

**OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS (OSAT) ADVISORY COMMITTEE (STANDING)
MEETING NOTICE**

Wednesday, April 5, 2017, 4:00 P.M.

**OSAT COMMITTEE MEETING
2735 S. HWY 69**

**COUNCIL CHAMBERS, TOWN HALL
DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA**

AGENDA

The issues that come before the Standing Open Space & Trails Committee are often challenging and potentially divisive. In order to make sure we benefit from the diverse views to be presented, the Committee believes that the meeting be a safe place for people to speak. With this in mind, the Committee asks that everyone refrain from clapping, heckling and any other expressions of approval or disapproval. Please turn off all cell phones. The Committee meeting may be recorded in audio & video format. Please turn off all cell phones. The meeting may be broadcast via live streaming video on the internet in both audio and visual formats. **NOTICE TO PARENTS:** Parents and legal guardians have the right to consent before the Town of Dewey-Humboldt makes a video or voice recording of a minor child. A.R.S. § 1-602.A.9. Dewey-Humboldt Standing Open Space & Trails Committee Meetings are recorded and may be viewed on the Dewey-Humboldt website. If you permit your child to participate in the meeting, a recording will be made. You may exercise your right not to consent by not permitting your child to participate or by submitting your request to the Town Clerk that your child not be recorded.

Swearing in of new Executive Members and re-appointed Executive Members will occur just prior to the “Call to Order”.

1. CALL TO ORDER.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.

3. ROLL CALL: Executive Members: Skip Gladue, Terry Goacher, Ken Murphy and Chair Sandra Goodwin. Associate Members: Carl Marsee.

3.1. Welcome and introductions of members.

4. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS. Individual members of the Committee, Staff and Public may provide brief summaries of current events and activities. These summaries are strictly for informing the Committee and public of such events, actions or activities. The Committee will take no discussion, consideration, or action on any such item except that an individual member of the Committee may request an item be placed on a future agenda.

5. CONSENT AGENDA- All matters listed under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine by the Town Committee and will be enacted by one motion. At a Committee Member’s request only, any item may be removed from the Consent Agenda for separate consideration. If a citizen desires separate consideration of an item, they must approach a Committee Member prior to the meeting and ask that the Committee Member request that the item be removed.

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5.1. Minutes. Minutes from the August 22, 2016, Special OSAT meeting and September 7, 2016, Regular OSAT meeting.

6. REGULAR AGENDA – Unfinished Business. Discussion and Possible Action on matters previously presented to the Committee.

7. REGULAR AGENDA – New Business - Discussion and Possible Action on matters not previously presented to the Committee.

7.1. Regular monthly OSAT Meeting time discussion and possible action.

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7.2. Presentation on Town’s boundaries and access points to public lands, given by Public Works Director, Ed Hanks.

7.3. New Member Orientation – A review of Past, Present and Future of Open Space and Trails Committee (OSAT).

7.3.1. OSAT Committee mission, scope and governing codes.

7.3.2. Brief discussion of Open Meeting Law.

7.3.3. Overview and discussion regarding Open Space and Trails Master Plan.

8. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC. Those wishing to address the Committee need not request permission in advance. For the official record, individuals will state their name. Any such remarks shall be addressed to the Committee as a whole and not to any member thereof. Individuals are limited to speak for three (3) minutes per person unless the Chair grants additional time. At the conclusion of all of the unscheduled comments of all interested members of the public and at the discretion of the Chair, individual members of the Committee may respond to criticism regarding the item addressed, may ask the matter be reviewed by Town Staff, or may ask that the matter be placed on a future agenda. The total time for Comments from the Public shall be 30 minutes per meeting.

9. ADJOURN.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Next Town Council Regular Meeting: Tuesday, April 18, 2017 at 6:30 p.m.

Next Town Council Special Session: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 at 9:00 a.m.

Next Town Council Work Session: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 at 6:30 p.m. (special time)

Next Town OSAT Committee Regular Meeting, May 3, 2017 at 4:00 p.m.

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the attached notice was duly posted at the following locations: Dewey-Humboldt Town Hall, 2735 South Highway 69, Humboldt, Arizona, Chevron Station, 2735 South Highway 69, Humboldt, Arizona, Blue Ridge Market, Highway 69 and Kachina Drive, Dewey, Arizona, on the ____ day of _____, 2017, at ____ a.m./p.m. in accordance with the statement filed by the Town of Dewey-Humboldt with the Town Clerk, Town of Dewey-Humboldt.

By: _____, Town Clerk’s Office.

Persons with a disability may request reasonable accommodations by contacting the Town Hall at 632-7362 at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

**TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
OSAT COMMITTEE MEETING
MEETING MINUTES
August 22, 2016, 3:30PM**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE DEWEY-HUMBOLDT OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS HELD ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2016 AT TOWN HALL AT 2735 S. HIGHWAY 69, DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA. CHAIR SANDRA GOODWIN PRESIDED.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER.** The meeting was called to order at 4:30.
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.**
- 3. ROLL CALL:** Executive Members: Chair Sandra Goodwin, Skip Gladue, and Valerie James were present. Associate Members: Carl Marsee was absent.
- 4. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS.**

4.1. Update provided to Council regarding the Green Gulch Trailhead on August 2, 2016.

Chair Sandra gave the following information to the committee:

reminded the committee of the Agua Fria Festival on October 1st (Saturday).

July 25th letter sent to the Mayor and Council was discussed due to nearing of the completion and grand opening of the trail head.

- 5. REGULAR AGENDA – Unfinished Business.** Discussion and Possible Action on matters previously.

None.

- 6. REGULAR AGENDA – New Business -** Discussion and Possible Action on matters not previously presented to the Committee.

6.1. Discussion of plans for September 10th Work Day Schedule, Volunteer Solicitation and Green Gulch Trail Head Dedication Ceremony.

Green Gulch Trailhead Volunteer Day and Ribbon Cutting Ceremony flier was shared for September 10th. When the grant for the trailhead was written two things were agreed upon; road improvements and volunteers would support the trailhead.

Town is providing for the Trailhead Event a banner, food and cold drinks, tables, chairs, tent, and snacks for workers. Volunteers are to meet at trailhead at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 10th and work from 8-11:30 with Jason Williams of the Prescott National Forest (PNF). Lunch and beverages for volunteers at 11:30 a.m. Come prepared with long pants and gloves (do not bring personal tools). Finishing touches and installing signs and kiosk will be completed with volunteers. 135 members of Granite Members Rider and Horsing Around Group (100-200) are invited. PNF and Jason Williams have been absolutely wonderful and supportive of the project and without them the trailhead would not have come to completion. Invitations to be sent to Supervisor Thurman, Earth Resources, American Fence, Rinc Goswick (cattle lease) as well as other dignitaries. Port-a Jon will be provided by Town. Jason Williams will be asked to bring maps of other trails. Trash receptacle needs to be brought. Town Clerk Judy Morgan spoke with Public Works Supervisor Ed Hanks about another Town event occurring on the same

Open Space and Trails Committee Minutes, August 22, 2016
day (Clean-up Days) which wraps up around noon. Staff has worked out how they will get Town provided supplies to the trailhead site.

Prescott Newspaper has asked for a photo. They want horses, mountain bikers and hikers before the actual workday. This photo opportunity has been tentatively set for Saturday, September 3rd.

There is another \$30K (grant funded) for brush cleaning of the trail that Jason Williams added in.

7. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC.

David Nystrom, President of Historical Society – made public comment regarding Agua Fria Festival Main Street Parade on Saturday, October 1st at 9 a.m. OSAT Committee is invited to participate in the parade. Provide a paragraph to tell about OSAT Committee. Applications are due September 1st and could be extended to September 7th. 8 a.m. is a pet parade.

8. ADJOURN. The meeting was adjourned at 4:57 p.m.

Sandra Goodwin, Chairperson

ATTEST:

Judy Morgan, Town Clerk

**TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
OSAT COMMITTEE MEETING
MEETING MINUTES
SEPTEMBER 7, 2016, 3:30PM**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE DEWEY-HUMBOLDT OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS HELD ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2016 AT TOWN HALL AT 2735 S. HIGHWAY 69, DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA. CHAIR SANDRA GOODWIN PRESIDED.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER** . The meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m.
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.** Lead by Valerie James
- 3. ROLL CALL:** Executive Members: Skip Gladue, Valerie James and Chair Sandra Goodwin; and Associate Members: Carl Marsee were present.
- 4. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS.** No informational reports.
- 5. CONSENT AGENDA**

5.1. Minutes. Minutes from the July 6, 2016, Regular OSAT meeting and August 22, 2016, Special OSAT meeting.

Minutes from the July 6th meeting were reviewed. Associate Member Carl Marsee motioned to approve the minutes with a second by Executive Member Skip Gladue. It was approved unanimously.

Minutes for the August 22, 2016 meeting were not available so approval of the minutes from the August 22, 2016 is delayed until the next OSAT meeting.

- 6. REGULAR AGENDA – Unfinished Business.** Discussion and Possible Action on matters previously.

6.1. Review and finalization of plans and participation in the September 10th Opening and Dedication Ceremony for the Green Gulch Trailhead.

Plans were reviewed for the Green Gulch Trailhead Dedication. Approximately 16 volunteers are scheduled to attend. These volunteer hours will help to offset the Arizona State Parks' grant requirements for matching hours, and the committee is confident we will meet those requirements. A banner is completed to be placed along the fencing at the trailhead. Food and drinks are ordered, invitations have been sent, agenda for dedication ceremony reviewed, trash receptacles/tables/chairs/tent are arranged. A portable bathroom is being ordered. Volunteer work begins at 8:30 and ceremony is at 1:00.

- 7. REGULAR AGENDA – New Business** - Discussion and Possible Action on matters not previously presented to the Committee.

7.1. Discussion and decisions regarding OSAT participation in the Aqua Fria Festival Parade.

A motion by Executive Member Skip Gladue was made to participate in the Aqua Fria Festival Parade. Motion was seconded by Executive Member Valerie James. The motion passed unanimously. The Open Space and Trails committee float will be on a flatbed trailer with a tailgate. The Open Space and Trails Committee banner from the trailhead dedication will be used on the back of the float, along with a sign for the side of the float. Western music will also be available to play from the float. Saddle racks, hay

bales and community members will ride on the float. Bikers and hikers are welcome to participate behind the Open Space and Trails Committee float. Member Carl Marsee and Executive Member Val James are not available for the parade. The parade will run from 3rd Street to the Post Office on Main Street.

8. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC.

No public comment.

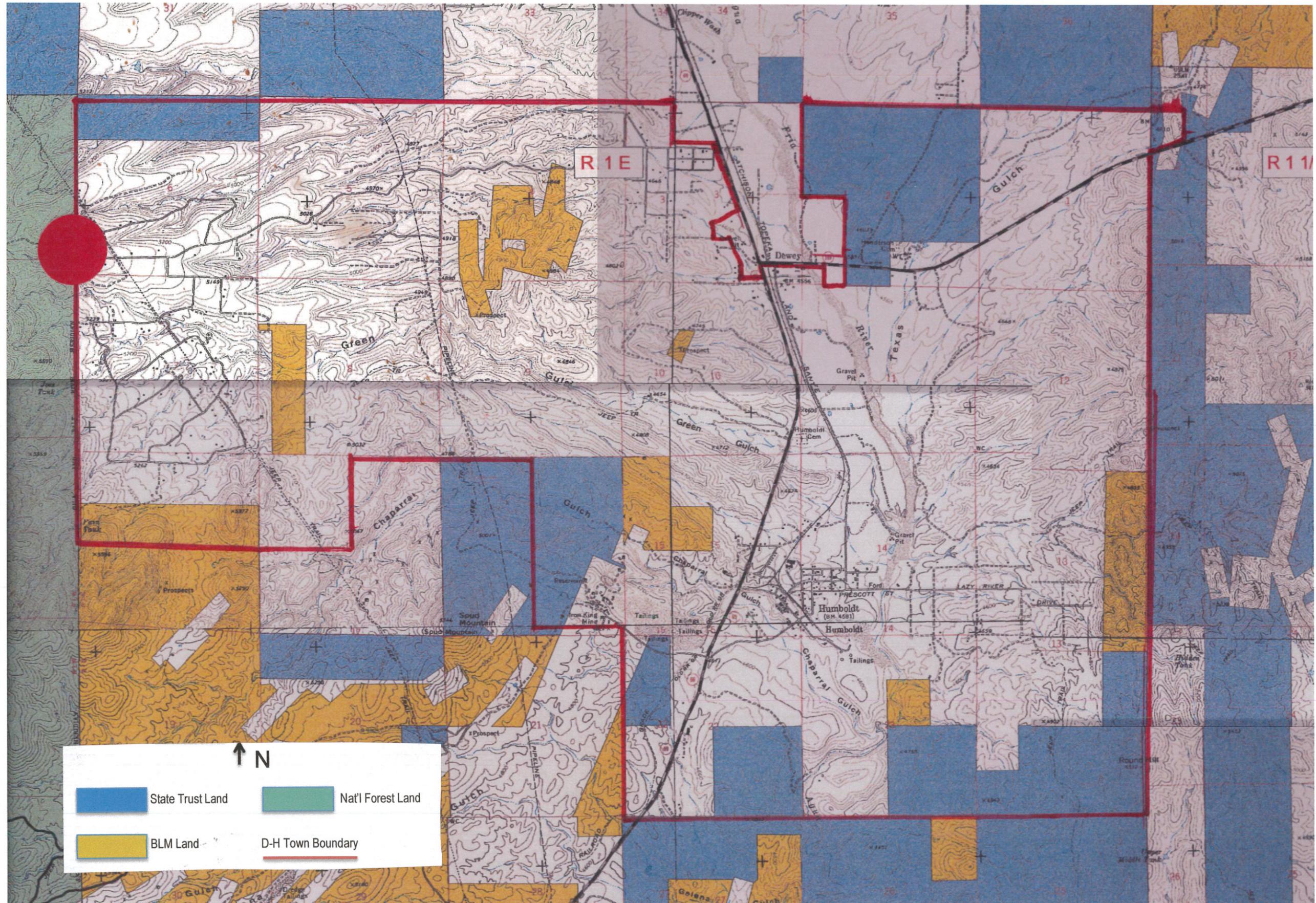
9. ADJOURN. Meeting was adjourned 4:29

Sandra Goodwin, Chair

ATTEST:

Judy Morgan, Town Clerk

7.2. Presentation by P.W.



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April 5, 2017

Memo to all OSAT members from chair Goodwin: The below establishes the OSAT and is for the information of all OSAT members – executive and associate.

§ 31.15 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) This section is intended to describe the function of boards, commissions, and committees (each a "Citizen Committee") other than Council Member Committees (see § 30.019). These general rules apply unless the motion, resolution, or ordinance creating the board, commission, or committee explicitly provides otherwise.

(B) The town ordinance authorizes the Town Council to establish additional advisory boards, commissions, and Citizen Committees to assist the Council in its policy decisions. The Town Council has the inherent power to create Citizen Committees.

(C) Town boards, commissions, and Citizen Committees do not set or establish town policy or administrative direction to town staff.

(D) Appointments to boards, commissions, and Citizen Committees are made by motion of the Council after the review and consideration of any applicants.

(E) The terms BOARD and COMMISSION may be used interchangeably. Boards and commissions typically have broader policy and advisory responsibilities than Citizen Committees, which typically have much more focused advisory roles to the Council.

§ 31.16 ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT.

(A) There are two classes of official town Citizen Committees: ad hoc and standing Citizen Committees.

AD HOC CITIZEN COMMITTEES. Formed by motion or resolution of the Council, having the composition, responsibilities, and schedule adopted by Council on motion or resolution. Such **AD HOC CITIZEN COMMITTEES** are only appropriate for addressing matters having a short duration or specific project focus, and will automatically terminate as defined in their commissioning documents (or when the work is complete, if no time is stated) without further Council action, unless extended by Council.

STANDING CITIZEN COMMITTEES. Formed by ordinance of the Council amending this document, having the composition, by-laws, and responsibilities adopted by Council in such ordinance. **STANDING CITIZEN COMMITTEES** are only appropriate for addressing matters having a continuing duration or recurring project focus, and will terminate only upon Council action.

(B) Each board, commission, or Citizen Committee must elect one of its members to serve as the presiding officer or chair at the first meeting of an ad hoc Citizen Committee, or on the first meeting of the year for a board, commission, or standing Citizen Committee.

(C) Boards, commissions, and Citizen Committees shall hold regular and special meetings as may be required. The conduct of board, commission, and Citizen Committee meetings are governed by the same rules of policy and procedure as the Town Council.

- (D) Boards, Commissions, and Citizen Committees should comply with all applicable open meeting and conflict-of-interest laws of Arizona.
- (E) Board, commission, and Citizen Committee members are expected to adhere to the Town Council's Code of Ethics.

§ 31.17 APPOINTMENTS.

- (A) All voting members of town boards, commissions, or Citizen Committees shall be appointed by Council action (by motion or resolution) and shall serve at the pleasure of the Town Council.
- (B) The motion, ordinance, or resolution establishing boards, commissions, or Citizen Committees shall include the number of members, the purpose for which the board, commission, or Citizen Committee is organized, and the duties thereof.
- (C) Members of town boards and commissions shall be residents of the town. Non-voting Citizen Committee members may be nonresidents.
- (D) All appointees should bring the skill, integrity, knowledge, interest and commitment to evaluating issues in the broad context of the public interest. To the extent possible, appointees should be selected to represent a broad cross-section of the community relative to the purpose of the agency. All proposed appointees shall be subject to a background check and shall be interviewed by the Chair of the board, commission or committee prior to submission of the name to the Council for approval of the appointment.
- (E) Appointees may serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms on a given board, commission or Citizen Committee (except where specifically limited), at the discretion of the Town Council.
- (F) The Town Clerk shall provide application forms and maintain a composite listing of all applications on file which have been received. Applications shall be retained for one year.

§ 31.18 VACANCY OF OFFICE.

- (A) If a member of a board, commission, or Citizen Committee (1) is absent from three regular meetings of the board or commission, consecutively or within a calendar quarter, and the chair thereof recommends removal, (2) has violated the Code of Ethics, or (3) ceases to be a qualified elector and resident of the town (in the case of a board, commission, or executive members of a committee), that office shall become vacant upon the declaration of Council. The Council may, for good cause or upon recommendation of the Chair of the agency, determine that a vacancy has not been created.
- (B) Resignations may be submitted at any time to the Town Council either directly or through the board, commission, or Citizen Committee chair. Resignations are effective upon submittal.
- (C) Upon notice of a vacancy, town staff shall initiate an appointment procedure similar to that for Council (described in § 30.016), leading to a recommendation to the Town Council for a successor of the vacancy and the successor will be appointed to serve only to the date of the unexpired term. The commission, board, or committee

appointment process differs from the Council appointment process in that, (1) the call for applications may be advertised (if requested by the Council, commission, board, or committee), and (2) the chair of the commission, board, or committee will participate as a member of the interview panel.

§ 31.19 BOARD, COMMISSION, AND CITIZEN COMMITTEE DUTY OF LOYALTY TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

(A) Boards, commissions, and Citizen Committees serve as advisory agencies to Council, and have no independent authority (except as provided by State law or town ordinance). Such agencies of the town may perform the duties outlined herein, have projects assigned by Council, may initiate independent activities (so long as such activities do not involve tasking of other governmental agencies in the name of the town, out of state travel, or retention of consultants), and may report on a regular basis to Council on the activities of the agency.

(B) When acting in their appointed roles, these agencies should act in accordance with the Planning and Zoning Handbook published by the Arizona Department of Commerce (Third Edition, October 2004), with reasonable accommodation to apply the principles contained therein to agencies other than the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of Adjustment.

§ 31.26 OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS COMMITTEE

(A) The Open Space and Trails Committee (OSAT) shall be a standing committee comprised of five executive members and any number of associate members. Executive members are responsible to vote on matters before the OSAT and constitute a quorum, but all members (associate and executive) have a right to prepare items for the agenda. Executive members must be residents of the town, are appointed by the Council, and serve two-year terms; while associate members are appointed by the executive members (subject to Council veto), need not be residents, and may serve for an indefinite duration. OSAT members are subject to reappointment without limit. The OSAT may set its own meeting schedule, but meetings will be held at least quarterly or at the request of Council. The OSAT may adopt its own rules of procedure, but such rules must include Robert's Rules of Order and shall observe Arizona Open Meeting law. The Committee may receive direction and assistance from staff through Council. The OSAT has the duty to diligently provide volunteer services to the town and its citizens by interacting with the community, other similar area committees and agencies to further the implementation of the Dewey-Humboldt Open Space and Trails Master Plan. The OSAT shall compile findings and contact reports associated with its activities and report on a quarterly basis to Council.

(B) In its duties should the OSAT Committee plan any trail, refuge area, or other related facility within the vicinity of Chaparral Gulch, Council suggests that a facility be named in memory of the tragic passing of Emmett Trapp on August 4, 2010.

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OPEN MEETING LAW 101
Arizona's Open Meeting Law in a Nutshell

Information compiled by:
Liz Hill, Assistant Ombudsman – Public Access
Last revised August 2010

Two core concepts

“All meetings of any public body shall be public meetings and all persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to the deliberations and proceedings.” A.R.S. § 38-431.01(A).

“It is the public policy of this state that meetings of public bodies be conducted openly and that notices and agendas be provided for such meetings which contain such information as is reasonable necessary to inform the public of the matters to be discussed or decided.” A.R.S. § 38-431.09.

Why do we have an Open Meeting Law?

1. To protect the public.
 - a. To avoid decision-making in secret.
 - b. To promote accountability by encouraging public officials to act responsively and responsibly.
2. To protect public officials.
 - a. To avoid being excluded (notice).
 - b. To prepare and avoid being blind sided (agenda).
 - c. To accurately memorialize what happened (minutes).
3. Maintain Integrity of government.
4. Better informed citizenry.
5. Build trust between government and citizenry.

What constitutes a meeting?

A meeting is a gathering, in person or through technological devices of a quorum of a public body at which they discuss, propose or take legal action, including deliberations. A.R.S. § 38-431(4). **This includes telephone and e-mail communications.**

Who must comply with Open Meeting Law?

Public bodies. "Public body" means the legislature, all boards and commissions of this state or political subdivisions, all multimember governing bodies of departments, agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the state or political subdivisions, including without limitation all corporations and other instrumentalities whose boards of directors are appointed or elected by the state or political subdivision. Public body includes all quasi-judicial bodies and all standing, special or advisory committees or subcommittees of, or appointed by, the public body. A.R.S. § 38-431(6).

"Advisory committee" or "subcommittee" means any entity, however designated, that is officially established, on motion and order of a public body or by the presiding officer of the public body, and whose members have been appointed for the specific purpose of making a recommendation concerning a decision to be made or considered or a course of conduct to be taken or considered by the public body. A.R.S. § 38-431(1).

The Secretary of State, Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, and City and Town Clerks must conspicuously post open meeting law materials prepared and approved by the Arizona Attorney General's Office on their website. A person elected or appointed to a public body shall review the open meeting law materials at least one day before the day that person takes office. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(G)

What is Required under the Open Meeting Law?

1. Notice

Public bodies must post a disclosure statement on their website or file a disclosure statement as provided for by statute. The disclosure statement states where the public body will post individual meeting notices. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(A)(1) through (4).

The open meeting law requires at least 24 hours notice of meetings to the members of the public body and the general public. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(C).

Notice must be posted on the public body's website, unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice must also be posted at any other electronic or physical locations identified in the disclosure statement and by giving additional notice as is reasonable and practicable. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(A)(1) through (4).

2. Agenda

Agendas must contain information reasonably necessary to inform the public of the matters to be discussed or decided. A.R.S. § 38-431.09.

Agendas must be available at least 24 hours before the meeting. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(G).

3. Public's Rights

The public has a right to:

- Attend
- Listen
- Tape record
- Videotape

Public has no right to:

- Speak
- Disrupt

4. Calls to the Public

An open call to the public is an agenda item that allows the public to address the public body on topics of concern within the public body's jurisdiction, even though the topic is not specifically included on the agenda. Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006.

Although the Open Meeting Law permits the public to attend public meetings, it does not require public participation in the public body's discussions and deliberations and does not require a public body to include an open call to the public on the agenda. ~~See~~ Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. No. 178-001.

An individual public officer may respond to criticism, ask staff to review an item or ask that an item be placed on a future agenda, but he or she may **not** dialogue with the presenter or collectively discuss, consider, or decide an item that is not listed on the agenda. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H); Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006. Note that individual members of the public body may respond to criticism by individuals who addressed the public body during the call to the public, but the public body may not collectively discuss or take action on the complaint unless the matter is specifically listed on the agenda. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H).

Public bodies may impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on speakers. Restrictions must be narrowly tailored to affect a compelling state interest and may not be content based. Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006.

A member of the public body may not knowingly direct a staff member to communicate in violation of the Open Meeting Law. A.R.S. 38-431.01(I).

In sum:

- Calls to the public are permitted, but not required.
- Should be added as an agenda item.
- Public body may limit speaker's time.
- Public body may require speakers on the same side with no new comments to select spokesperson
- Public body may set ground rules:
 - civility
 - language
 - treat everyone the same

5. Executive Sessions

Public bodies may hold private executive sessions under a few limited circumstances. In executive sessions, the public is not allowed to attend or listen to the discussions, and the public body is not permitted to take final action. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(D).

Members of the public body may not vote or take a poll in executive sessions. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(D).

There are seven authorized topics for executive sessions:

1. Personnel (must provide 24 hours written notice to employee).
2. Discussion or consideration of records exempt by law from public inspection.
3. Legal advice – with public body’s own lawyer(s).
4. Discussion or consultation with public body’s lawyer(s) to consider pending or contemplated litigation, settlement discussions, negotiated contracts.
5. Discuss and instruct its representative regarding labor negotiations.
6. Discuss international, interstate, and tribal negotiations.
7. Discuss the purchase, sale, or lease of real property.

Notice and Agenda: Agendas for executive sessions may describe the matters to be discussed more generally than agendas for public meetings in order to preserve confidentiality or to prevent compromising the attorney-client privilege. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(I). Nonetheless, the agenda must provide more than a recital of the statute that authorizes the executive session.

6. Minutes (A.R.S. §§ 38-431.01(B), (C), (D) and -431.03(B))

Public bodies must take meeting minutes of all meetings, including executive sessions.

May be recorded or written, keeping in mind that permanent records must be on paper.

Public session meeting minutes must include:

- Date, time and place of meeting;
- Names of members of the public body present or absent;
- A general description of matters considered; and
- An accurate description of all legal actions proposed, discussed or taken, and the names of members who propose each motion. The minutes shall also include the names of the persons, as given, making statements or presenting material to the public body and a reference to the legal action about which they made statements or presented material.

Executive session minutes must include:

- Date, time and place of meeting;
- Names of members of the public body present or absent;
- A general description of matters considered;
- An accurate description of all instructions given; and
- Such other matters as may be deemed appropriate by the public body.

The minutes or a recording of the public session must be open for public inspection no later than three working days after the meeting, except as otherwise provided in the statute. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(D).

Cities and towns with a population of more than 2,500 persons must post approved city and town council minutes on its website within two working days following approval. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(E)(2).

Minutes of executive sessions must be kept confidential except from certain individuals. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(B).

How long meeting minutes are maintained is determined by the public body's record retention and destruction schedule authorized by Arizona State Library and Archives.

Persons in attendance may record any portion of a public meeting, as long as the recording does not actively interfere with the meeting. Acceptable recording equipment includes tape recorders, cameras, or other means of reproduction. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(F).

7. Where to turn for help

Self-help resources available:

The Arizona Ombudsman – Citizens' Aide handbook – The Arizona Open Meeting Law (available on line at www.azoca.gov under open meetings/publication)

The Arizona Ombudsman's website, www.azoca.gov

Arizona Agency Handbook, Chapter 7, www.azag.gov – Quick Links

Attorney General Opinions – www.azag.gov – Quick Links

Questions/File a complaint:

Arizona Ombudsman-Citizen's Aide (602) 277-7292

File a complaint/Enforcement authority

Attorney General's Open Meeting Law Enforcement Team (602) 542-5025

County Attorney's Office

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CHAPTER THREE: WHAT WE PROPOSE

Introduction

This Plan for the open space and trails system for the Town of Dewey-Humboldt consists of four main elements:

- Trail Parks within Open Space

Trail parks provide a variety of trails, trailheads and services within Town controlled lands. Each Trail Park will need to be master planned through an extensive public involvement process to determine the uses most desired by the residents of Dewey-Humboldt.

- Regional Trail Connectors

These corridors provide motorized and non-motorized connections to regional trails and/or destinations (typically large public lands) within the Town or at the Town's border. They follow existing public road right of way (ROW) or existing river corridors where the Town has obtained legal access from private landowners.

- Neighborhood Trail Routes

To provide nearby trail opportunities, these motorized and/or non-motorized routes occur along existing public ROW or existing river corridors where the Town has obtained legal access from private landowners. Some routes may contain more than one trail type.

- Floodplain Conservation

The Town's river, washes, and other watercourses are important as valuable open space corridors and assets in maintaining the Town's quality of life. This Plan recommends defining the Town's floodplains as areas to protect and conserve, while at the same time, supporting property owners that want to keep their access to the river private. The Plan also recommends that the Town explore opportunities for appropriate

access that the general public can enjoy in the riparian environment in respectful ways that do not adversely impact the ecosystem.

Within these four main elements are the specific features of the Plan that correspond to specific design standards discussed later in the Chapter. They include:

- Trail Types:

- o Regional Connector Trail
- o Neighborhood Trail
- o Backcountry Trail (anticipated to be within Trail Parks)
- o Accessible Trail (anticipated to be within Trail Parks)
- o OHV Trails
- o Interpretive Trail (anticipated to be within Trail Parks)
- o Multi-use Path
- o Bicycle Route

- Trailhead Types:

- o Standard Trailhead
- o Trailheads with Equestrian Facilities or OHV Staging
- o Walk-in/Ride-In Trailhead

- Grade-Separated Crossings (underpasses)

- Signs

Trail Parks within Open Space

According to the General Plan, "citizens in Dewey-Humboldt share communities that aim at *land stewardship rather than land use*. Preferences for preserving open space, a clean environment, and historical resources are considered more important than development growth." Furthermore, the General Plan notes, "state law requires that State Trust lands cannot be designated as open space, recreation, conservation or agriculture unless the Town

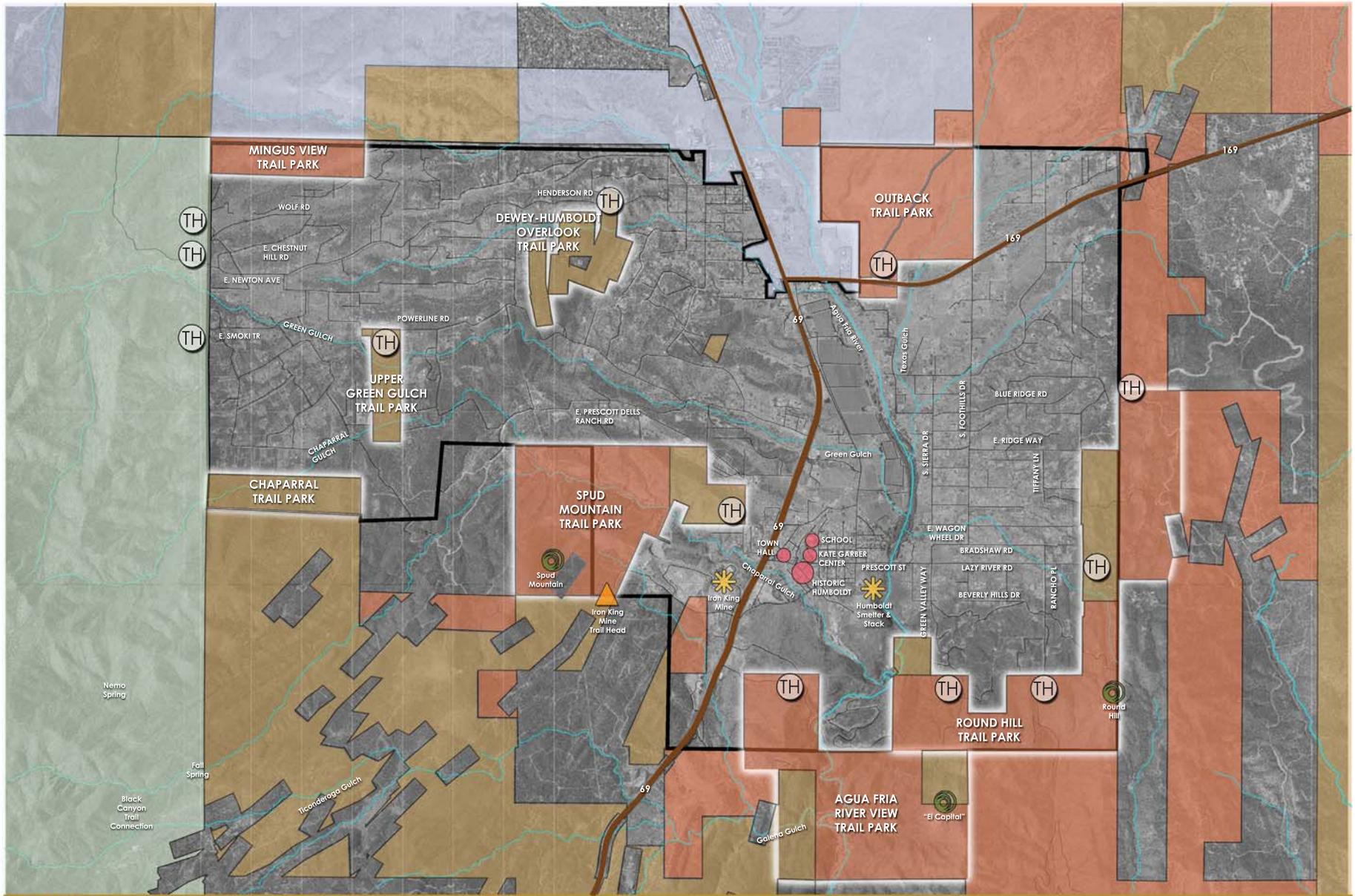
provides an alternative, economically-viable designation allowing at least one residential dwelling per acre.” The Town of Dewey-Humboldt is largely defined by its dramatic landscape. State and Federal lands exist within and around the Town. The surrounding Federal lands provide many benefits. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and State Trust lands within the Town can provide additional benefits that can eventually be controlled by the Town.

In order to preserve views, wildlife habitats, cultural/ historic sites, and drainage corridors; and provide motorized and non-motorized linkages and destinations within and around the Town of Dewey-Humboldt, this Plan recommends securing defined open space areas within the Town boundaries and adjacent, specifically BLM and State Trust lands, as Trail Parks. For the purpose of BLM, trail use would constitute the land’s “public purpose”, thereby allowing its transition to the Town and use by the general public under the stewardship of the Town. The specific mix of trail types, approved trail users and support facilities like trailheads and picnic areas, would be expressed in a Master Plan for each site that is developed through a planning process with significant public involvement and consultation with public land managers.

As envisioned in this Plan, Trail Parks would accommodate a variety of recreational trail types, both motorized and non-motorized with minimal disturbance to vegetation, wildlife, and other natural systems. Narrow “Backcountry Trails” would be most appropriate; however, other trail types might also be appropriate such as OHV, Interpretive and Accessible Trails. In most locations, a Regional Connector Trail or Neighborhood Trail would link to the site. A Trail Park’s location and site features would help to guide its most appropriate use. Each Trail Park should not strive to provide for all users, rather, a goal of the overall Trail Park system should be to meet the needs of all types of trail users from OHV riders to equestrians and those with limited mobility.

A total of eight (8) Trail Parks are proposed, each with their own special attributes. The following provides an initial assessment of each site highlighting key opportunities and constraints and offering a “most suitable” list of uses. This information provides a starting point to continue a more in-depth site master planning process for each Trail Park site.

FIGURE 1



DEWEY-HUMBOLDT TRAILS & OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN - OPEN SPACE & TRAIL PARK PLAN DRAFT 06.30.2010

-  NATURAL FEATURE
 SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
-  STATE HWY
 LOCAL DESTINATIONS
-  AGUA FRIA RIVER
 WASH
-  TRAIL HEAD (PROPOSED)
 EXISTING BLM TRAIL
-  BLM
 STATE TRUST LAND
-  TOWN LIMITS
 PRESCOTT VALLEY
 PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST



Area offers great views of the town & east horizon

1. Dewey-Humboldt Overlook Trail Park



The Dewey-Humboldt Overlook Trail Park is most suitable for picnicking north of Henderson Road, a small trailhead access south of Henderson Road, non-motorized use due to close proximity to residences, a variety of loop trails with multiple overlooks, and interpretive/educational information at the dump/mine tailings and the wash.*

BLM = APPROX. 194 ACRES

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

- Henderson Road provides excellent trailhead access
- Large contiguous space allows variety of loops and levels of challenge
- Wash with riparian habitat with interpretive and education opportunity
- Exceptional overlook of the Town, Agua Fria River, Iron King Mine, the Humboldt Smelter & Stack and surrounding mountains and countryside
- Potential public access on southern end at Rocky Hill Road
- Five separate summits for trail overlooks
- Accessible trail near Henderson Road @ trailhead
- Existing road to the dump/tailing site could act as a trail
- Dump/tailing site provides interpretive opportunity

- CIP identifies picnic site on north side of Henderson Road

Constraints *

- Private residence on isolated parcel in middle of site
- Some areas of steep terrain
- Dump and tailings site requires clean-up
- Existing access to dump/tailing site may cross private property
- BLM requires biological/cultural and hazardous material assessment

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

2. Mingus View Trail Park



The Mingus View Trail Park is best suited for overlooks, an Accessible Trail and/or non-motorized Backcountry Trails due to proximity to residences, small picnic area, and Prescott National Forest (PNF) access. *

STATE TRUST LAND = APPROX. 160 ACRES
NW CORNER OF TOWN

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

- Buffer to Prescott Valley future development
- Good views to the Mingus Mountains/ Black Hills
- Potential accessible trail across relatively flat ridges
- Access to two washes is interpretive and education opportunity
- Direct link to National Forest (USFS Trail #9419, #9419A, and Trail #43/ WAPA transmission line access)
- Terrain (ridges and washes) allows for trails to be visually unobtrusive to nearby neighbors

Constraints *

- No existing public right of way access; need to determine legal status of access
- Existing State Trust land that must be designated as "Suitable for Conservation" under the Arizona Preserve Initiative and may require purchase
- Requires cooperation with the PNF for trail connections
- In full view of nearby residences

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.



Looking northeast to Mingus Mountains and Prescott Valley



Looking northwest to Bradshaw Mountains



Current access to national forest

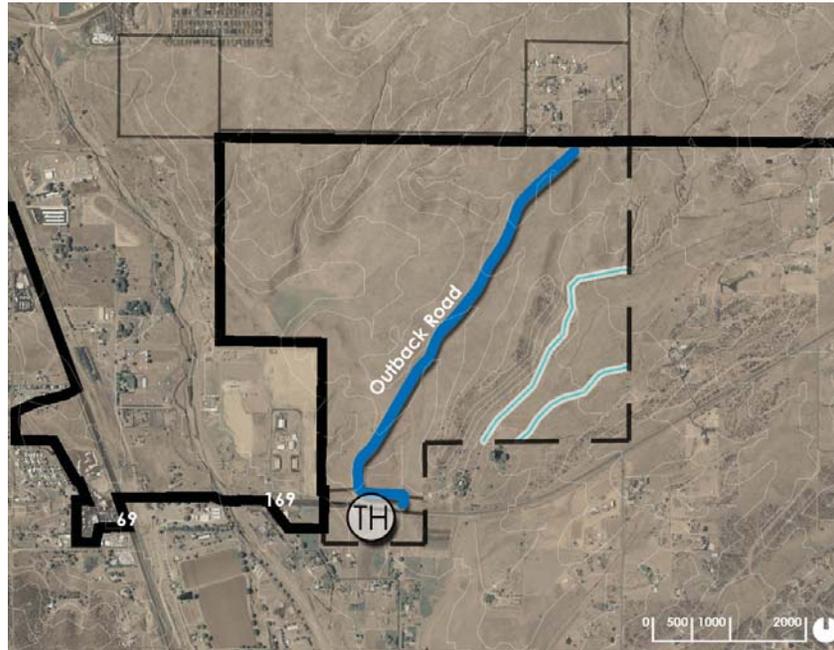


Open grassland



Outback Road - public right of way

3. Outback Trail Park



The Outback Trail Park is suited to accommodate large gatherings of non-motorized events. A loop trail up and along the ridge features panoramic views. Any future improvements of the area should be mindful and respectful of the nearby private cemetery. *

STATE TRUST LAND = APPROX. 486 ACRES

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities*

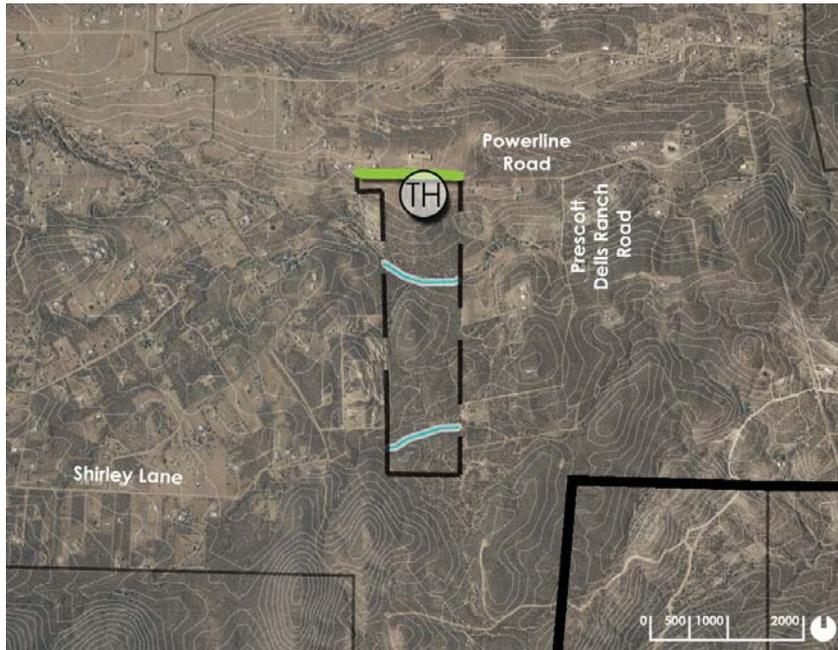
- Direct access from SR 169
- Road right of way is owned by the Town
- Large flat area for trailhead parking area
- Attractive for picnic or other passive recreation on top of ridge w/ panoramic views
- Level site provides for accessible path for disabled/ elderly

Constraints*

- State Trust land may have existing lessee
- Lack of shade
- Access must be maintained to residences at north end
- Privacy must be maintained to the private cemetery on the ridge
- Extensive public participation needed for development of any large facility

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

4. Upper Green Gulch Trail Park



The Upper Green Gulch Trail Park is best suited for a non-motorized (due to proximity to residences) loop trail through 2 riparian areas, and for a trailhead large enough for horse trailers at north end.*

BLM = APPROX. 91 ACRES

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan



View to Spud Mountain



View to Round Hill

Opportunities *

- Access by west Dewey-Humboldt neighborhoods (Blue Hills Farms)
- Large flat entry area off Cranberry Road for trailhead
- Great views of Spud Mountain and Round Hill from a small summit within the parcel
- Access to two washes with riparian vegetation
- Education and interpretive potential at riparian environment

Constraints *

- At the north end, trailhead site opposite residences
- Need to determine legal status of access
- BLM requires biological, cultural and hazardous material assessment

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

5. Chaparral Trail Park



The Chaparral Trail Park is best suited for making an important connection between existing National Forest trails and the proposed Kathy Hubbard Trail near Spud Mountain. *

(BLM = APPROX. 155 ACRES)

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

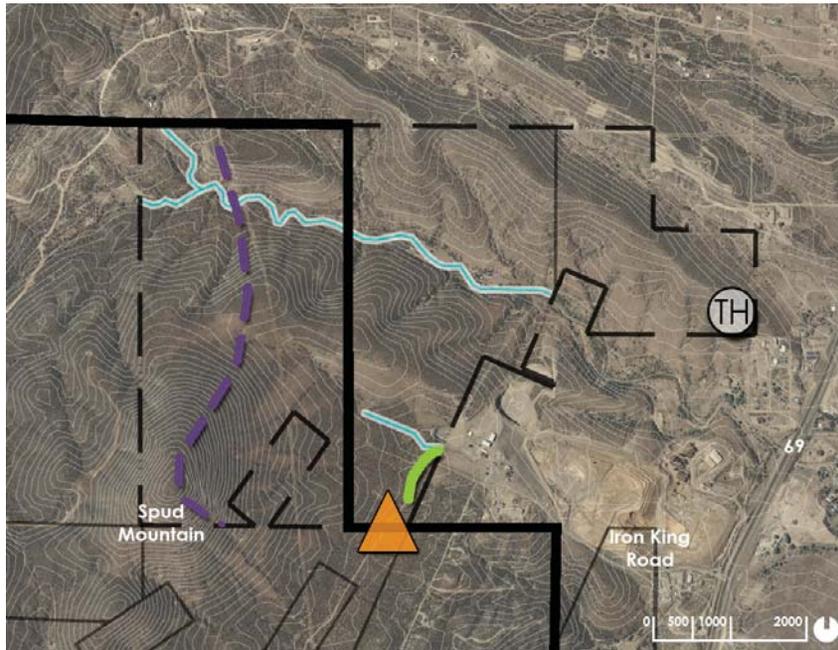
- Provides access to regional trails, including proposed Black Canyon trail spur, National Forest trails #9419 & #9405, and proposed Kathy Hubbard Trail
- Connects large areas of PNF and BLM lands
- Access to a wash & interpretive opportunity
- Views of Bradshaw Mountains from small summit

Constraints *

- No public access from within Town
- BLM requires biological, cultural and hazardous material assessment

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

6. Spud Mountain Trail Park



The Spud Mountain Trail Park is best suited for a trail along Chaparral Gulch, protection of the viewshed of Spud Mountain from within the Town, connection to existing and proposed regional trails (Kathy Hubbard Trail, Forest trail #9405, 4WD roads on BLM), and developing a Spud Mountain summit trail all of which can use the new Iron King Mine Trailhead. *

STATE TRUST LAND & BLM

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

- Protects the viewshed of Spud Mountain from within the Town, if STL and BLM land included
- Public access from existing Iron King Mine trailhead on BLM land
- Iron King Mine trailhead large enough for parking and OHV/ horse staging
- Protects approx. 1 mile section of Chaparral Gulch
- Chaparral Gulch is a dry wash with riparian vegetation
- Possible summit trail to top of Spud Mountain
- Possible education and interpretive stories about mining activities seen from the park (Iron King Mine tailings; Humboldt Smelter and Stack)

Constraints *

- Combining management of State Trust land and BLM lands as one trail park requires mutual agency coordination
- Access to BLM parcel very limited
- State Trust land may have existing lessee
- Need to determine legal status of access
- BLM requires biological, cultural and hazardous material assessment

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.



Spud Mountain

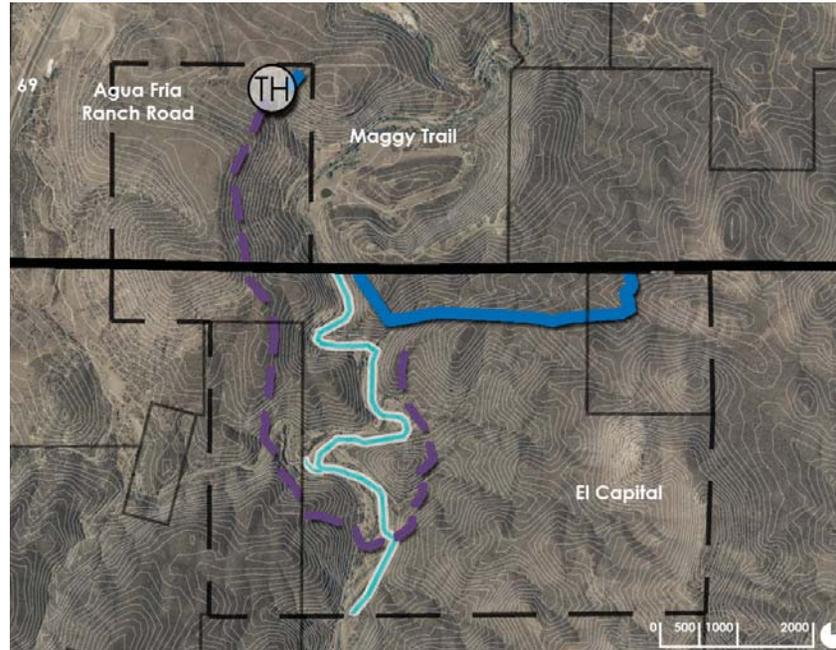


View to Agua Fria River Canyon



Cottonwoods at Agua Fria River

7. Agua Fria River View Trail Park



The Agua Fria River View Trail Park is best suited for a trailhead with parking and horse staging, protection of the Agua Fria River riparian corridor, protection of the southern viewsheds of the Town, and making regional connections to existing and proposed trails. *

STATE TRUST LAND & BLM

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

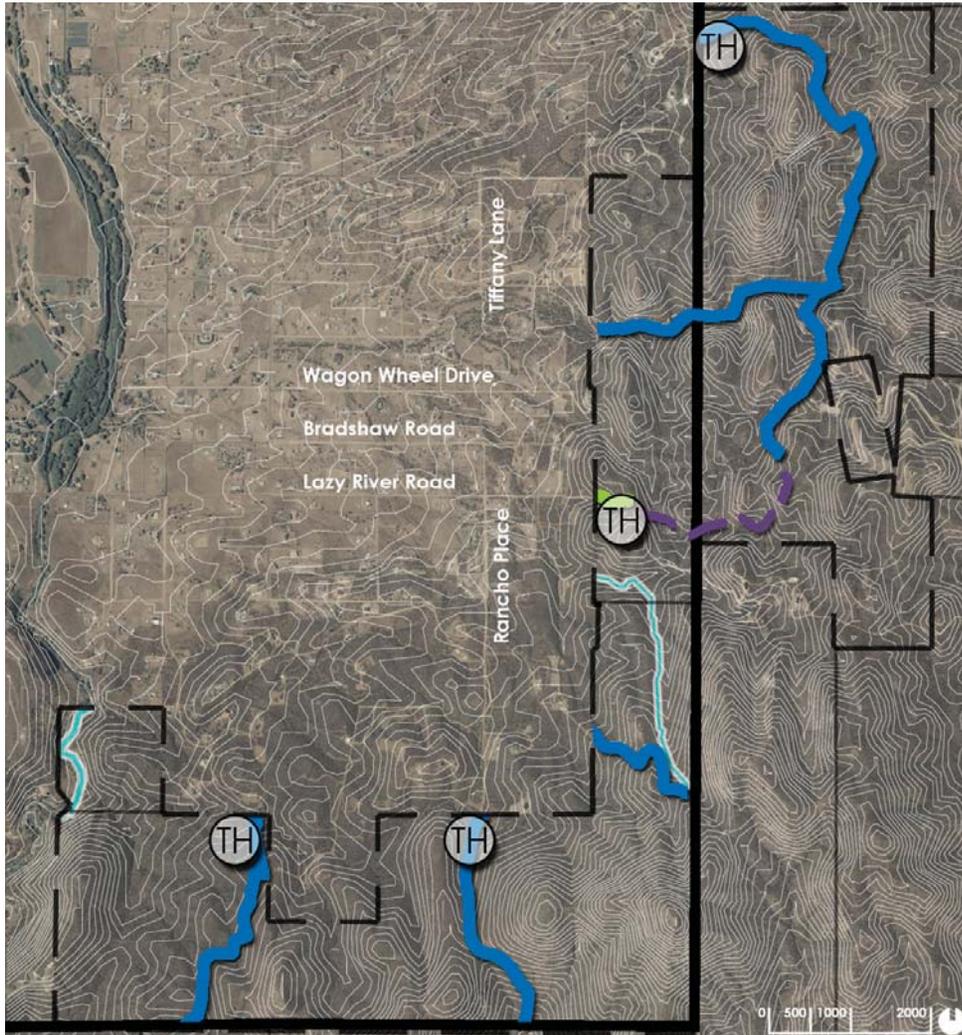
- Protects a 1 mile+ section of Agua Fria River (canyon and riparian areas) at south end of Town
- Protects viewshed to El Capital and other promontories along the south edge of Town
- Provides a connection to regional trails on BLM and State Trust lands (Black Canyon Trail spur) and trail routes in Town
- Large enough flat terrain for parking and OHV/ horse staging at north end

Constraints *

- Combining State Trust land and BLM lands requires mutual agency coordination to make this trail park meet its potential
- Rugged terrain next to the canyon makes building a trail challenging
- Pristine backcountry is largely undisturbed; may be important wildlife habitat
- BLM requires biological, cultural and hazardous material assessment (NEPA)
- State Trust land may have existing lessee
- Need to determine legal status of access

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

8. Round Hill Trail Park



The Round Hill Trail Park is best suited for trail connections as part of Neighborhood Trail routes, and protection of viewsheds (Round Hill) and a section of the Agua Fria River environment.
*

BLM = APPROX. 600 ACRES & STATE TRUST LAND = APPROX. 559 ACRES

*Initial assessment only. Needs further evaluation through a comprehensive study and public involvement process.

Refer to Figure 1 for overall Trail Park Plan

Opportunities *

- Protects the viewshed to Round Hill and surrounding ridges at the south and east edges of Town
- Protects a ¼ mile section of the Agua Fria River, riparian environment and an unnamed wash
- Provides Neighborhood Trail route connections from Green Valley Way, Beverly Hills Drive, Rancho Place, Lazy River Drive, and Blue Ridge Road

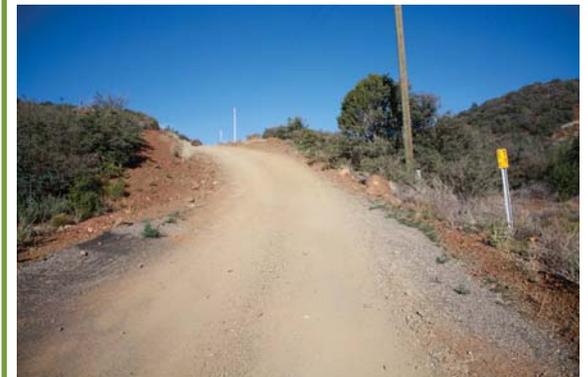
- Largest contiguous area for a Trail Park

Constraints *

- Combining management of State Trust land and BLM lands requires mutual agency coordination
- Need to determine legal status of access
- State Trust land may have existing lessee
- BLM requires biological, cultural and hazardous material assessment



View to Round Hill



Typical trail access on local road



Main Street/ Lazy River Road
Regional Connector

Regional Trail Connectors

This Plan recommends the creation of corridors that connect to regional trails and destinations within the Town or at the Town's border. These corridors provide motorized and/or non-motorized access along existing public road ROW, or existing river corridors where the Town has obtained legal access from private landowners. Where appropriate, these corridors may also serve as Neighborhood Trail Routes; however, it is not a requirement. The corridor would be marked clearly by signage.

Henderson Regional Connector

This Regional (trail) Connector links the Town of Dewey-Humboldt to Prescott National Forest, becoming Trail #9419. From this connection point, trail users may access regional trails and destinations such as Lynx Lake, and in the future, Poland Junction, per USFS & BLM trails.

This existing roadway corridor comprises several existing roads located on the west side of SR 69 that access the northwest area of Town. The following roadways create the Henderson Regional Connector: Kachina Place, South Pony Lane, Henderson Road, and Newtown Avenue. Most of the roads are either public right-of-way owned by the town or on public access easements. **(See Trail System map for alignment detail).**

Main Street/Lazy River Regional Connector

This connection corridor links the Town of Dewey-Humboldt to BLM lands at SR 69 and Main Street. At the Town limits, trail users can access regional trails and destinations such as the planned Black Canyon Trail Spur and local natural features such as Round Hill.

This Regional (trail) Connector on the east side of SR 69 is a combination of existing roadways

that access the southeast side of town. The following roadways create the Main Street/Lazy River Regional Connector: Main Street, Phoenix Street, Prescott Street, Lazy River Drive. **(See Trail System map for alignment detail.)** Most of the roads are public right-of-way owned by the town; the remaining are on public access easements.

Prescott Dells Ranch Road/ Rocky Hill Road Regional Connector

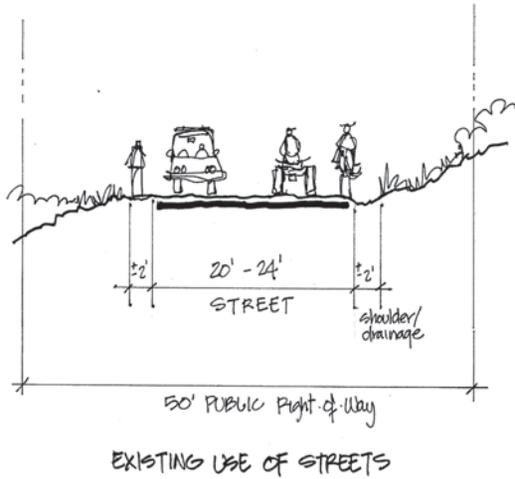
This connection corridor connects the Town of Dewey-Humboldt to Prescott National Forest land from SR 69 at Prescott Dells Ranch Road. At the Town limits, trail users can access regional trails and destinations such as Lynx Lake, and in the future, Poland Junction.

This existing roadway corridor comprises several existing roads located on the west side of SR 69 that access the northwest area of Town. The following roadways create the Prescott Dells Ranch Road/Rocky Hill Road Regional Connector: Prescott Dells Ranch Road, Rocky Hill Road, Powerline Road, and Newtown Avenue. **(See Trail System map for alignment detail.)** Most of the roads are public right-of-way owned by the town; the remaining are on public access easements. Rocky Hill Road sections are very steep and require 4WD.

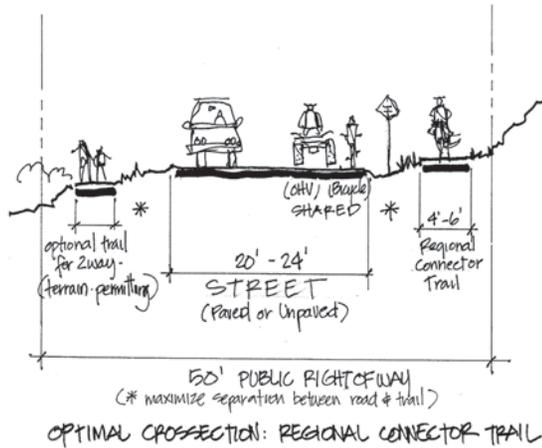
Neighborhood Trail Routes

The purpose of Neighborhood Trail Routes is to identify, maintain and preserve the recreational trail opportunities that exist today in the Town of Dewey-Humboldt. These routes are close-to-home (or right outside the door) that the citizens of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt use today. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the land within the Town is privately owned; the majority of public property the Town owns is public rights of way; therefore, these routes are intended as neighborhood connections, located adjacent to and/or on the roadway surface of public local and collector roads.

These roads are used today as trails, with users traveling on the roadway surface. The low numbers of vehicles today on the local roads, for the most part, does not create very frequent conflicts for trail users.

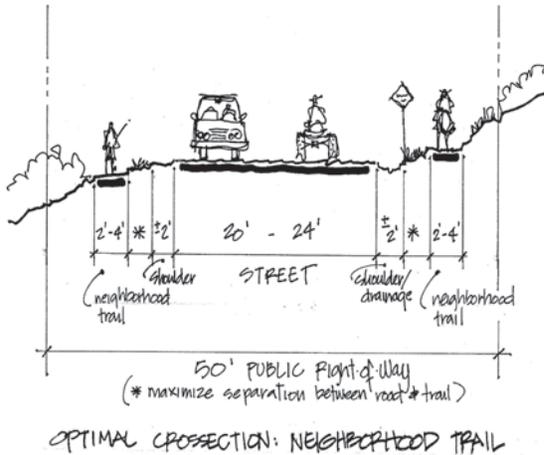


Separate trails should be built where feasible, within public right of way to reduce conflicts between vehicles and non-motorized trail users such as pedestrians, hikers, and equestrians. As the trail system develops and as use increases, additional trail routes can be identified.



Certain roadways have more heavily traveled sections, and should be considered the first to be studied for a separate trail within the right of way.

Unless there is sufficient right of way to create a separate OHV trail, OHV access is typically on the road surface. Particular uses on the Neighborhood Trail Routes would be marked clearly by signage.

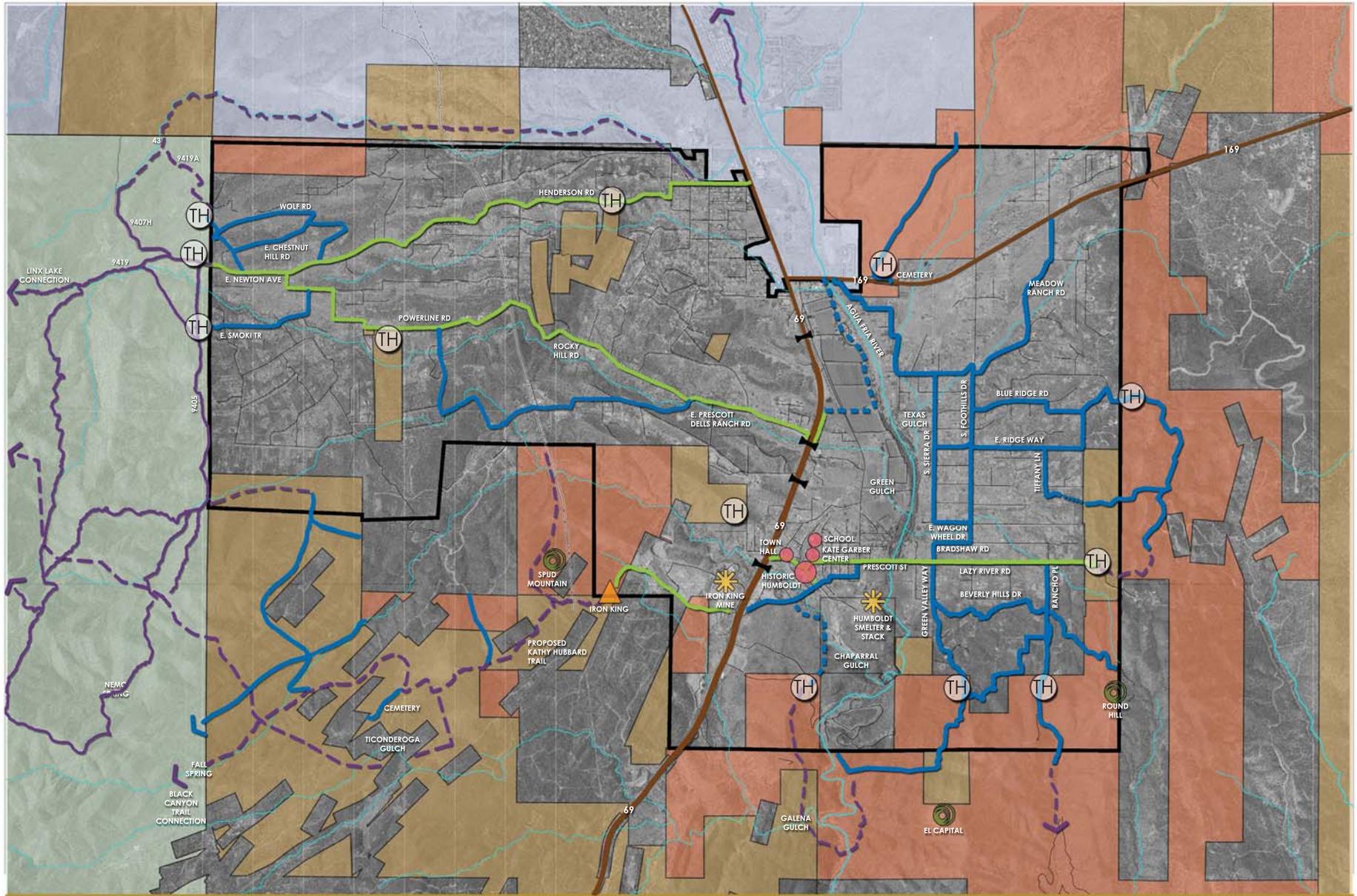


The Plan identifies certain roads within the Town that are suitable trail routes that, in some cases, are opportunities to travel in a loop of varying distance.

Trail System Design Guidelines

The Trail System Design Guidelines are intended as guidelines only and identify ideal relationships between users, adjacent uses, properties, physical conditions, trails and other features in order to maintain safety, respect for neighbors and the environment.

FIGURE 2



DEWEY-HUMBOLDT TRAILS & OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN - TRAIL SYSTEM DRAFT 06.30.2010

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| STATE HWY | SR 69 CULVERT/UNDERPASS | GAS LINE EASEMENT (POTENTIAL TRAIL) | TOWN LIMITS | NATURAL FEATURE | AGUA FRIA RIVER | PROPOSED REGIONAL TRAIL | BLM | NEIGHBORHOOD TRAIL | PRESCOTT VALLEY |
| POTENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD TRAIL | TRAIL HEAD (PROPOSED) | EXISTING BLM TRAILHEAD | SIGNIFICANT FEATURE | LOCAL DESTINATIONS | WASH | EXISTING REGIONAL TRAIL | STATE TRUST LAND | REGIONAL CONNECTOR TRAIL | PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST |

The trail system is recommended to be shared or multi-use. The various trail types satisfy the particular needs for all types of users with various skills and abilities. For non-motorized users, emphasis is placed on trail alignments that are separate from the roadway since trail users are particularly sensitive to conflicts with vehicles.

For motorized users, the road is an integral part of their trail experience; however, some circumstances may require a separate offstreet facility for an OHV. The guidelines address both of these requirements.

Trailheads accommodate all user types and are located off roadways with public access where users are easily, safely, and legally able to access the trail system.

For Motorized Use:

- Access provided on ALL Town streets (street legal with applicable permits per state law)
- Provide separate accommodation when on-road is not feasible
- Coordinate signage on public lands that allow motorized trail use with public land managers
- Provide “Rules of the Road” and promote safety
- Promote respect for other trail users and neighbors
- Designate certain roads as shared, until separate trails can be built within the right of way

For Non-motorized Use:

- Provide for hikers, walkers, runners, equestrians, mountain bikes and other users preferring an unpaved surface
- Provide a safe space for the underserved trail user
- Designate certain roads as ‘shared’ routes

- Build, where feasible, trails within the public right of way separate from the road
- Develop a trail system on public lands within the Town
- Provide for road cyclists on paved shoulders where practical (ADOT right of way and certain paved town streets)

Guidelines for Trail Parks

Trail Parks could accommodate a variety of recreational trail types within a defined open space area with minimal disturbance to vegetation, wildlife, and other natural systems. The trails within these parks would be built with sensitivity to the existing natural environment and would therefore primarily be narrow “Backcountry Trails”. However other trail types might also be appropriate, most particularly, Accessible Trails and Interpretive Trails. Some Trail Parks may be most appropriate for separate OHV Trails.

Trail Parks would typically provide some combination of trailheads with vehicular parking and walk-in/ride-in trailheads so access into the Trail Park is convenient and close-by to neighborhoods. Depending on the specific site, Trail Parks may also provide picnicking, restrooms and other support services for passive recreation.

Components could be chosen from:

- Standard or Trailhead with Equestrian Facilities or OHV Staging
- Walk-in/Ride-in Trailhead
- Looped trail systems
- Overlooks
- Accessible trails
- Accessible interpretive trail
- OHV Trails
- Backcountry Trails
- Regional Connector Trail
- Neighborhood Trail

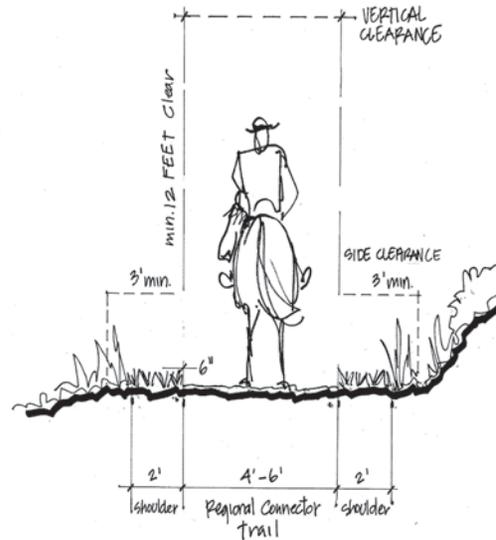
- Wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, or re-creation
- Picnicking
- Special events and activities

Trail Types

A variety of trail types provide for a variety of linkages, user types and abilities for both motorized and non-motorized users.

REGIONAL CONNECTOR TRAIL

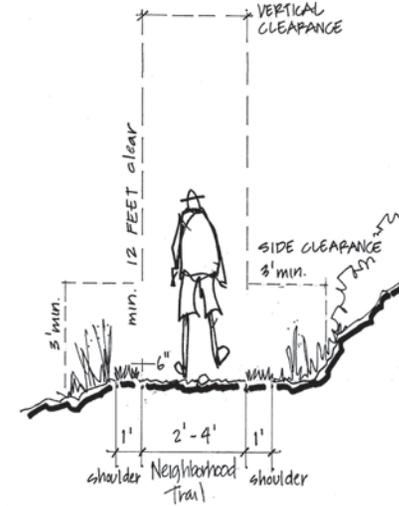
This trail type provides non-motorized access along existing public road ROW or existing river corridors where the Town has obtained legal access from private landowners. Because it is typically longer than Neighborhood/Loop Trails and likely would carry more users, it has the largest width of non-motorized trail types. See the table below.



NEIGHBORHOOD TRAIL ROUTE

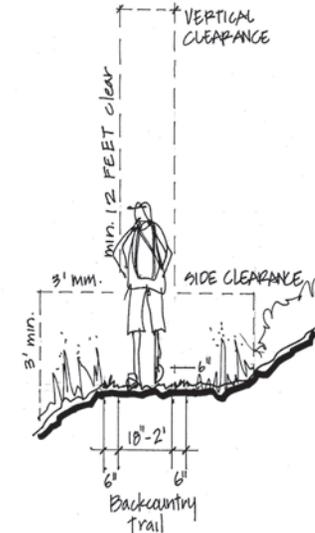
Neighborhood Trails are typically adjacent to public local and collector roads within the right of way, or along existing river corridors where the Town has obtained legal access from private landowners. They accommodate more

localized and shorter distance trips, so are narrower than Regional Connector Trails. See the table below.



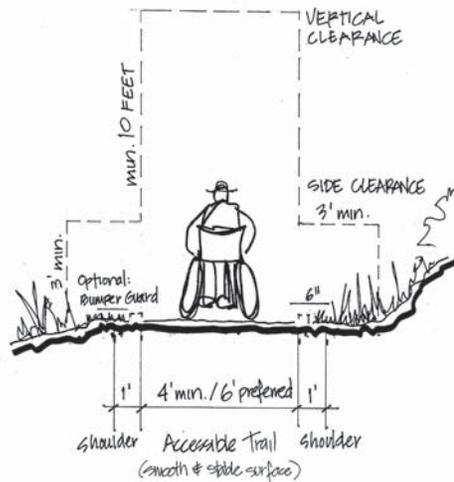
BACKCOUNTRY TRAIL

These trails are located within preserved open space and/or Trail Parks. They lay light on the land with minimal disturbance, and therefore have the narrowest width of all of the non-motorized trail types. See the table below.



ACCESSIBLE TRAIL

This trail type will accommodate people with lessened physical abilities and mobility. They meet the Americans with Disabilities Act requirements for accessibility which requires a smooth and consistent surface material, widths to accommodate wheelchairs, minimal cross and horizontal slopes. See the table below.

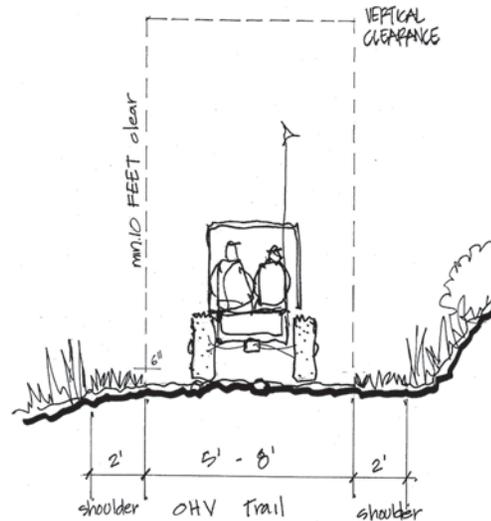


INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

Most of the proposed Trail Parks contain significant natural features as well as cultural features that tell the story of Dewey-Humboldt area from pre-history to its significant mining history. Interpretive Trails present this information through signs and other displays. They lend themselves, but are not required to have, docents or volunteers that can guide hikes. They can become field trip destinations for local school children to help gain an appreciation of the history that shaped the region. They typically would be relatively easy to travel with gentle slopes, ample resting spots with benches and designed in a loop. See the table on the following page.

OHV TRAIL

Where width is available in a public ROW to allow an OHV to travel off of the road surface, a dedicated OHV Trail is preferred. These trails provide direct access to areas with more opportunities for OHV use. This trail should be separate from any non-motorized trail that might also follow the same road or other corridor. See the table below.



BICYCLE ROUTE

The Town has limited paved streets, with pavement often a rough 'chip seal' surface. Typical road bicycles require a relatively smooth paved surface similar to those found on highways. Mountain bikes, and so-called hybrid bicycles with tougher tires, would be a more likely user group. However, certain routes such as the Old Black Canyon Highway (OBCH), Foothills Drive, and portions of other streets with smoother pavement would be a pleasurable diversion from using the shoulders of the State highway system where traffic is often and fast. Bicycles in general are great ways to get around town, for short trips to local destinations. Giving this user group room on any roadway would help general mobility, especially for children getting to school.

TRAIL TYPE GUIDELINES SUMMARY

Trail Type	Trail Width	Shoulder	Side Clearance	Vertical Clearance	Turning Radius	Surface material	Running Grade	Cross Slope
Regional Connector Trail	4'-6'	Min. 2' width each side soft /mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil	No vegetation or obstacles within a 3' h by 3' w space each side. 3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	12' min.	12' min.	Compacted native	Less than 5% = 1500', 5-8% = 800'-1500', 8-10% = 500'-800', Greater than 10% = max 5000' length.	2-5%. 4% max. at paved crossing
Neighborhood Trail	2'-4'	Min. 1' width each side soft /mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil	No vegetation or obstacles within a 3' h by 3' w space each side. 3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	12' min.	5' min.	Compacted native	Less than 5% = 1500', 5-8% = 800'-1500', 8-10% = 500'-800', Greater than 10% = max 5000' length.	2-5%. 4% max. at paved crossing
Backcountry Trail	18"-2'	Min. 6 inches width each side soft/mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil	No vegetation or obstacles within a 3' h by 3' w space each side. 3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	12' min.	5' min.	Native material	Less than 5% = 1500', 5-8% = 800'-1500', 8-10% = 500'-800', Greater than 10% = max 5000' length.	2-5%. 4% max. at paved crossing
Accessible Trail	4' minimum 6' preferred	Min. 1' width each side soft /mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil; optional 4 inch bumper guard	No vegetation or obstacles within a 3' h by 3' w space each side. 3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	10' min.	10' min.	Stabilized fines, concrete or asphalt	Less than 1:12 (8%) (max. length 30') - railing required; > 1:5 (20%) - no railing required	2% max.
OHV Trail	5'-8'	Min. 2' width each side soft /mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil	3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	10' min.	12' min.	Compacted native	Less than 5% = 1500', 5-8% = 800'-1500', 8-10% = 500'-800', Greater than 10% = max 5000' length.	2-5%. 4% max. at paved crossing
Interpretive Trail	5'-8'	Min. 1' width each side soft /mowed with max. 6" ht. herbaceous plants/native soil; optional 4 inch bumper guard	No vegetation or obstacles within a 3' h by 3' w space each side. 3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements.	10' min.	5' min.	Stabilize fines, concrete or asphalt	Less than 1:12 (8%) (max. length 30') - railing required; > 1:5 (20%) - no railing required	2% max.
Bicycle Route	Paved shoulder	5' min.	See ADOT Bike & Pedestrian Plan	10' min.	5' min.	Concrete or asphalt	See ADOT Bike & Pedestrian Plan	2% max.
Multi-Use Path (NOT SHOWN)	10'-12'	Min. 2' soft/mowed each side	3' min to signs, benches, other vertical elements. 10' to new thorny plants.	10' min.	Base upon 20 mph design speed	Concrete or asphalt	6% up to 800' length, 7% up to 400', 8% up to 300', 9% up to 200', 10% up to 100', 11% & + up to 50'	2% max.

Trailhead Types

Trailheads are important for trail users not only to access and identify trail locations, but also to stage or “set-up” for use. Trailheads always provide non-vehicular access to local or regional open space trail systems and some trailheads provide areas for parking, staging horse trailers, and OHV unloading.

STANDARD TRAILHEAD

Standard Trailheads provide trail users with a vehicular entry point to the Trail Parks from a public road. Standard Trailheads vary in size and may accommodate as few as two vehicles to as many as the surrounding context allows and is desired by the Town.

Features include:

- Signs with trail maps
- Signed information and regulations
- Clear entry/markers or signs
- Parking with dust control measures in place
- Bike racks
- Seating/benches (Optional)
- Trees and/or Shade Ramadas with picnic table/s (Optional)
- Entry gates and treadle (Optional)
- Restrooms (Optional)

TRAILHEADS WITH EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES OR OHV STAGING

Trailheads with Equestrian Facilities or OHV Staging provide the same amenities as Standard Trailheads with the addition of accommodating horses and/or parking for at least one trailer if not many. Therefore site selection becomes an important consideration. Gentle slopes (1 to 3 percent), good soil conditions for water percolation, existing vegetative shade, existing clearings of vegetation, and size are high

priorities when creating a staging location for activities involving trailers.

- Signs with trail maps
- Signed information and regulations
- Clear entry/markers or signs
- Parking for vehicles and horse or OHV trailers with dust control measures in place
- ¼” minus decomposed granite surface for equestrian parking and off-loading areas
- Pull-through, circular roadway and parking stalls
- Bike racks
- Trees and/or Shade ramadas with picnic table/s(Optional)
- Hitch rails
- Mounting platform (Optional)
- Restrooms (Optional)
- Separation of equestrians or OHV users from other users in parking and trail access
- Perimeter fencing and self-closing gates and treadle at pedestrian and trail entrances near streets where equestrians are accommodated
- OHV staging located in the least environmentally sensitive location that provides direct and reasonably easy access to OHV Trails

WALK-IN/RIDE-IN TRAILHEAD

This smallest type of trailhead provides trail users with a non-automobile entry point to the Trail Parks from the surrounding neighborhood from a public road or ROW.

Features include:

- Trail maps
- Signed information and regulations

- Clear entry/markers or signs
- Shade trees (optional) Seating/benches (Optional)
- Seating/benches (Optional)

All types of trailheads should include a regulatory sign and a trailhead/map. Depending on the connections made from a particular trailhead, the bulletin board sign might also be appropriate. Trailheads with vehicular entries should also include entry monument.

Grade-separated Crossings (underpasses)

In an effort to further decrease any potential conflict between street traffic and trail users, four (4) grade-separated crossings are included in the Plan. All four are currently existing drainage structures under SR 69. Whenever possible, the improvement of these grade-separated crossings to make them functional for trail users, is to be coordinated with ADOT capital improvements. Where a trail passes under a road or railroad in a separate structure like a culvert or a tunnel, the following standards apply. This is a structure exclusive to path/trail and drainage use (except emergency and maintenance vehicles) and does not include a roadway.

- Minimum 12-foot vertical clearance
- Minimum 12-foot width plus path or trail clearance standards
- As close to perpendicular as possible to minimize length
- Continuous, all day lighting
- Air/light tunnel when as long as the width of a four-lane road
- Continuous sight line distance from beginning to end
- Multi-use trail signs at both ends including Trail Etiquette Signs
- Trail graded above the low-flow channel to



One of the four underpasses under SR 69.

minimize maintenance and maximize usability

Sign Types

Trail signs serve many purposes including regulation, information, interpretation, education, and community branding. Each Trail Park, trail, and trailhead will require wayfinding and information signs. It is recommended that the Town of Dewey-Humboldt create a sign plan for its trails and open space in order to create an effective communication and education program. Local examples of simple, budget conscious signage are PNF trails and City of Prescott bicycling trails. The following are general recommendations for signs located along Dewey-Humboldt's trails and open space:

- Control signs for vehicles shall first meet town, state and federal requirements
- Sign locations along trails shall be setback a minimum of 3' and between 4' and 5'-6" in height
- Signs shall be simple, clear, and contrast letters from sign background to improve readability
- Signs should be noticeable but not intrusive
- Signs shall use universal national symbols for quick comprehension and language barriers
- Materials shall be vandal resistant, durable, and fade resistant
- Signs should be kept to the minimum necessary with regard to number and content
- Provide flexibility and modularity so that portions of signs can be replaced or changed to accommodate changing schedules, events, or notices
- Satisfy industry standards for directional signage so that the three desired functions are performed:

- 1) identify a place and indicate whether it is accessible to everyone
 - 2) indicate warning where necessary
 - 3) give routing information
- Fabrications, ordering and installation procedures should be simple. They could be done either in-house or specifications developed to allow outside bidding.

TRAILHEAD ENTRY SIGN

Entry monument signs are used to identify and set the theme for each Trail Park while marking a main entrance. The primary information should be the name of the facility. Also consider including the facility address and the Town logo. A large and small entry monument standard would allow larger and smaller sites to be signed accordingly.

PARK REGULATIONS SIGN

These signs should incorporate the Town logo; facility name; regulation descriptions and ordinance number; room for additional information and directional panels to key site features.

TRAILHEAD/ MAP SIGN

These signs should incorporate the town logo; facility name; a map of the area with "You Are Here" identification (consider using aerial maps); room for additional information; and directional panels to key site features. In order to provide critical information to all users, objective information about the conditions of paths and trails should be included either on the map or in other formats such as brochures available at the site. This information should document trail name or number; permitted users; trail length; change in elevation over the total length and maximum elevations obtained; average running grade and maximum grades that will be encountered; average and maximum cross slopes; average tread width and minimum clear width; type of surface; and firmness, stability

and slip resistance.

BULLETIN BOARD SIGN

This sign type should include the Town Logo; facility name; bulletin board with space for brochures, fliers, pamphlets, small maps and temporary warnings, etc., preferable in a locations protected from rain and direct sunlight; room for additional information; and directional panels to key site features.



Universal Trail Access information (Pima County)

SPECIAL REGULATION / INFORMATION SIGN

This sign type would apply to very site specific circumstances such as "No Fires", "No Motorized Vehicles", "No Vehicles Beyond This Point:", or "Private Property Beyond This Point" or unique or special information. These signs should include the Town logo, special issue regulations and where appropriate, the facility name.



A special information sign (Pinnacle Peak, Scottsdale, AZ)

TRAIL CORRIDOR SIGN

There are numerous sign types that should be applied to a trail system. The basic sign component along these corridors should be a 4"x4" square steel tube placed in a concrete footing



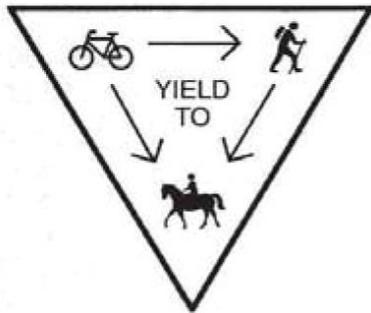
A Park Regulatory Sign



A Trailhead/Map Sign



A simple Trail Corridor sign



The typical "Trail Etiquette" sign

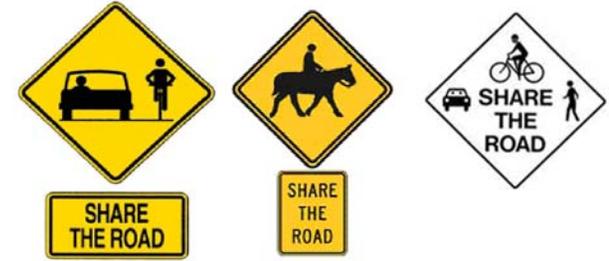
with sign panels are attached to this tube. The sign types include:

- Single trail number/name with a directional arrow
- Multi-trail numbers/names with at least two directional arrows on perpendicular or parallel panels
- Trail regulatory/approved uses with graphic symbols to illustrate approved or disapproved trails use such as "Hiking and Bicycling Only" or "Equestrians Only". Disapproved uses are shown with slashes through graphic symbol or use. This information can be used with directional arrows and placed on parallel or perpendicular panel
- Small-scale trail directional with names or graphic symbols with directional arrows to key locations
- Trail etiquette refers to the trail user yield triangle that is used throughout the United States. It is typically yellow and graphically illustrates that all uses yield to equestrians and bicyclists yield to hikers. This should be applied to trail sign posts at all entrances to the trail system.

SHARE THE ROAD SIGNS

Since some public road pavement and right of way configurations do not currently allow for a separate trail, this Plan recognizes that trail users and vehicles often share the same route on a road. Combining an equestrian, bicyclist, OHV and/or pedestrian warning sign with a Share the Road message alerts motorists and others that they are sharing the road. Some examples of these types of signs are shown here. More information is available in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

(Note: Horses, bikes, street legal OHVs, and pedestrians have a right to use the roadway. Per ARS 28-858 and ARS 12-820.03, the Town should put up signs reminding of drivers' duty of care and taking responsibility for



addressing known hazards. The kind of signs being proposed for on-road use are "cautionary" yellow signs, designed to warn as well as to guide.)

INTERPRETIVE SIGNS

Interpretive signs, whose purpose is to creatively convey important information, such as functional, historical, natural or cultural, can be done in a variety of ways, sizes and formats. An Interpretive Trail could use both minimal signs and a corresponding brochure. Or the signs can tell the story without any additional printed material. Some examples are shown here.

