

CAP Trail Master Plan
Pinal County Segment
Kick-off Meeting
11/13/14

Central Arizona Project Trail Master Plan – Pinal County Segment - Kick-Off Meeting

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Project History
3. Project Overview
 - a. Existing conditions
 - b. Planned and constructed CAP trail segments north and south of Pinal County
 - c. Pinal County project goals / perspectives / concerns
 - d. B.O.R. goals / perspectives / concerns
 - e. C.A.W.C.D. goals / perspectives / concerns
4. Review of Project Scope – Preliminary Schedule
5. Integration of existing / planned trails with CAP Trail / Opportunities for new trails
 - a. Florence
 - b. Coolidge
 - c. Apache Junction
6. Mapping
 - a. Available maps / data
 - b. Import / export of files from and to various jurisdictions
7. Issue Identification
 - a. Trail location
 - b. Right-of-way / existing development Issues
 - c. Roadway crossings – Coordination with various D.O.T's
 - d. Potential environmental / cultural resource issues
 - e. Other
8. Field Work
 - a. Identification of local government / agency staff interested in participating in field work associated with various trail segments
9. Working Group Meetings
 - a. Milestones to review
 - b. Meeting(s) schedule / location
10. Other

Related Documents

Maricopa County

- Maricopa County Regional Trail System Plan

Pinal County

- Pinal County Open Space and Trails Master Plan

City of Florence

- Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan (2008)

City of Coolidge

- (?)

Town of Queen Creek

- Town of Queen Creek Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan (2005)

Pima County

- Pima Regional Trail System Master Plan
- CAP Trail Master Plan (Pima County Segment)

Town of Marana

- Town of Marana Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan

Phoenix Area Office

CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT



The Central Arizona Project, built by the Bureau of Reclamation for the State of Arizona, is a multipurpose water resource development and management project that delivers Colorado River water into central and southern Arizona.

PURPOSE AND BENEFITS

The project delivers water from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu on Arizona's western border to agricultural land in Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties, and to several Arizona communities, including the metropolitan areas of Phoenix and Tucson. Water is also delivered to Indian Tribes in southern Arizona. Other areas of the State also benefit from the project through water exchanges. In addition to the water supply, the project also provides power, flood control, outdoor recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat benefits. Authorized in September 1968, the project is projected to deliver an average 1.5 million acre-feet of Arizona's 2.8 million acre-foot Colorado River entitlement each year. Of the annual average delivery, 52 percent of the water is currently used for municipal and industrial purposes (including recharge), 39 percent for agricultural irrigation districts, and 9 percent for Indian communities. The CAP is operated and managed by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

FEATURES AND FACILITIES

The 336-mile-long backbone delivery system includes 14 pumping plants and 1 pump/generating plant, 10 siphons carrying water under riverbeds and large washes, 3 tunnels, more than 45 turnouts connecting the CAP aqueduct with customers' delivery systems, a large storage reservoir (formed by New Waddell Dam), and a sophisticated control center. On its lengthy journey across the state from Lake Havasu to the southern boundary of the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation southwest of Tucson, water is pumped nearly 3,000 vertical feet and flows through the aqueduct by gravity following the natural contours of the land. Electricity to operate the pumping plants is produced at the Navajo Generating Station near Page, Arizona, and Hoover Dam near Las Vegas, Nevada.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the CAP began on May 6, 1973, with a groundbreaking ceremony on the shores of Lake Havasu for the first pumping plant. In 1985, the first Colorado River water was delivered to the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District west of Phoenix. Initial water deliveries to the city of Phoenix also began in 1985. In 1992, the city of Tucson received its first deliveries of CAP water. The project was declared substantially complete on September 30, 1993, and turned over to the [Central Arizona Water Conservation District](#) for operation and maintenance. In 1994, New Waddell Dam stored

Central Arizona Project Trail

WHAT IS THE CAP TRAIL?

In addition to a reliable supply of Colorado River water, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal system affords another potential benefit to the state of Arizona – a long distance, non-motorized, multi-use recreational trail corridor. The trail was considered before any feature of the canal was built and was included in the environmental study that looked at the potential impact the CAP system would have on the environment and wildlife. This study, not only ensured compliance with state and federal regulations to protect native fish, wildlife and plants, but it also considered the opportunity for a recreational trail to be constructed along the entire 336 mile length of the canal. Once completed, the Central Arizona Project Trail would be the second longest trail in Arizona behind the Arizona Trail.

HOW DOES THE TRAIL GET BUILT?

Cooperation and partnerships among municipal, county and tribal agencies will determine the outcome of the trail. There are more than 30 organizations that will be involved in getting the trail constructed. Each will sponsor a portion of trail that runs through their jurisdiction after entering into a recreation agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. In turn, these agencies may enter into third party agreements with businesses, homeowner associations or contractors to share the costs of the construction and maintenance of the trail. To date, several strong partnerships have been forged to help create approximately 90 miles worth of trails that have been formally improved or are currently being constructed. There are an additional 100 miles that are currently used, but have not been formally improved. Construction of the trail will vary significantly ranging everywhere from a highly improved pathway with asphalt, lighting, parking, facilities, trailheads, and landscaping in many urban areas to a basic graded dirt trail or native soil in more rural areas. Grade separated crossings under major roadways and a pedestrian bridge over Interstate 17 are recent examples of successful partnership projects.

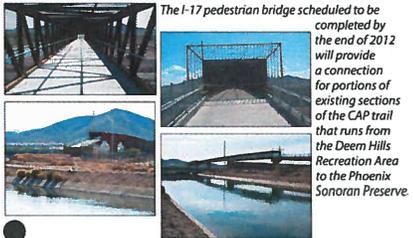
WHY IS THE CAP SYSTEM FENCED?

The CAP canal operation and maintenance roads are closed to the public to protect the safety of the public and wildlife. The canal is approximately 80 feet wide, almost 17 feet deep and can move up to 3,200 cubic feet of water per second. The system is regularly used by local law enforcement and emergency response teams to train for swift water rescue.

WHAT PART OF THE LAND IS FOR THE TRAIL?

Although the actual canal is fenced, approximately 20 feet of land outside of the security fence was set on the right side (generally south or west side) of the canal in La Paz, Maricopa and Pinal counties. In Pima County an area on the left side (generally east side) of the canal was established for the trail instead.

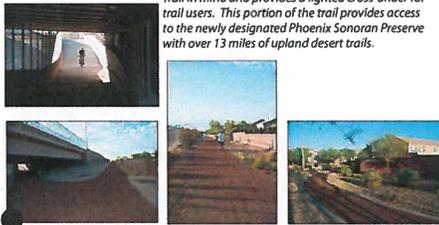
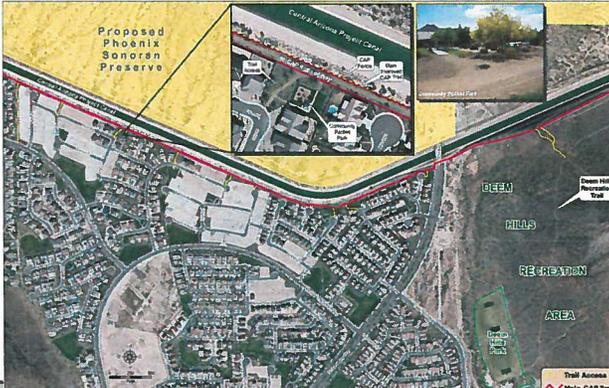
I-17 PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE



The I-17 pedestrian bridge scheduled to be completed by the end of 2012 will provide a connection for portions of existing sections of the CAP trail that runs from the Deem Hills Recreation Area to the Phoenix Sonoran Preserve.

19th AVENUE BRIDGE

The City of Phoenix 19th Ave Bridge over the CAP canal was designed with the CAP Trail in mind and provides a lighted cross-under for trail users. This portion of the trail provides access to the newly designated Phoenix Sonoran Preserve with over 13 miles of upland desert trails.

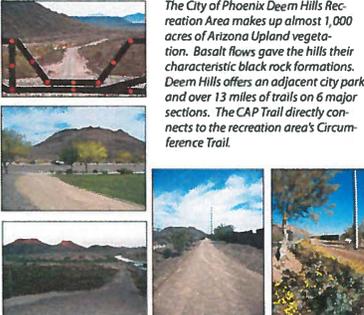



Proposed Phoenix Sonoran Preserve

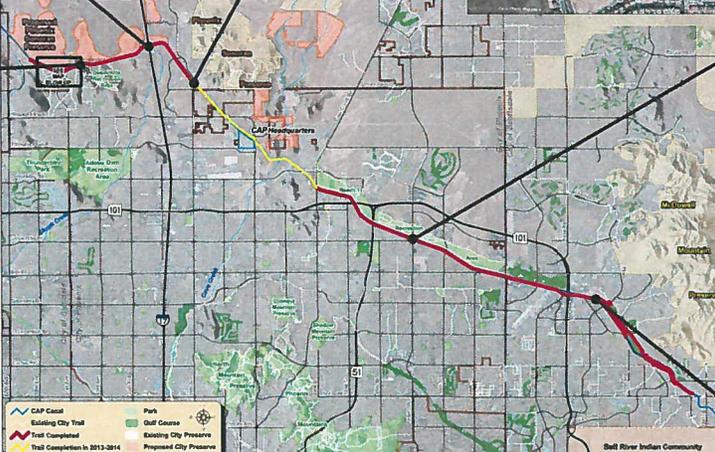
Trail Annexes

Main CAP Trail

DEEM HILLS RECREATION AREA

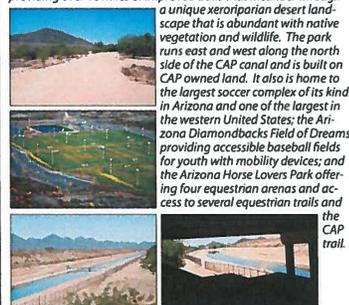


The City of Phoenix Deem Hills Recreation Area makes up almost 1,000 acres of Arizona Upland vegetation. Basalt flows gave the hills their characteristic black rock formations. Deem Hills offers an adjacent city park and over 13 miles of trails on 6 major sections. The CAP Trail directly connects to the recreation area's Circumference Trail.

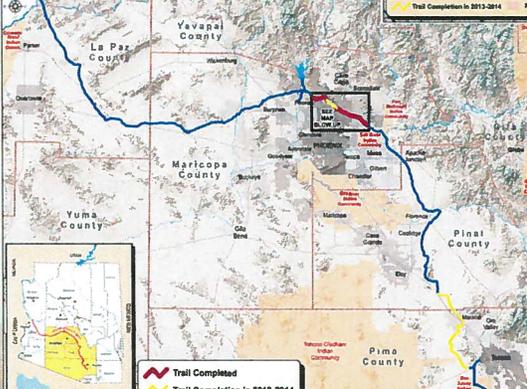


Legend: CAP Canal, Existing City Trail, Trail Completed, Trail Completion in 2013-2014, Park, Golf Course, Existing City Preserve, Proposed City Preserve.

REACH 11 RECREATION AREA



The City of Phoenix Reach 11 Recreation Area is a 1,500-acre park providing over 18 miles of improved trails that meander through a unique xerophilous desert landscape that is abundant with native vegetation and wildlife. The park runs east and west along the north side of the CAP canal and is built on CAP owned land. It also is home to the largest soccer complex of its kind in Arizona and one of the largest in the western United States; the Arizona Diamondbacks Field of Dreams providing accessible baseball fields for youth with mobility devices; and the Arizona Horse Lovers Park offering four equestrian arenas and access to several equestrian trails and the CAP trail.



Legend: Trail Completed, Trail Completion in 2013-2014.

NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS DESIGNATION

<http://www.americantrails.org/nationalrecreationtrails>

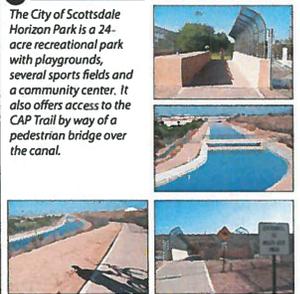
In June of 2003, the CAP trail was designated as a National Recreational Trail (NRT). The National Trail System Act of 1968 authorized creation of a national trail system comprised of National Recreation Trails, National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails. While National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails may only be designated by an act of Congress, National Recreation Trails may be designated by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize exemplary trails of local and regional significance. The National Recreation Trails Program supports designated NRTs with an array of benefits, including promotion, technical assistance, networking and access to funding. Its goal is to promote the use and care of existing trails and stimulate the development of new trails to create a national network of trails and realize the vision of Trails for All Americans. NRT provides for numerous outdoor recreation activities in a variety of urban, rural, and remote areas. Over 1,000 trails in all 50 states, available for public use and ranging from less than a mile to 485 miles in length, have been designated as NRTs on federal, state, municipal, and privately owned lands. As a result of this designation, many agencies have included the CAP Trail in their Open Space, Trails, General and Comprehensive Planning documents making it much easier to form productive partnerships between CAP and these agencies.

AMERICAN TRAILS ORGANIZATION

<http://www.americantrails.org>

The American Trails organization provides support for the National Recreational Trails program. American Trails is the only national nonprofit organization working on behalf of all trail interests to create and protect America's interconnected network of trails. Their mission is to enrich the quality of life for all people and the sustainable development of communities by advancing and promoting the development, preservation and enjoyment of diverse, high-quality trails and greenways. In 2013, CAP along with several other Arizona entities, will host the American Trails International Trails Symposium with the theme of **Trails Lead Everywhere**. This Symposium's theme celebrates the remarkable role that trails continue to play worldwide.

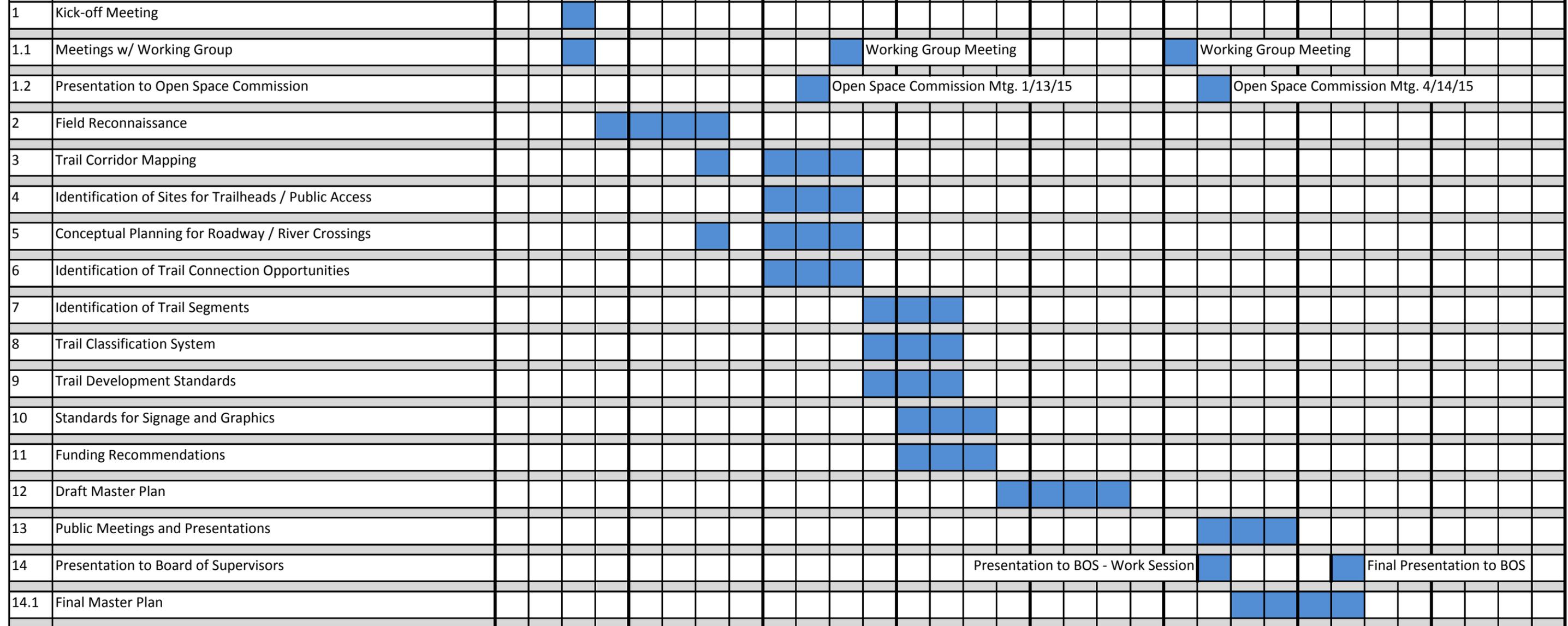
HORIZON PARK



The City of Scottsdale Horizon Park is a 24-acre recreational park with playgrounds, several sports fields and a community center. It also offers access to the CAP Trail by way of a pedestrian bridge over the canal.

Central Arizona Project (CAP) Trail Master Plan - Pinal County - Project Schedule (Draft)

Task	Nov. 14	Dec. 14	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May. 15	Jun. 15
1 Kick-off Meeting								
1.1 Meetings w/ Working Group								
1.2 Presentation to Open Space Commission								
2 Field Reconnaissance								
3 Trail Corridor Mapping								
4 Identification of Sites for Trailheads / Public Access								
5 Conceptual Planning for Roadway / River Crossings								
6 Identification of Trail Connection Opportunities								
7 Identification of Trail Segments								
8 Trail Classification System								
9 Trail Development Standards								
10 Standards for Signage and Graphics								
11 Funding Recommendations								
12 Draft Master Plan								
13 Public Meetings and Presentations								
14 Presentation to Board of Supervisors								
14.1 Final Master Plan								

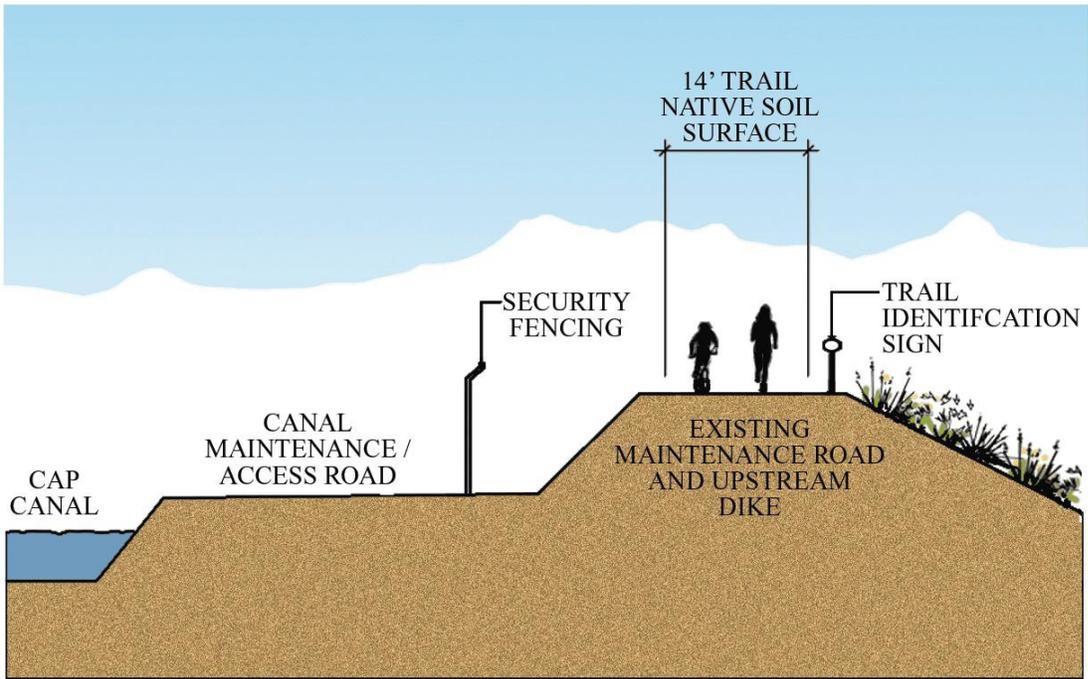


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Mapping – Data Files

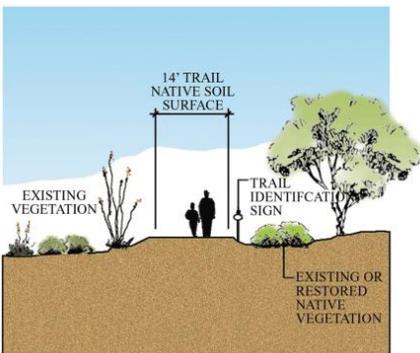
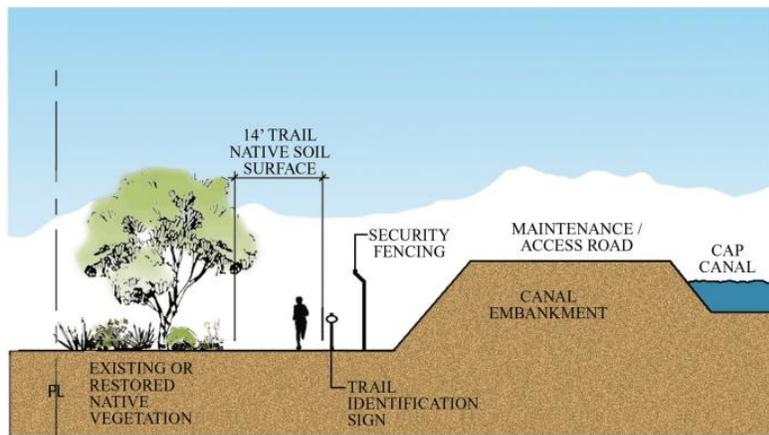
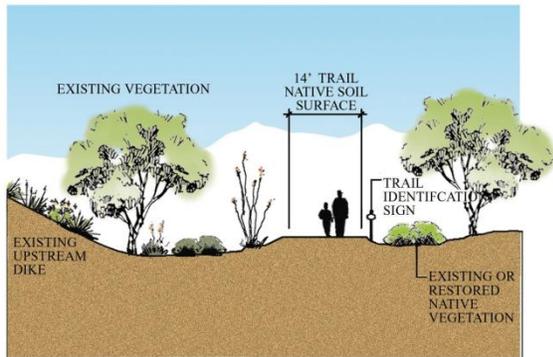
Jurisdiction	Requested Information	Location	Format
Pinal County	Low Res Aerial Photo of Entire County	All Pinal County	ECW or similar
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	01S08E04	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	01S08E07	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	01S08E28	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	01S08E35	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	04S09E33	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	05S09E34	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	10S11E30	tif
Pinal County	High Res Aerial Photo	10S11E32	tif
Pinal County	Land Ownership - federal, state, private	10 mile buffer along CAP	shp (polygon)
Pinal County	Jurisdictional Boundaries - Coolidge, Florence, AJ, etc.	10 mile buffer along CAP	shp (polygon)
All	Existing and Planned Trail Corridors	All Pinal County	shp (polyline)
All	Points of Interest - Airports, Hospitals, Historic Areas, Landforms, etc..	All Pinal County	shp (point)
All	Existing and Planned Recreation Facilities -parks and open space	All Pinal County	shp (polygon)

Issues: Trail Location



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Issues: Trail Location



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Issues: Highway / Roadway Crossings



Highway Crossing: SR 79 South of Florence



Roadway Crossing – Skyline Drive

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