife or biotic metric to the spring complex DFC such as “Management activities affecting spring complexes maintain or improve habitat conditions for native riparian and aquatic wildlife such as leopard frogs, tiger salamanders, and Gila topminnow.”</p> <p>For the Riparian and Aquatic Zone define “functions properly” or describe the methodology for monitoring ecological function. The Department suggests using methods recommended by the Arizona Riparian Council such as the Rapid Assessment of Functional Condition.</p> <p>“Native habitat” is ambiguous – the Department suggests clarification and a clear description of biotic communities and conditions.</p>	AZGFD	ASP will coordinate with experts when considering appropriate actions to address grasslands, forage, and other values. The Framework is intended to be broad in nature and not pre-determine specific metrics. Those will be identified in monitoring and management plans if/when they are developed. The terms “functions properly” and “native habitat” are intended to be fairly generic, recognizable, and interpretable.	No change made.
P.13 The Department suggests changing “Fire is used to maintain native grasslands, where appropriate” to “Native grasslands are actively managed using fire on an appropriate fire return interval except where structures may be jeopardized.”	AZGFD	ASP staff will determine where natural or prescribed fire may be used to maintain native grasslands, where appropriate.	No change made.

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<p>P.14 The Department suggests changing the top bullet to “Manage, protect and enhance habitat for all native wildlife with primary focus on Threatened and Endangered species and special status species including: Species of Greatest Conservation Need, keystone species, declining populations, extirpated species, Species of Economic and Recreational Importance, and for habitat linkages and movement corridors.”</p> <p>The Department supports and applauds the final bullet describing proper use of prescribed fire and inclusion of the proper fire return interval.</p>	AZGFD	Change made to include “all native fish and wildlife”, but left broad to include any of the species categories as described by AZGFD.	Change made.
<p>P.18 The Department supports and applauds adding wildlife as a beneficial use to existing water rights.</p>	AZGFD	Noted.	No change requested.
<p>P.26 In “Goals” for public use and visitor experience the Department suggests adding “participate in legal hunting as managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.”</p>	AZGFD	Noted. See above.	No change made.
<p>Appendix C</p> <p>The Department supports and applauds the sentence in “Special Status and Key Fish, Wildlife and Plant Species” which says “Goals for the SRSNA include the protection, preservation and enhancement of habitat for all wildlife.”</p>	AZGFD	Noted.	No change requested.

Comment	Received By	NAPAC Remarks	Document Modification
Management planning framework – We felt the planning framework was broken into very straightforward concepts that will ultimately provide good guidance for managers. What we found lacking was a specific explanation of whether this framework applies to the SRSNA as a whole, the specific management zones, and the overall public use and visitor experience. We assume, and agree, that this framework applies to all three.	Sonoran Institute	Language modified to clarify the intent of the SRSNA Framework.	Change made.
Conservation Easement Lands – We assumed that this framework only applies to SRSNA, and not the adjacent lands managed by the conservation easement. Activities and management of these lands could positively and negatively influence the lands of the SRSNA. The draft “Desired Future Conditions of the SRSNA” includes robust relationships with local ranchers and the implementation of conservation measures identified in the conservation easement. Thus, perhaps an appendix or second document could highlight the commitment of ASP and NAPAC to collaboration and partnerships while addressing the management of these lands more directly. For example, one possible action to consider is compliance monitoring to ensure that management of these lands continues to uphold the rights of the conservation easement.	Sonoran Institute	Removed reference to conservation easement lands to avoid confusion. Framework is only to apply to decision making on SRSNA.	Change made.
Decision Tool for Proposed Actions – The decision tool as outlined will help managers understand the impacts and requirements of proposed management actions. However, what process will managers use to recommend or deny proposed actions? How will managers communicate these decisions? Answering these questions would greatly strengthen this section of the management framework.	Sonoran Institute	Added sentence to clarify how Decision Tool can be used as a communication tool for decision making within and external to ASP.	Change made.
Cultural Resources – Though the natural resources are the primary management concern, the identification of a cultural resource zone clearly demonstrates the cultural value of the SRSNA. However, the introduction specifically lists only the natural resources. We recommend creating a specific list identifying the cultural resources as well. In addition, the formatting for the cultural resource zone is inconsistent with the other zones and thus is harder to follow. For example, there are no bulleted lists of goals and strategies, only actions. Furthermore, the only strategy discussed pertains to prescribed fire, when several potential actions do not relate to fire.	Sonoran Institute	Format issues noted. ASP will coordinate Cultural Resource Zone section with SHPO and ASP archaeologist.	Change made, with SHPO coordination to assist planning.
Public Use and Visitor Experience – Currently, there is no public use of the SRSNA. We do not think future public use is bad, as long as there is careful management to ensure that the area continues to uphold the original acquisition values. Thus if SRSNA is to allow public use, the inclusion of this section is essential. This section has some of the same formatting issues as listed for the Cultural Resources. Though there is clear desire to permit appropriate use of SRSNA, the management framework should be more explicit and follow the preceding format. This section should list desired future conditions, goals, strategies, and actions for public use. The Decision Tool will then allow managers to evaluate the impact of projects addressing public use and ensure they adhere to the overall vision and goals. Currently, this section discusses general recommendations, some of which sound preapproved. For example, the section titled “Development Area” describes what seems like a foregone conclusion that public use of the SRSNA requires a developed area.	Sonoran Institute	Format issues noted. Language clarified to indicate that public uses will be weighed against natural and cultural resource values, and if/when public uses are considered in the future, that ASP will ensure that values are conserved.	Change made for clarification

**Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-2**



Title: Legislative Update
Staff Lead: Jay Ream, Deputy Director Parks
Date: May 21, 2014

Status to Date:

Budget Bills:

HB 2703 General Appropriations, House Engrossed Version: Amended by the Senate, passed by House and Senate, signed by Governor

Sec. 68. Arizona State Parks Board \$12,821,000

HB 2707 Environment BRB, House Engrossed Version: Passed by House and Senate, signed by Governor

§41-519. Yarnell Hill memorial \$500,000

Sec. 5. Off-highway vehicle recreation fund \$692,100

HB 2709 Capital Outlay BRB, House Engrossed Version: Passed by House and Senate, signed by Governor

Sec. 3. Appropriation; Arizona State Parks Board; capital improvements \$1,500,000

HB 2710 Revenue BRB: This bill was abandoned and the Senate version **SB1487** replaced it. No provision for BSF revenues for ASP capital.

SB 1487 Revenue BRB: Passed by House and Senate, signed by Governor

House Bills:

HB 2038 - Discounts for disabled Veterans. **DEAD**

HB 2149 - SLIF Grants to Counties and Game and Fish. **DEAD**

HB 2178 - Heritage Fund among other things. (Committee assignment: none) **DEAD**

HB 2403 - Allows the Parks Board to provide discounts for disabled Veterans.
Striker Renewable Energy Equipment

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-2

HB 2624 - Yarnell Memorial State Park. This bill passed the House 52-2 on 3/5 and was transmitted to the Senate. This bill repeals section §41-519.01 of HB 2710 and added an emergency clause. **Passed by House and Senate, vetoed by Governor**

HB 2412 - Guns on school grounds. **Dead**

HB 2339 & SB 1063 - Weapons in Public Establishment Events. **Passed by House and Senate, vetoed by Governor**

Senate Bills:

SB 1326 - State Parks Donations. **Passed by House and Senate, signed by Governor**

SB 1328 - Disabled Veterans' Pass (same bill as **HB2038**). **Dead**

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report

Agenda Item #: G-3



Title: Yarnell Hill Memorial State Park Update
Staff Lead: Jay Ream, Deputy Director Parks
Date: May 21, 2014

Status to Date:

The Arizona State Legislature has passed House Bill 2707 Environment; Budget Reconciliation Bill (BRB) and House Bill 2624 with an “emergency clause.” HB 2626 repeals Arizona Revised Statute § 41-519.01 replacing it with similar language adding the emergency clause. Together these bills provide \$500,000 for the purchase of State Trust land at the “deployment site” of the Granite Mountain Hotshots. The bill also creates the “Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Board,” chaired by the Arizona State Parks Executive Director to oversee the purchase, design and construction of the memorial.

The bill establishes the Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Board consisting of 16 members. The site board will determine whether to purchase the “deployment site” consisting of 240 acres of State Trust land and whether to establish a memorial dedicated to the members of the Granite Mountain Hotshot crew who lost their lives.

Site Board Members:

Position	Name	Designator
Chairperson, Director, AZ State Parks	Bryan Martyn	Statute
State Forester	Scott Hunt	Statute
Yavapai County Resident		Senate President
Yavapai County Resident		Senate President
Prescott Resident		Senate President
Prescott Fire Department Rep		Speaker of the House
Yarnell Fire District Rep		Speaker of the House
Yarnell Chamber of Commerce Rep		Speaker of the House
Surviving Hotshot Crewmember or Surviving Family Member		Speaker of the House
Relative of fallen Hotshot		Speaker of the House
Public Safety Non-Profit Rep		Senate President
Public Firefighters Rep		Speaker of the House
Arts Community Rep		Senate President
LD1 House of Representatives Member		Speaker of the House
LD1 Senate Member		Senate President

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-3

The bill establishes the Yarnell Hill Memorial Fund consisting of legislative appropriations and donations to the fund. The Yarnell Hill Memorial Site Board will administer the fund. The money in the fund is exempt from lapsing appropriation. The \$500,000 appropriated from the General Fund is to be used only for the purchase of the State Trust Land; any remaining funds will revert to the state general fund.

Appropriation Language:

Sec. 10. Appropriation; exemption

- A. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the state general fund in fiscal year 2013-2014 to the Arizona state parks board for the purpose of purchasing the Yarnell Hill memorial site. Any amounts not used for the purchase revert to the state general fund.
- B. The appropriation made in subsection A of this section is exempt from the provisions of section 35-190, Arizona Revised Statutes, relating to lapsing of appropriations.

Upcoming Activities:

The State Parks Director is meeting with the Governor's Office, House and Senate leaders to discuss the best way forward.

Time Frame/Target Date for Completion:

House Bill 2624 requires that the Yarnell Hill Memorial Board submit a report on the progress of the memorial to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before December 31, 2015.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

N/A

Attachments:

HB 2707

HB 2624

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-first Legislature
Second Regular Session
2014

CHAPTER 13
HOUSE BILL 2707

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTION 37-1014, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 3, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 1.4; PROVIDING FOR THE DELAYED REPEAL OF SECTION 41-519.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS; MAKING A TRANSFER; RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT BUDGET RECONCILIATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Section 37-1014, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:

4 37-1014. State financial assistance; application; criteria

5 A. The commissioner shall include in the ~~biennial~~ ANNUAL state land
6 department budget request a sum of not ~~to exceed thirty~~ MORE THAN FORTY
7 thousand dollars for each district and sixty thousand dollars for each
8 education center for distribution by the commissioner to those natural
9 resource conservation districts ~~which~~ THAT have applied for, have met the
10 criteria for and have been approved for receiving state financial assistance,
11 as provided in this section.

12 B. Any district or education center desiring to receive state
13 financial assistance for the next ensuing fiscal year shall apply to the
14 commissioner not later than June 20, on a form supplied by the division of
15 natural resource conservation. Each application shall include, ~~but not be~~
16 ~~limited to:~~

17 1. The number of acres of land lying within the district.

18 2. The extent of conservation programs or education center programs
19 proposed to be undertaken during the fiscal year for which the financial
20 assistance is being requested.

21 3. Any audits that are requested by the commissioner.

22 C. ~~Upon~~ ON receipt of the application, the commissioner shall
23 determine whether or not such funds for the district or education center will
24 be included in the budget request for the state land department and shall
25 promptly notify the district of ~~his~~ THAT determination.

26 Sec. 2. Title 41, chapter 3, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by
27 adding article 1.4, to read:

28 ARTICLE 1.4. YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL

29 41-519. Yarnell Hill memorial

30 A. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD SHALL ESTABLISH THE YARNELL HILL
31 MEMORIAL STATE PARK SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

32 1. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT THE ARIZONA
33 STATE PARKS BOARD PURCHASE THE LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL SITE.

34 2. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD PURCHASES THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL
35 SITE PURSUANT TO TITLE 37, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 3.

36 3. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD APPROVES THE DESIGN AND
37 CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL.

38 4. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SECURES THE NECESSARY
39 PERMISSION FOR INDIVIDUALS TO VISIT THE MEMORIAL.

40 B. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD MAY ENTER INTO AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL
41 AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO TITLE 11, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLE 3 WITH THE COUNTY IN WHICH
42 THE PARK IS LOCATED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE YARNELL HILL
43 MEMORIAL AND ACCESS ROAD.

41-519.01. Yarnell Hill memorial site board: members: duties:
report

A. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

1. THE DIRECTOR OF THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD OR THE DIRECTOR'S DESIGNEE, WHO SHALL SERVE AS THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD.

2. THE STATE FORESTER OR THE STATE FORESTER'S DESIGNEE.

3. TWO REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO ARE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE LARGEST CITY BY POPULATION IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

5. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN THE LARGEST CITY BY POPULATION IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

6. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE YARNELL FIRE DISTRICT, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

7. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE YARNELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

8. A SURVIVING MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW OR A RELATIVE OF A MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO LOST HIS LIFE FIGHTING THE YARNELL HILL FIRE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

9. A RELATIVE OF A MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO LOST HIS LIFE FIGHTING THE YARNELL HILL FIRE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. A REPRESENTATIVE OF A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION IN THIS STATE THAT SUPPORTS PUBLIC SAFETY, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

11. A REPRESENTATIVE OF A RECOGNIZED ASSOCIATION REPRESENTING PUBLIC FIREFIGHTERS, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

12. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARIZONA ARTS COMMUNITY OR A PERSON WITH SUBSTANTIAL MEMORIAL DESIGN EXPERIENCE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

13. ONE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO REPRESENTS THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS AN ADVISORY MEMBER.

14. ONE MEMBER OF THE SENATE WHO REPRESENTS THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AS AN ADVISORY MEMBER.

B. MEMBERS OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION, BUT MEMBERS APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPHS 3 THROUGH 12 OF THIS SECTION ARE ENTITLED TO REIMBURSEMENT FROM THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 41-519.02 FOR REASONABLE EXPENSES IN TRAVELING ON AND ATTENDING TO OFFICIAL BOARD BUSINESS.

C. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SHALL:

1. DETERMINE WHETHER TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL DEDICATED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO LOST THEIR LIVES FIGHTING THE YARNELL HILL FIRE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE CREW LOST THEIR LIVES. IF THE BOARD DETERMINES THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE MEMORIALIZED, THE BOARD SHALL ESTABLISH THE MEMORIAL AND APPROVE ITS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

2. DETERMINE WHETHER THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD OR A PRIVATE PARTY SHOULD PURCHASE THE LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL SITE.

3. WORK WITH INTERESTED PARTIES TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT THE MEMORIAL.

4. PLAN FOR AND SECURE THE NECESSARY PERMISSIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS TO VISIT THE MEMORIAL.

5. SEEK TO MINIMIZE THE USE OF STATE GENERAL FUND MONIES FOR THE PURCHASE, MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

6. PLAN FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

7. SOLICIT PRIVATE MONETARY DONATIONS OR PUBLIC MONIES FOR DEPOSIT IN THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 41-519.02.

8. SUBMIT A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND PROVIDE A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

41-519.02. Yarnell Hill memorial fund; exemption

A. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE FUND. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SHALL ADMINISTER THE FUND. ON NOTICE FROM THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD, THE STATE TREASURER SHALL INVEST AND DIVEST MONIES IN THE FUND AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 35-313, AND MONIES EARNED FROM INVESTMENT SHALL BE CREDITED TO THE FUND. THE MONIES IN THE FUND ARE EXEMPT FROM SECTION 35-190 RELATING TO LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS. THE MONIES IN THE FUND AND ANY ADDITIONAL DONATIONS TO THE FUND MUST BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURCHASING LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL, MAINTAINING AND PRESERVING THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL AND ACCESS ROAD AND REIMBURSEMENT OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD MEMBERS' TRAVEL EXPENSES.

B. BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2017, THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD SHALL ADMINISTER THE FUND.

Sec. 3. Delayed repeal

Section 41-519.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act, is repealed from and after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 4. Arizona water protection fund; use; fiscal year 2014-2015

Notwithstanding section 45-2114, Arizona Revised Statutes, in fiscal year 2014-2015, the Arizona water protection fund commission may grant to the department of water resources up to \$336,000 of the unobligated balance in the Arizona water protection fund established by section 45-2111, Arizona Revised Statutes, to pay for administrative costs of the department in fiscal year 2014-2015.

Sec. 5. Off-highway vehicle recreation fund; use

1 Notwithstanding section 28-1176, Arizona Revised Statutes, the Arizona
2 state parks board may spend up to \$692,100 from the Arizona state parks board
3 portion of the off-highway vehicle recreation fund established by section
4 28-1176, Arizona Revised Statutes, in fiscal year 2014-2015 for parks board
5 operating expenses.

6 Sec. 6. Underground storage tank assurance account; regulated
7 substance fund; transfer of monies; uses

8 Notwithstanding any other law, the administrative caps established in
9 section 49-1051, subsection B, paragraphs 2 and 3, Arizona Revised Statutes,
10 are suspended for fiscal year 2014-2015, and the department of environmental
11 quality may transfer a combined total of \$6,531,000 from the assurance
12 account of the underground storage tank revolving fund established by section
13 49-1051, Arizona Revised Statutes, and the regulated substance fund
14 established by section 49-1015.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, for
15 administrative costs of the department in fiscal year 2014-2015.

16 Sec. 7. Water resources fees; intent; exemption from rulemaking

17 A. Notwithstanding any other law, the director of water resources may
18 increase fees in fiscal year 2014-2015 for services in fiscal year 2014-2015.

19 B. Monies received from any fees collected pursuant to subsection A of
20 this section must be deposited in the water resources fund established by
21 section 45-117, Arizona Revised Statutes.

22 C. It is the intent of the legislature that the revenue generated by
23 the fees collected pursuant to subsection A of this section not exceed
24 \$100,200.

25 D. The department of water resources is exempt from the rulemaking
26 requirements of title 41, chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, for the
27 purpose of establishing fees pursuant to this section until July 1, 2015.

28 Sec. 8. Risk management revolving fund; use of monies

29 In addition to the purposes specified in section 41-622, Arizona
30 Revised Statutes, of the monies appropriated in the general appropriations
31 act for fiscal year 2014-2015 to the department of administration from the
32 risk management revolving fund established by section 41-622, Arizona Revised
33 Statutes, \$80,000 may be used in fiscal year 2014-2015 to allow the Arizona
34 navigable stream adjudication commission to pay one-time unpaid obligations
35 relating to legal fees.

36 Sec. 9. Appropriation reduction; water quality assurance
37 revolving fund

38 Notwithstanding section 49-282, Arizona Revised Statutes, the
39 appropriation from the state general fund to the water quality assurance
40 revolving fund established by section 49-282, Arizona Revised Statutes, for
41 fiscal year 2014-2015 may not exceed \$7,000,000.

1 Sec. 10. Appropriation: exemption

2 A. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the state general fund in
3 fiscal year 2013-2014 to the Arizona state parks board for the purpose of
4 purchasing the Yarnell Hill memorial site. Any amounts not used for the
5 purchase revert to the state general fund.

6 B. The appropriation made in subsection A of this section is exempt
7 from the provisions of section 35-190, Arizona Revised Statutes, relating to
8 lapsing of appropriations.

9 Sec. 11. Emissions inspection fund: use: fiscal year 2014-2015

10 Notwithstanding section 49-544, Arizona Revised Statutes, in fiscal
11 year 2014-2015, the department of environmental quality may use up to
12 \$1,800,000 from the emissions inspection fund established by section 49-544,
13 Arizona Revised Statutes, for the department's safe drinking water program.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 11, 2014.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 11, 2014.

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-first Legislature
Second Regular Session
2014

CHAPTER 273

HOUSE BILL 2624

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 3, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 1.4; PROVIDING FOR THE DELAYED REPEAL OF SECTION 41-519.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Title 41, chapter 3, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended
3 by adding article 1.4, to read:

4 ARTICLE 1.4. YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL

5 41-519. Yarnell Hill memorial

6 A. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD SHALL ESTABLISH THE YARNELL HILL
7 MEMORIAL STATE PARK SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

8 1. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT THE ARIZONA
9 STATE PARKS BOARD PURCHASE THE LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL SITE.

10 2. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD PURCHASES THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL
11 SITE PURSUANT TO TITLE 37, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 3.

12 3. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD APPROVES THE DESIGN AND
13 CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL.

14 4. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SECURES THE NECESSARY
15 PERMISSION FOR INDIVIDUALS TO VISIT THE MEMORIAL.

16 B. THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD MAY ENTER INTO AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL
17 AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO TITLE 11, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLE 3 WITH THE COUNTY IN WHICH
18 THE PARK IS LOCATED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE YARNELL HILL
19 MEMORIAL AND ACCESS ROAD.

20 41-519.01. Yarnell Hill memorial site board; members; duties;
21 report

22 A. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF
23 THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

24 1. THE DIRECTOR OF THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD OR THE DIRECTOR'S
25 DESIGNEE, WHO SHALL SERVE AS THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL
26 SITE BOARD.

27 2. THE STATE FORESTER OR THE STATE FORESTER'S DESIGNEE.

28 3. TWO REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE
29 OCCURRED, WHO ARE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

30 4. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE LARGEST CITY BY POPULATION IN THE COUNTY
31 IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF
32 THE SENATE.

33 5. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN THE LARGEST CITY BY
34 POPULATION IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS
35 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

36 6. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE YARNELL FIRE DISTRICT, WHO IS APPOINTED
37 BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

38 7. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE YARNELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WHO IS
39 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

40 8. A SURVIVING MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW OR A
41 RELATIVE OF A MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO LOST HIS LIFE
42 FIGHTING THE YARNELL HILL FIRE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
43 OF REPRESENTATIVES.

44 9. A RELATIVE OF A MEMBER OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO
45 LOST HIS LIFE FIGHTING THE YARNELL HILL FIRE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER
46 OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1 10. A REPRESENTATIVE OF A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION IN THIS STATE THAT
2 SUPPORTS PUBLIC SAFETY, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

3 11. A REPRESENTATIVE OF A RECOGNIZED ASSOCIATION REPRESENTING PUBLIC
4 FIREFIGHTERS, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
5 REPRESENTATIVES.

6 12. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARIZONA ARTS COMMUNITY OR A PERSON WITH
7 SUBSTANTIAL MEMORIAL DESIGN EXPERIENCE, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF
8 THE SENATE.

9 13. ONE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO REPRESENTS THE
10 DISTRICT IN WHICH THE YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE
11 SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS AN ADVISORY MEMBER.

12 14. ONE MEMBER OF THE SENATE WHO REPRESENTS THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE
13 YARNELL HILL FIRE OCCURRED, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
14 AS AN ADVISORY MEMBER.

15 B. MEMBERS OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO
16 RECEIVE COMPENSATION, BUT MEMBERS APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A,
17 PARAGRAPHS 3 THROUGH 12 OF THIS SECTION ARE ENTITLED TO REIMBURSEMENT FROM
18 THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 41-519.02 FOR
19 REASONABLE EXPENSES IN TRAVELING ON AND ATTENDING TO OFFICIAL BOARD BUSINESS.

20 C. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SHALL:

21 1. DETERMINE WHETHER TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL DEDICATED TO THE MEMBERS
22 OF THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN HOTSHOT CREW WHO LOST THEIR LIVES FIGHTING THE
23 YARNELL HILL FIRE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE CREW LOST THEIR LIVES. IF THE
24 BOARD DETERMINES THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE MEMORIALIZED, THE BOARD SHALL
25 ESTABLISH THE MEMORIAL AND APPROVE ITS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

26 2. DETERMINE WHETHER THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD OR A PRIVATE PARTY
27 SHOULD PURCHASE THE LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL SITE.

28 3. WORK WITH INTERESTED PARTIES TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT THE MEMORIAL.

29 4. PLAN FOR AND SECURE THE NECESSARY PERMISSIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS TO
30 VISIT THE MEMORIAL.

31 5. SEEK TO MINIMIZE THE USE OF STATE GENERAL FUND MONIES FOR THE
32 PURCHASE, MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

33 6. PLAN FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

34 7. SOLICIT PRIVATE MONETARY DONATIONS OR PUBLIC MONIES FOR DEPOSIT IN
35 THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 41-519.02.

36 8. SUBMIT A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR,
37 THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
38 ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND PROVIDE A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO THE
39 SECRETARY OF STATE.

40 41-519.02. Yarnell Hill memorial fund; exemption

41 A. THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL FUND IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF
42 LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE FUND. THE YARNELL HILL
43 MEMORIAL SITE BOARD SHALL ADMINISTER THE FUND. ON NOTICE FROM THE YARNELL
44 HILL MEMORIAL SITE BOARD, THE STATE TREASURER SHALL INVEST AND DIVEST MONIES
45 IN THE FUND AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 35-313, AND MONIES EARNED FROM INVESTMENT
46 SHALL BE CREDITED TO THE FUND. THE MONIES IN THE FUND ARE EXEMPT FROM

1 SECTION 35-190 RELATING TO LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS. THE MONIES IN THE FUND
2 AND ANY ADDITIONAL DONATIONS TO THE FUND MUST BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
3 PURCHASING LAND FOR THE MEMORIAL, MAINTAINING AND PRESERVING THE YARNELL HILL
4 MEMORIAL AND ACCESS ROAD AND REIMBURSEMENT OF THE YARNELL HILL MEMORIAL SITE
5 BOARD MEMBERS' TRAVEL EXPENSES.

6 B. BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2017, THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD SHALL
7 ADMINISTER THE FUND.

8 Sec. 2. Delayed repeal

9 Section 41-519.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act, is
10 repealed from and after December 31, 2016.

11 Sec. 3. Emergency

12 This act is an emergency measure that is necessary to preserve the
13 public peace, health or safety and is operative immediately as provided by
14 law.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 30, 2014.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 30, 2014.

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report

Agenda Item #: G-4



Title: State Parks Operations Status Update
Staff Lead: Jay Ream, Deputy Director
Date: May 21, 2014

Status to Date:

The Arizona State Parks Board continues to keep parks open and operating by both leveraging existing public and private partnerships and building new relationships. Of the 27 parks that were open to the public prior to the February 2009 budget cuts, all of those 27 parks are currently open and operating. Picacho Peak and Lyman Lake State Parks are open seasonally. Oracle State Park is open on a limited basis. San Rafael State Natural Area has never been open to the public.

- Lyman Lake reopened May 2, 2014 thru December 1, 2014.
- Picacho Peak State Park closes May 23, and reopens September 13, 2014.
- Oracle is open during the week for school groups by reservation only and to the general public on Saturdays and Sundays year round.

Upcoming Activities:

Staff is working to develop a "Friends" group for Lyman Lake State Park, an initial meeting was held on April 17, 2014 in Springerville, AZ.

Time Frame/Target Date for Completion:

Staff will continue to update the Arizona State Parks Board at each regularly scheduled meeting.

Relevant Past Board Actions:

Request for Proposal (RFP) for Oracle State Park, June 16, 2010; RFP for Lyman Lake State Park, September 15, 2010; Request for Information (RFI) for Third-Party management in Arizona State Parks, November 17, 2010; RFP for the operation of the Tonto Lodge, January 12, 2011; Arizona State Parks Board endorsed 19 partnership agreements for the operation of Arizona State Parks; Arizona State Parks Board seeks legislation to protect park-generated revenues, June 23, 2011 and September 14, 2011.

Attachments:

State Parks Operations Status Update – Page 20
Partnership Agreement Status – Page 22

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-4



Title: Operations Status Update Attachment
 Staff Lead: Jay Ream, Deputy Director
 Date: May 21, 2014

A. Parks open without Financial Partnerships FY 2014:

1. Alamo Lake SP	
2. Buckskin Mountain SP	
3. Catalina SP	
4. Cattail Cove SP	
5. Dead Horse SP/Verde River Greenway State Natural Area	
6. Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area	
7. Jerome	
8. Kartchner Caverns SP	
9. Lake Havasu SP	
10. Lost Dutchman SP	
11. Lyman Lake SP*	Re-open May 2, 2014
12. Patagonia Lake SP	
13. Picacho Peak State Park*	Park closes May 23, 2014, reopens Sept. 13, 2014
14. Slide Rock SP	
15. Tonto Natural Bridge SP	7-days per week operation year round.

B. Parks Operated by Arizona State Parks staff through Partnership Support:

1. Fort Verde SHP	No current agreement
2. Homolovi SP	Hopi Tribe - \$50K agreement to February 28, 2015 Winslow water to Oct. 31, 2014
3. Oracle SP*	Friends of Oracle State Park provide volunteers. Park reopened October 1, 2013.
4. Red Rock SP	Benefactors providing \$40K for operations to June 30, 2014
5. Roper Lake SP	Graham County – agreement to June 30, 2015

*PARKS WITH SEASONAL OPERATING SCHEDULES

**Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-4**

C. Parks Operated by Partners with no State Parks Staff:

1. Boyce Thompson Arboretum SP	University of Arizona & Boyce Thompson Foundation
2. McFarland SHP	Town of Florence/Florence Chamber of Commerce Agreement to June 30, 2016
3. Riordan Mansion SHP	Arizona Historical Society agreement to June 30, 2016
4. Spur Cross Conservation Area	Maricopa County Parks
5. Tombstone SHP	City of Tombstone agreement through March 31, 2015
6. Tubac Presidio SHP	Santa Cruz County & Friends of the Tubac Presidio agreement to March 31, 2016
7. Yuma Territorial Prison SHP	City of Yuma & Yuma Crossing Heritage Area agreement to March 31, 2016
8. Yuma Quartermaster Depot SHP	City of Yuma & Yuma Crossing Heritage Area agreement to June 30, 2016

D. Parks that are closed to the Public:

1. Contact Point	Unit of Lake Havasu State Park. Currently used as Public Safety Dock and Law Enforcement Training Academy. MOU with BLM for accessible fishing dock.
2. San Rafael Natural Area	

Arizona State Parks Board Information Report
Agenda Item #: G-4



Title: Partnership Agreement Status Attachment
 Staff Lead: Jay Ream, Deputy Director
 Date: May 21, 2014

Park	IGA No.	Partner	Date Ending	Renewal Term
Current Agreements:				
Homolovi	11-036	Hopi Tribe	2/28/2015	1 Year
Homolovi	11-009	Winslow	10/31/2014	1 Year
Tubac Presidio	10-037	Santa Cruz Co.	3/31/2016	3 Years (2)
San Rafael	SUP	Grazing	4/30/2014	Limited
Red Rock Gift Shop	13-125	Benefactors	6/30/2014	1 Year
Red Rock Connection	13-117	Benefactors	6/30/2014	1 Year
Yuma QMD	11-062	Yuma	6/30/2015	3 Year (1)
Lyman Lake	10-038A2	Apache Co.	12/31/2012	No Agreement
Roper Lake	10-044	Graham Co.	6/30/2015	2 Year
Riordan Mansion	10-039	AHS	6/30/2016	3 Years
Tombstone	10-035	Tombstone	3/31/2015	2 Year (1)
Yuma Terr. Prison	10-031	Yuma	3/31/2016	3 Years (2)
McFarland	11-027	Florence	6/30/2016	3 Years (2)