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Pima County Administrator's Office
Pima County, Arizona

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Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation Department
Pima County, Arizona

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office
Oakland, California

Master Plan for Pima County, Arizona Segment Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

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1.1 Introduction

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is a component of the National Trail System of the United States. Established in August 1990 by Public Law 101-356, the trail extends from the U.S.- Mexico border in Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California. The trail covers approximately 1,200 miles and passes through 19 counties in the states of Arizona and California.

One of the counties along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor is Pima County, Arizona. Pima County, in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS), has been an active participant in the development of a 70 mile segment of the trail. With the preparation of this Master Plan, Pima County has embarked on an active program to acquire the necessary rights-of-way and easements and to construct the Pima County segment of the National Historic Trail. The culmination of this process will be a continuous, constructed, National Park Service certified trail through Pima County, Arizona.

1.2 Historical Overview

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates the route taken by Anza in 1775-76 when he lead a group of colonists from what is now Horcasitas, Sonora, Mexico to San Francisco Bay. The expedition was undertaken for the purposes of developing an overland route from Mexico to Alta (upper) California.

Prior to the expedition, Franciscan friars representing New Spain had traveled north along the Pacific coast and had established five missions and two presidios in Alta California. These settlements depended on outside supplies for their survival. Initially, these supplies were delivered by sailing vessel but due to the prevailing winds and ocean currents along the coast, the voyages north were hazardous and the results uncertain. An overland route was pursued as an alternative to the ocean voyages.

An initial exploratory expedition was conducted under the leadership of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774. The expedition traveled north into present day Arizona to ascertain the feasibility of an overland route for supplies and for larger contingents of settlers. The expedition successfully reached the Mission San Gabriel and the existing trail that connected the various missions between San Diego and Monterey.

As a result of the success of the exploratory expedition, Anza was granted the authority to command an expedition of settlers who would travel overland and establish new settlements in the San Francisco Bay area of northern California. Anza began recruiting for the expedition in Culiacán and Villa Sinaloa and gathered the party in Horcasitas, Sonora, which is located approximately 175 miles south of the current United States - Mexico border.

A party departed Horcasitas on September 29, 1775 and moved north to Tubac in present day Arizona. Upon their departure from Tubac on October 23, 1775 the party consisted of 240 to 300 persons accompanied by approximately 355 head of cattle and 695 horses and mules. The expedition traveled north through what is currently Pima County generally following the west bank of the Santa Cruz River.

Diaries of the expedition were kept by Juan Bautista de Anza, Fray Pedro Font, and Fray Francisco Garcés, Franciscan priests and members of the expedition party. The detailed descriptions included in these diaries of the lands traversed and camp locations have been used by historians to identify, with a high level of certainty, the route of the Anza expedition.

While traveling through present day Pima County, the expedition camped at six different sites. These campsites were located at La Canoa, Llano Grande, San Xavier del Bac, Tuquison, Llano del Azotado, and Oit Par. The trek continued north and west to California, ultimately arriving at Monterey on March 10, 1776. In spite of the difficulties of the 130 day trip, all members of the party survived except for one women who died in childbirth at La Canoa and was buried at the San Xavier del Bac Mission.

After an exploration of the East Bay, Juan Bautista de Anza and a few other members of the expedition party returned to Mexico. The remaining members settled at San Francisco Bay and began the construction of the mission, the presidio, and their new homes.

The colonizing expedition was historically significant in that it was an integral part of Spanish foreign and colonial policy in the New World. It served to expand the territories controlled by Spain while preventing colonization of Alta California by England, France, and Russia. It also resulted in the expansion of language, customs, traditions, and general expressions of Hispanic culture in the New World.

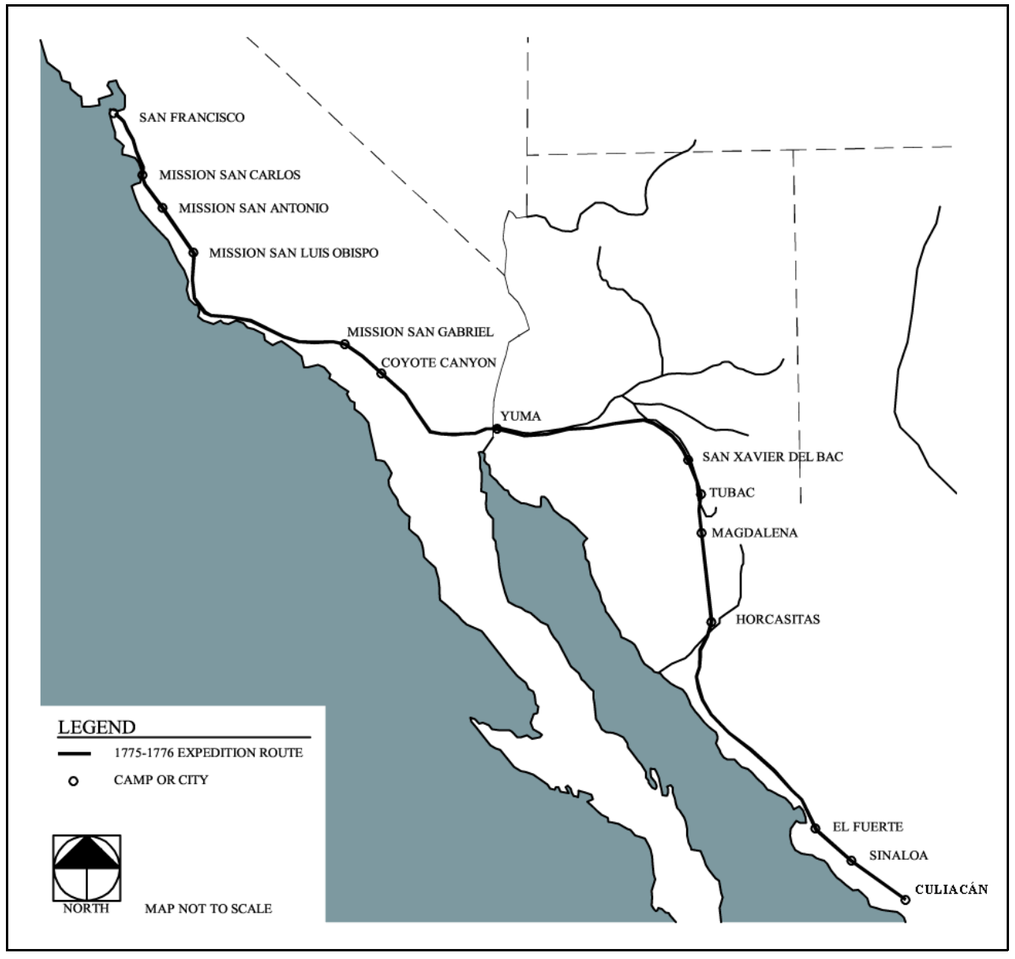


Figure 1-A: 1775 - 1776 Anza Expedition Map

1.3 Establishment of the National Historic Trail

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail was established by an act of the United States Congress in 1990. The act approved the Feasibility Study for the project and authorized the establishment of a National Historic Trail from Nogales, Arizona, to San Francisco, California. The congressional authorization was followed by the preparation of a Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (April 1996). This document calls for a multi-theme approach to trail development.

The multi-theme element of the plan provides for the development of both an automobile route and a continuous multi-use recreational trail. This Master Plan is for the non-motorized, multi-use recreational trail component of the project.

The Pima County section of the automobile route is shown in Figure 1-B. The automobile route through Pima County was developed by the staff of the Cultural Resources Office of the Pima County Administrator's Office with input from the National Park Service. (See Figure 1-B). The automobile route is not the subject of this document.

The multi-theme approach allows for interpretation of the two Anza expeditions, the lives of expedition members and descendants, the American Indian tribes along the route, and the natural and cultural environment the expedition encountered.

1.4 Status of the Pima County Trail Segment

The Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is identified as an element of the Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in February 1998. The Trail System Master Plan shows the approximate alignment of the Anza Trail through Pima County.

Additional planning work has been performed by Pima County staff related to certain portions of the trail within Pima County. This work has resulted in the certification of three trail segments located within the Tucson urban area. These segments follow the Santa Cruz River Park and extend from Irvington Road to Ajo Way, from Silverlake Road to Mission Lane, and from Saint Mary's Road to Grant Road.

Planning for the balance of the Pima County section of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is the subject of this Master Plan.

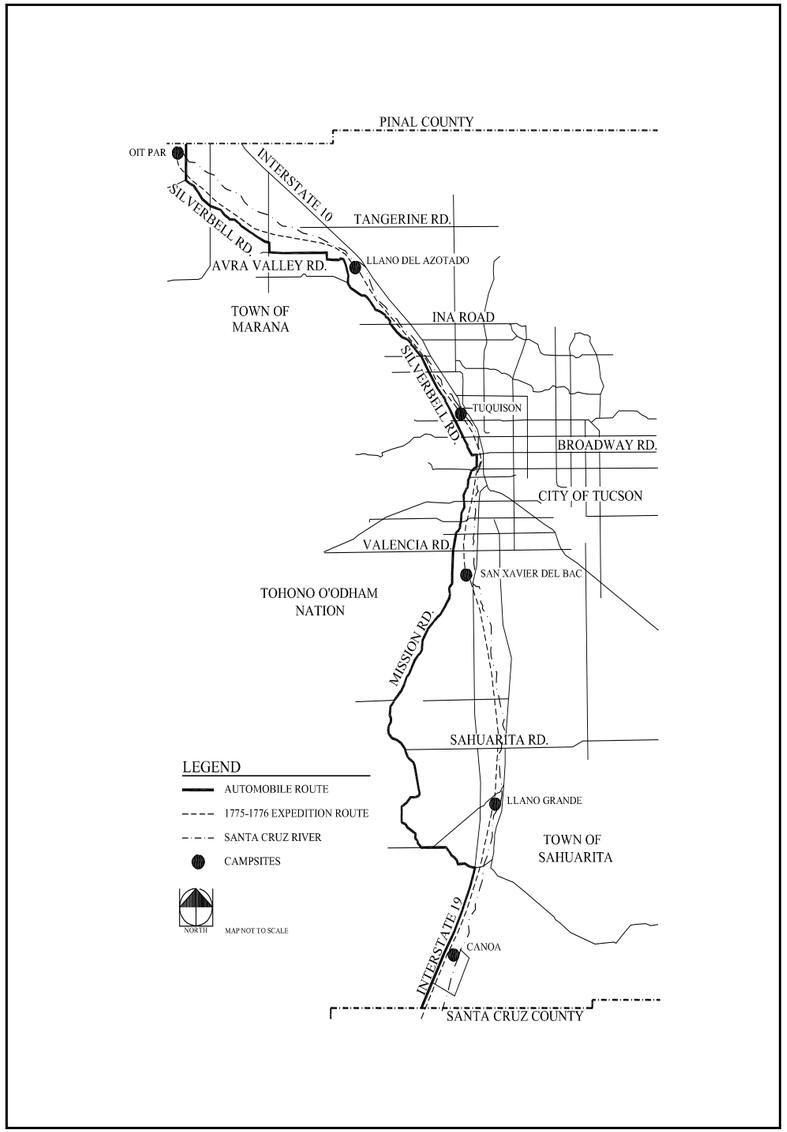


Figure 1-B: Pima County Segment - Anza Trail Route, Campsites, and Automobile Route

1.5 Project Participants

This Master Plan represents the collective input of many individuals and departments. The project participants, and their role in the project are as follows:

Cultural Resources Office, Pima County Administrator's Office:

The staff of the Cultural Resources Office provided technical expertise related to the history of the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition and the authentic expedition route. Staff also participated in on-going reviews and in coordination meetings with various local jurisdictions and stakeholders.

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation Department:

The Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation Department is responsible for coordinating all trail planning and development within the county. As such, the Department's staff was involved in all aspects of the Master Plan development. Specific areas of input included; the provision of information related to previously acquired easements and rights-of-way, recommendations for trail alignments, recommendations for trail development standards, and assistance in project coordination with local jurisdictions and stakeholders.

National Park Service (Pacific West Regional Office):

The Superintendent of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail provided background information related to the trail and the certification process and also participated in coordination meetings with the Tohono O'Odham Nation. Input related to trail development standards and interpretive themes was also provided by the National Park Service.

Local Jurisdictions (Town of Sahuarita, City of Tucson, and Town of Marana):

The proposed Pima County trail segment extends through the Town of Sahuarita, the City of Tucson, and the Town of Marana as well as through portions of unincorporated Pima County. Representatives from each of these communities were consulted during the planning process and provided specific information related to local trail system planning and development.

The Anza Trail Coalition:

Members of the Anza Trail Coalition provided expertise related to the history of the expedition and assisted in the field reconnaissance work associated with the Project.

Project Consultant:

McGann & Associates, Landscape Architects and Planners, provided overall coordination for the Master Plan project and was directly responsible for field reconnaissance, mapping, coordination with local jurisdictions, and Master Plan report preparation.

1.6 Trail Segment Through the Tohono O'Odham Nation

An eight mile segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor is within the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'Odham Nation. Preliminary discussions with the San Xavier District Planning Department staff were conducted during the course of this project. The concept of extending the trail through Tohono O'Odham land was reviewed during the course of these discussions, and the San Xavier District was provided with maps of the historic route of the Anza Expedition.

Planning Department staff agreed to present the concept to tribal officials for further consideration. While a continuous trail is a recommendation of this Master Plan, the plan also recognizes the Nation's authority to allow, or not allow, the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail to cross tribal lands. As of the date of this report, the San Xavier District has chosen not to participate in establishing an Anza National Historic Trail alignment across tribal lands.

2.1 Project Funding

The preparation of this Master Plan for the Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail was funded by a Pima County Cultural Resource and Historic Preservation Bond. This bond, Number CH-30, was approved by Pima County voters in 1997.

2.2 Purpose of Master Plan Document

This Master Plan was prepared to facilitate the acquisition of rights-of-way and easements and to provide standards for the construction of the Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Specifically, this plan was prepared to:

- Reestablish and acknowledge the authentic route of the Anza expedition through lands currently within Pima County, Arizona.
- Identify and recommend a trail alignment through Pima County that closely approximates the authentic route of the expedition while at the same time being a feasible route for the construction and operation of a multi-use recreational trail.
- Accurately map the proposed trail alignment and superimpose the trail alignment on current aerial photographs and land ownership parcel maps.
- Identify the owners of public and private lands along the proposed trail corridor.
- Identify specific sites along the trail corridor that can be developed and used for public access to the trail.
- Provide specific recommendations and standards for the development of the Pima County segment of the trail.

2.3 Anticipated Users of Master Plan

The agencies, departments, and individuals listed below are anticipated users of this Master Plan. The manner in which these entities are likely to use this document are as follows:

Pima County Development Services Department

The Pima County Development Services Department reviews and recommends approval, approval with conditions, or denial of Development Plans and Subdivision Plats for new projects within Pima County. From time-to-time the Department is required to review projects located within the proposed Anza Trail corridor. Upon adoption of this Master Plan by the Pima County Board of Supervisors, the Department will have a basis for requiring the dedication of rights-of-way or easements, for requiring the construction of proposed trail segments, and/or for the development of public trail access nodes as a condition of Development Plan or Plat approval.

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation Department

The Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation Department is directly responsible for the planning, design, and construction of trails within Pima County. This Master Plan will allow the Department to budget, or pursue other funding, for the detailed design, engineering, and construction of Anza Trail segments.

Office of Cultural Resources, Pima County Administrator's Office

The Office of Cultural Resources will be the primary entity that coordinates the certification of segments of the Anza Trail within Pima County. This Master Plan will ensure that as trail segments are constructed, they will be eligible for certification by the National Park Service.

The Office of Cultural Resources also pursues funding for various projects such as the development of historic trails and/or interpretive programs. This Master Plan will support future applications for development funding.

Local Jurisdictions Other than Pima County

The City of Tucson and the Towns of Sahuarita and Marana will be active participants in the implementation of this Master Plan. Accordingly, this document will be used by these jurisdictions to

formulate trail-system, open-space, land-use, and other plans that are consistent with the concept of an uninterrupted multi-use Anza Trail from the southern boundary to the northern boundary of Pima County.

The National Park Service

The National Park Service is charged with providing overall coordination and administration of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. This trail advances the concept proposed by the trail's Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and will facilitate future certification of completed trail segments within Pima County.

The National Park Service has also expressed an interest in using this Master Plan for the Pima County segment as a model for the planning and implementation of the trail in other jurisdictions along the 1,200 mile trail corridor.

Citizen Trail Advocates and Landowners

In keeping with the concept of local development of the trail, with input and assistance from the National Park Service, citizens will be able to use this Master Plan to advance their advocacy of land-use and other decisions that support the development of a continuous trail corridor through Pima County. Additionally, landowners impacted by the proposed trail will be able to formulate immediate and long-range plans for their properties that are consistent with the adopted Master Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Tohono O'Odham Nation

Should the Tohono O'Odham Nation choose to participate in the future, the Master Plan can be amended to show the route of the Anza Trail across Nation lands.

2.4 Plan Implementation

It is anticipated that the implementation of this Master Plan will occur over a period of many years. As a first step, the Master Plan will be officially adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors. This will allow it to be considered when Development Plan and Plat approvals for lands along the corridor are requested.

Upon formal adoption by Pima County, adoption of the Master Plan by the City of Tucson, the Town of Sahuarita, and the Town of Marana will be requested. Discussions will also continue with the Tohono O'Odham Nation San Xavier District. As a follow-up to Master Plan adoption by these jurisdictions, the Anza Trail concept will be integrated into local trail plans, comprehensive plans, and other planning documents developed or updated by local jurisdictions.

Finally, with adopted or approved plans in place, it will be possible to begin the process of designing and constructing the trail as funding becomes available. Pima County will actively pursue and will allocate funds, as-available, for the incremental construction of the proposed trail.

Trail development or modification will comply with all applicable state, local, and federal laws relating to environmental compliance, historic preservation, public health and safety, and accessibility for people with disabilities.

2.5 Trail Master Plan Updates and Amendments

Given the dynamic nature of urban growth and development in Pima County, it is anticipated that conditions will arise that make implementation of portions of this Master Plan, as presented herein, impossible. As such, periodic updates and amendments to this Master Plan should be considered. The scope of these updates and amendments should be as-needed to respond to changed conditions and should be made with the input and assistance of the National Park Service.

3.1 Source Data for Project Mapping

The Pima County Technical Services Department has developed an extensive Geographic Information System (GIS) database for land based features within Pima County. This database includes digital aerial photography and mapping for a variety of features including: public rights-of-way, real estate parcels, land ownership, topography, and various biological and hydrological features. This existing data was used to create the Master Plan base maps for the Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

It should be noted that while the Pima County Technical Services Department database is quite comprehensive and generally very accurate, it is also in the process of being updated to improve its quality. As of the time this Master Plan was prepared, there existed a minor registration discrepancy between the aerial photography coverage and the real estate parcel maps. As a result of this discrepancy, the line work associated with certain roads and parcels was offset from the roads and ground features as they appeared on the aerial photographs. Although minor, these offsets are visible on many of the maps included herein.

The Pima County Technical Services Department has initiated a process that will correct the registration of data layers. However, the adjusted data was not available at the time this Master Plan was prepared. Consequently, the proposed trail alignment may appear on the maps to cross or encroach on properties that it will not cross or encroach on in the field. As negotiations are conducted regarding specific right-of-way or easement acquisitions, surveyed field checks may be required to resolve this issue.

3.2 Preliminary Trail Routing Studies and Field Reconnaissance Work

As an initial step in the trail planning process, information provided by the Pima County Cultural Resources Office related to the authentic route of the Anza expedition was used to mark-up aerial photographs with a draft alignment for the trail. This information was supplemented with data related to existing easements which represented fixed or established corridor segments within which the Anza Trail will be developed.

The marked-up photographs were then taken to the field to verify and/or amend the draft alignment. Field reconnaissance work was performed primarily on foot but bicycles were also used in certain locations. No field work was conducted on the Tohono O'Odham Nation, San Xavier District lands.

A variety of factors were considered in evaluating the appropriateness of the draft alignment. These factors included:

Visual Quality and Character of the Corridor:

To the extent feasible, the trail alignment was selected to be within a corridor that offered views and an overall visual character that was similar to what may have been experienced by the original expedition participants. In nearly all cases, some modern development was visible from the proposed trail alignment. This was particularly true within the Tucson urban area. However, vegetation and land forms were used to reduce the visibility of urban development to the greatest extent practical.

Soil Conditions:

Anticipating the use of the trail by pedestrians, equestrians, and bicyclists, trail alignments were selected to traverse lands with soil conditions that were not excessively sandy or loose. This was not possible in all locations, such as at tributary wash crossings. The import and placement of trail surfacing materials and/or the processing of on-site soils to create stable trail surface conditions will be necessary in some locations.

Drainage Channels and Bridge Requirements:

In-as-much-as the general alignment of the Anza Trail will follow the west bank of the Santa Cruz River through Pima County, the alignment will necessarily cross numerous tributary drainage channels. An effort was made to locate the trail in areas where pedestrian / equestrian bridges across the tributary channels will not be required. This was possible in some, but not all, areas. As a consequence, bridges over certain tributary washes and constructed drainage channels will be a necessary part of the Anza Trail development.

Public Access:

The success of the Pima County segment of the Anza Trail will be based, in part, on the ability of the public to gain access to the trail for recreational activities. Accordingly, consideration was given to routing the trail to locations where public access to the trail would be feasible. Areas where public trailhead parking lots and equestrian staging areas could be developed were also identified.

Public Safety:

When routing a trail through an urban environment, it is inevitable that the trail will need to cross existing streets and thoroughfares. Pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle crossings of these streets represent a significant public safety issue. Accordingly, consideration was given to a trail alignment that allowed for grade-separated crossings of the Anza Trail and urban streets. Typically this occurred at roadway bridges crossing the Santa Cruz River. Existing or new ramps under these bridges will be utilized to enhance public safety along the Pima County segment of the Anza Trail.

3.3 GPS Recording of Proposed Trail Alignments

As individual trail segment alignments were established in the field, the location of these alignments was recorded using GPS (Global Positioning System) equipment. Fixed points such as section corner monuments and roadway centerlines were utilized as reference check points.

A Trimble GeoExplorer 3 (Model 38376-00) GPS device and associated software were utilized. The accuracy of the unit utilized is one to five meters. The trail alignment data was downloaded and integrated with the Pima County database using AutoCad Map software.

3.4 Review of Draft Trail Alignments

Upon completion of draft trail maps, a series of coordination meetings were conducted with the consultant team, the affected jurisdictions, and Pima County staff members participating. During these meetings the proposed alignment of the trail was reviewed and, where appropriate, adjusted. Additional field reconnaissance and GPS recording work was then performed as required to field verify and map adjusted trail locations.

3.5 Final Trail Alignment Maps

Upon completion of the follow-up field work, final mapping work showing the proposed alignment of the Anza Trail was performed. Trail features, such as historic campsites and proposed trail access locations were also shown on the final trail maps. The final trail maps are included in Section 5 of this Master Plan Report.

3.6 Public Meetings

In addition to coordination meetings with local jurisdictions, a series of public meetings were conducted to solicit public input related to the Draft Master Plan. These meetings were as follows:

- Marana Public Meeting . . . . . May 13, 2002
- Tucson Public Meeting . . . . . May 15, 2002
- Green Valley Public Meeting . . . . . May 16, 2002

Over sixty citizens participated in these public meetings and many individuals provided written comments. The comments received were utilized in the preparation of the Master Plan for the Pima County Segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

4.1 Introduction

For a National Historical Trail, the user or visitor experience is an important planning and design consideration. As such, it is important that the visual and spatial character of the trail experienced by current users be as similar as possible to that experienced by the original expedition party members.

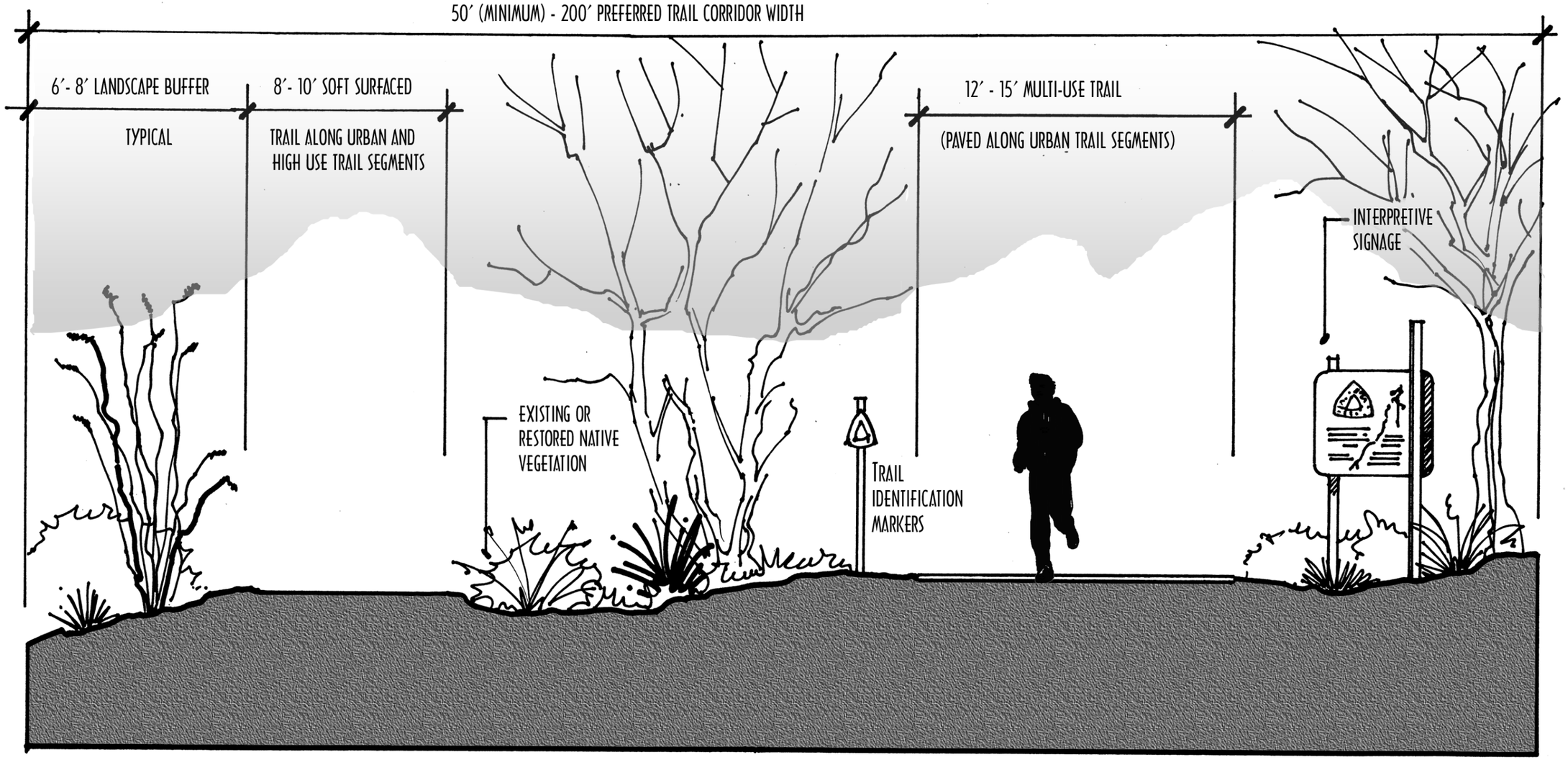
Within the context of Pima County today, replication of the desert wilderness experienced by the expedition is not possible. Short segments, however, that offer natural settings and long range vistas that are similar to those experienced in 1775 are possible. The reestablishment of this visual and spatial character along the trail corridor was considered in the preparation of the development standards provided herein.

The safe accommodation of intended trail uses was also considered in the preparation of the proposed development standards. These use types, and the intensity of use, will vary from urban to rural sections of the trail. As such, recommended standards for urban and rural areas have been provided.

Trail Feature	Rural Trail Sections	Urban Trail Sections
Trail Corridor Width	Two-hundred feet (200') or wider corridor preferred in all locations. Fifty feet (50') required as absolute minimum for safe trail development.	Two-hundred feet (200') or wider corridor preferred in all locations. Fifty feet (50') required as absolute minimum for safe trail development.
Trail Width and Configuration	Single, multi-use trail, fourteen feet (14') wide.	Two parallel trails. One, twelve feet to fifteen feet (12' - 15') wide hard-surfaced trail and one, eight feet to 10 feet (8' - 10') wide soft-surfaced trail.
Trail Surfacing	Native soil surface stabilized in selected locations where necessary for intended uses.	Asphalt or other pavement for hard surfaced trail. Native soil surface for soft-surfaced trail.
Tributary Wash Crossings	Pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle bridges preferred with 12' minimum bridge deck width. Dip crossings where appropriate.	Pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle bridges or culvert crossings preferred in all locations. Dip crossings only at minor, low flow tributary channels or washes.
Arterial / Major Street Crossings	Grade separated crossings wherever possible using roadway bridges over Santa Cruz River. Trail to pass under roadway bridge at bridge abutment.	Grade separated crossings at all locations using roadway bridges over Santa Cruz River. Trail to pass under roadway bridge at bridge abutment.

Trail Feature	Rural Trail Sections	Urban Trail Sections
Rural / Minor Street Crossings	At grade crossings if grade separation not possible. Crossing locations with adequate sight distances as approved by Pima County Traffic Engineering Department.	At grade crossings if grade separation not possible. Crossing locations with adequate sight distances as approved by Pima County (or City of Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, Town of Marana) Traffic Engineering Department(s).
Pedestrian and Bicycle Public Access Points	At intervals not exceeding 1/4 mile where feasible and at all adjacent residential developments and community facilities.	At intervals not exceeding 1/4 mile where feasible and at all adjacent residential developments and community facilities.
Pedestrian and Bicycle Public Access Points with Parking Lot	At intervals not exceeding three to five miles. Typical public access parking lot to accommodate 10-20 automobiles.	At intervals not exceeding one mile. Typically located at or near arterial street crossings of trail. Typical public access parking lot to accommodate 10-20 automobiles.
Equestrian Staging Areas	At intervals not exceeding five miles and at stables, trail intersections, and other locations with a high volume of equestrian traffic. Typical staging area to accommodate approximately 5 vehicles with horse trailers and 10-20 automobiles.	At intervals not exceeding five miles and at stables, trail intersections, and other locations with high volume of equestrian traffic. Typical staging area to accommodate approximately 5 vehicles with horse trailers and 10-20 automobiles.

Trail Feature	Rural Trail Sections	Urban Trail Sections
Public Rest Rooms	At all access areas with parking lots and at all equestrian staging areas where feasible.	At all access areas with parking lots and at all equestrian staging areas where feasible.
Ramadas or Shade Structures	At all access areas with parking lots and at all equestrian staging areas where feasible.	At all access areas with parking lots and at all equestrian staging areas where feasible.
Trail Identification Markers	At all access points to the trail and at intervals along the trail not exceeding 1/4 mile.	At all access points to the trail and at intervals along the trail not exceeding 1/4 mile.
Interpretive Signs and Exhibits	At all historic campsite locations, at all access areas with parking lots, and at all equestrian staging areas.	At all historic campsite locations, at all access areas with parking lots, and at all equestrian staging areas.


50′ (MINIMUM) - 200′ PREFERRED TRAIL CORRIDOR WIDTH
6′- 8′ LANDSCAPE BUFFER
TYPICAL
8′- 10′ SOFT SURFACED
TRAIL ALONG URBAN AND
HIGH USE TRAIL SEGMENTS
12′ - 15′ MULTI-USE TRAIL
(PAVED ALONG URBAN TRAIL SEGMENTS)
INTERPRETIVE
SIGNAGE
EXISTING OR
RESTORED NATIVE
VEGETATION
TRAIL
IDENTIFICATION
MARKERS

Typical Interpretive Sign Panel

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

While the American Revolution brewed on the Atlantic Coast, Spain expanded its New World empire to protect California against the British and Russians. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, commander of the Royal Presidio of Tubac, successfully explored an overland route from Sonora, Mexico into *Alta* or Upper California. This route made possible the transport of livestock, goods, and people to sustain the new settlements.

The viceroy of New Spain then authorized Anza to lead a 1775-76 expedition to settle the port of San Francisco. Volunteer soldier-settlers came from as far south as Culiacán. Livestock, equipment, supplies, and expedition members were gathered at Horcasitas and finally at Tubac. From there, they would travel 1000 miles on foot, horseback, burro and mule to their destination.

A variety of people made the trip — soldiers and their families, interpreters, priests, packers, cowboys, and cooks — as well as nearly one thousand head of live-stock. At journey's end, 198 people, over half of them children under 12, stayed to build the Presidio of San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores) and Santa Clara de Asís.

With others using the trail established by Anza, they helped begin the settlements of San José and Los Angeles, and stamped California with the language and customs of their New World Hispanic culture.

Tuquison

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

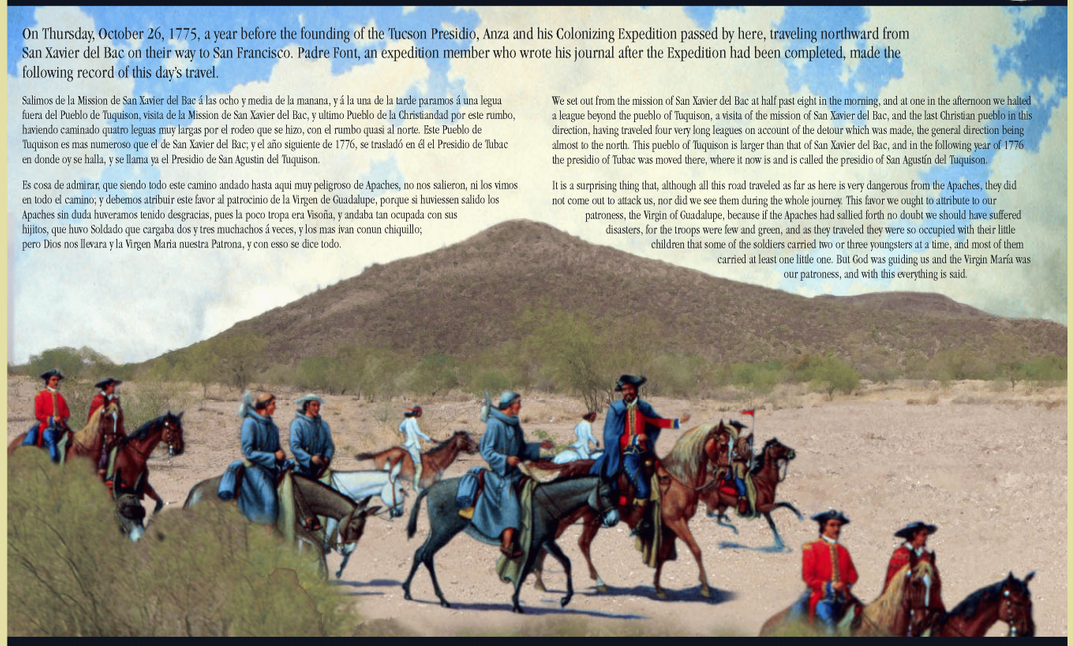
On Thursday, October 26, 1775, a year before the founding of the Tucson Presidio, Anza and his Colonizing Expedition passed by here, traveling northward from San Xavier del Bac on their way to San Francisco. Padre Font, an expedition member who wrote his journal after the Expedition had been completed, made the following record of this day's travel.

Salimos de la Mission de San Xavier del Bac á las ocho y media de la manana, y á la una de la tarde paramos á una legua fuera del Pueblo de Tuquison, visita de la Mission de San Xavier del Bac, y ultimo Pueblo de la Christandad por este rumbo, haviendo caminado quatro leguas muy largas por el rodeo que se hizo, con el rumbo quasi al norte. Este Pueblo de Tuquison es mas numeroso que el de San Xavier del Bac; y el año siguiente de 1776, se trasladó en él el Presidio de Tubac en donde oy se halla, y se llama ya el Presidio de San Agustin del Tuquison.

Es cosa de admirar, que siendo todo este camino andado hasta aqui muy peligroso de Apaches, no nos salieron, ni los vimos en todo el camino, y debemos atribuir este favor al patrocinio de la Virgen de Guadalupe, porque si huviessen salido los Apaches sin duda huveramos tenido desgracias, pues la poco tropa era Visoña, y andaba tan ocupada con sus hijitos, que huvo Soldado que cargaba dos y tres muchachos á veces, y los mas ivan conun chiquillo; pero Dios nos llevara y la Virgen Maria nuestra Patrona, y con esso se dice todo.

We set out from the mission of San Xavier del Bac at half past eight in the morning, and at one in the afternoon we halted a league beyond the pueblo of Tuquison, a visita of the mission of San Xavier del Bac, and the last Christian pueblo in this direction, having traveled four very long leagues on account of the detour which was made, the general direction being almost to the north. This pueblo of Tuquison is larger than that of San Xavier del Bac, and in the following year of 1776 the presidio of Tubac was moved there, where it now is and is called the presidio of San Agustín del Tuquison.

It is a surprising thing that, although all this road traveled as far as here is very dangerous from the Apaches, they did not come out to attack us, nor did we see them during the whole journey. This favor we ought to attribute to our patroness, the Virgin of Guadalupe, because if the Apaches had sallied forth no doubt we should have suffered disasters, for the troops were few and green, and as they traveled they were so occupied with their little children that some of the soldiers carried two or three youngsters at a time, and most of them carried at least one little one. But God was guiding us and the Virgin María was our patroness, and with this everything is said.



This project was funded with National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Program Funds.

Adapted from photographs by Peter Corrao, Pima County Graphic Design, and a painting by Cal Peters courtesy of the National Park Service, Tumacacori National Historical Park.

NATIONAL MILLENNIUM TRAILS 2000

This depiction is of a sign to be placed along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail at the base of A-Mountain, the location of the birthplace of the City of Tucson. It is presented by the Pima County Board of Supervisors to the Honorable Ed Pastor, United States Representative for the Second Congressional District of Arizona, for his untiring leadership and dedication to gain White House recognition of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail as one of sixteen National Millennium Trails throughout the United States. This presentation made May 29th, 2002.

5.1 Introduction

Provided on the following pages are maps of the proposed alignment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail through Pima County, Arizona. In addition to the proposed alignment, information provided on the individual maps includes: existing trail corridor easements, historical campsite locations, proposed public access and staging area locations, jurisdictional boundary lines, and the location of trail segments previously certified by the National Park Service.

5.2 Map Scale and Coverage

The individual trail maps are presented at a scale of 1" = 400'. Each map covers one-half section of land along the corridor. Section and half-section lines were used to delimit each area map so as to facilitate searches within the map set. The use of section and half-section lines to delimit individual maps will also facilitate the integration and/or comparison of trail maps with other mapping systems, files, and databases.

5.3 Aerial Photography

The digital aerial photographs utilized in conjunction with the trail mapping were taken in 1998. In most locations, they accurately depict on-the-ground features as of the date of this Master Plan. In some locations, new development has occurred along the trail corridor and ground features are different than the features shown on the photographs. Field verification and/or utilization of updated aerial photography will be necessary as detailed designs and engineering plans are prepared for individual trail segments.

5.4 Jurisdictional Boundaries

The Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail extends through five separate jurisdictions. These are: Pima County, the Town of Sahuarita, the Tohono O'Odham Nation, the City of Tucson, and the Town of Marana. The jurisdictional boundaries associated with these communities are shown on the attached maps.

5.5 Section Lines

Section lines that delimit each individual trail map are shown on the attached segment maps. The section, township, and range illustrated on each segment map are also noted on the individual drawings.

5.6 Public Right-of-Way Information

The rights-of-way associated with State of Arizona, Pima County, City of Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, and Town of Marana highways, streets, and drainageways are shown on the individual trail segment maps. Street names have also been provided to assist users in identifying specific areas along the proposed trail corridor.

5.7 Real-Estate Parcel Lines

The boundaries of real-estate parcels are included on the individual trail maps. For all parcels along the proposed trail corridor, the Tax Symbol Number, as it appears in the Pima County database has been included on the map. These Tax Symbol Numbers reference the Tax Identification Number for the subject parcel as assigned by the Pima County Assessor.

5.8 Parcel Ownership Information

In addition to the Tax Identification Number, the parcel owner's name and address have been provided for each parcel of land that the proposed trail will cross. The parcel ownership information contained in this report reflects ownership information provided in the Pima County Assessor's database at the time this report was prepared. The Tax Identification Number can be used to query the Pima County database in the future to determine if ownership changes have occurred along the trail corridor.

5.9 Key Maps

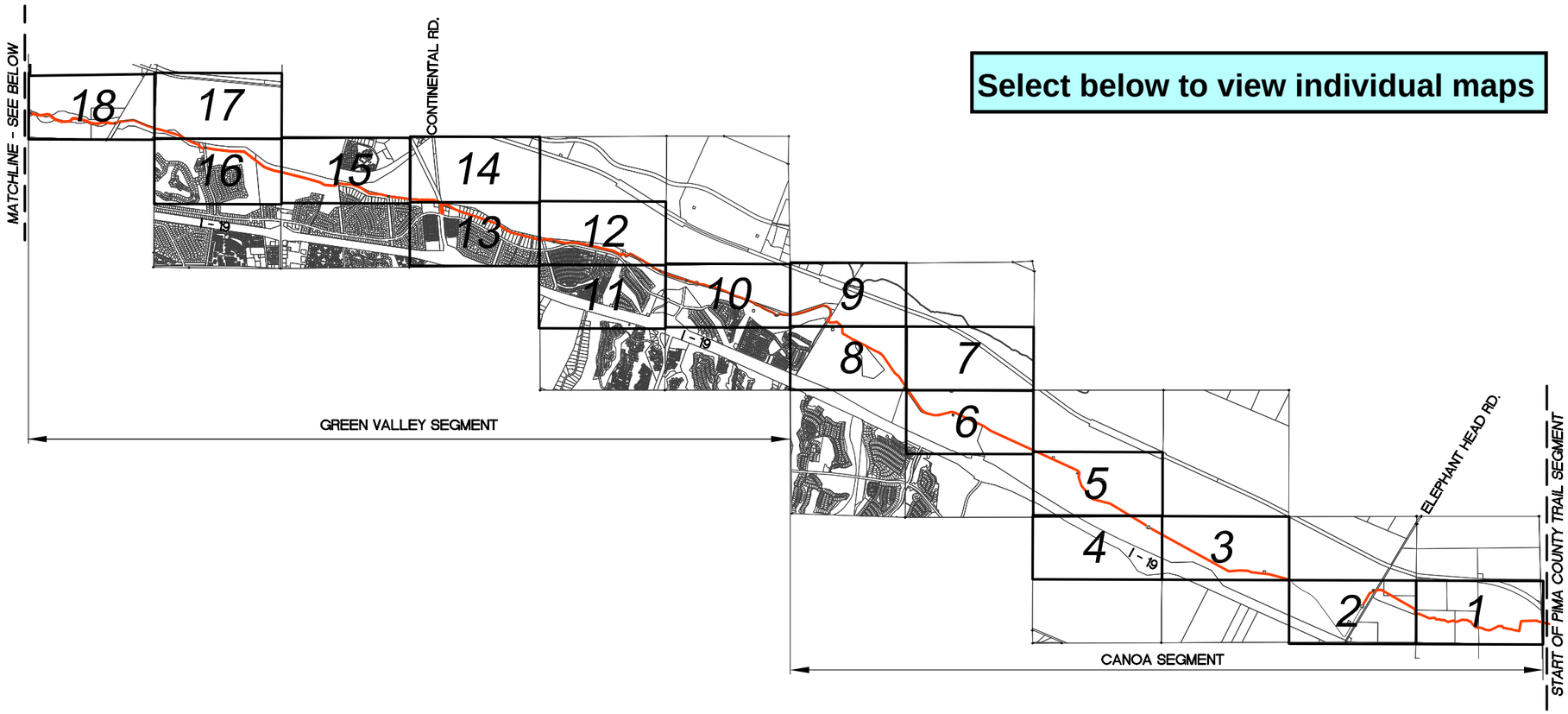
Key maps are provided on the following pages to facilitate a search for individual trail segment maps. Four key maps have been provided as follows:

- Green Valley and Sahuarita Reach Key Map
- Tohono O'Odham Reach Key Map
- Tucson Reach Key Map
- Marana Reach Key Map

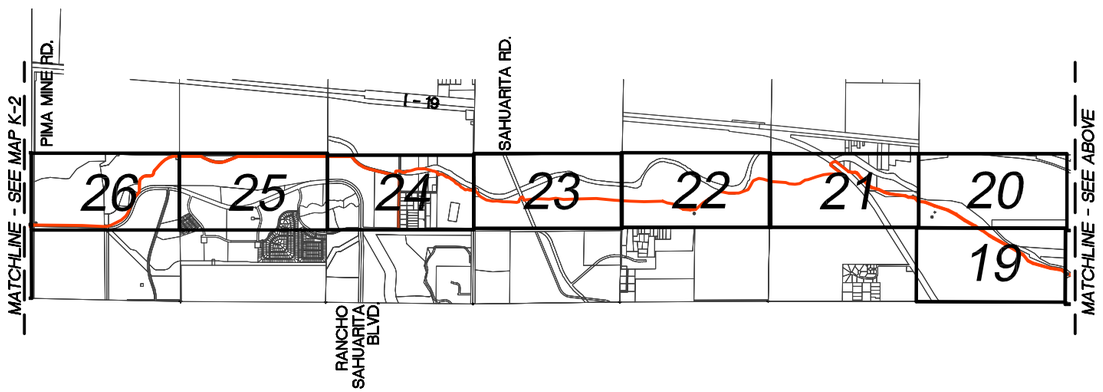
5.10 Map Sequencing and Numbering

The individual trail maps begin at the southern boundary of Pima County and proceed northward in the direction of the original Anza expedition. The maps are numbered sequentially and follow the proposed alignment of the trail.

Select below to view individual maps



KEY MAP - GREEN VALLEY REACH (PIMA COUNTY LINE TO DUVAL MINE ROAD)



KEY MAP - SAHUARITA REACH (DUVAL MINE ROAD TO PIMA MINE ROAD)

NORTH

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE
0 1/2 MILE 1 MILE

McGann & Associates
Landscape Architects and Planners
6814 North Oracle Road, Suite 210
Tucson, Arizona 85704
Telephone: (520) 297-9540 Fax: (520) 297-9545

PIMA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CULTURAL RESOURCES OFFICE, PIMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL MASTER PLAN

KEY MAP - GREEN VALLEY AND SAHUARITA REACH
PIMA COUNTY LINE TO PIMA MINE ROAD

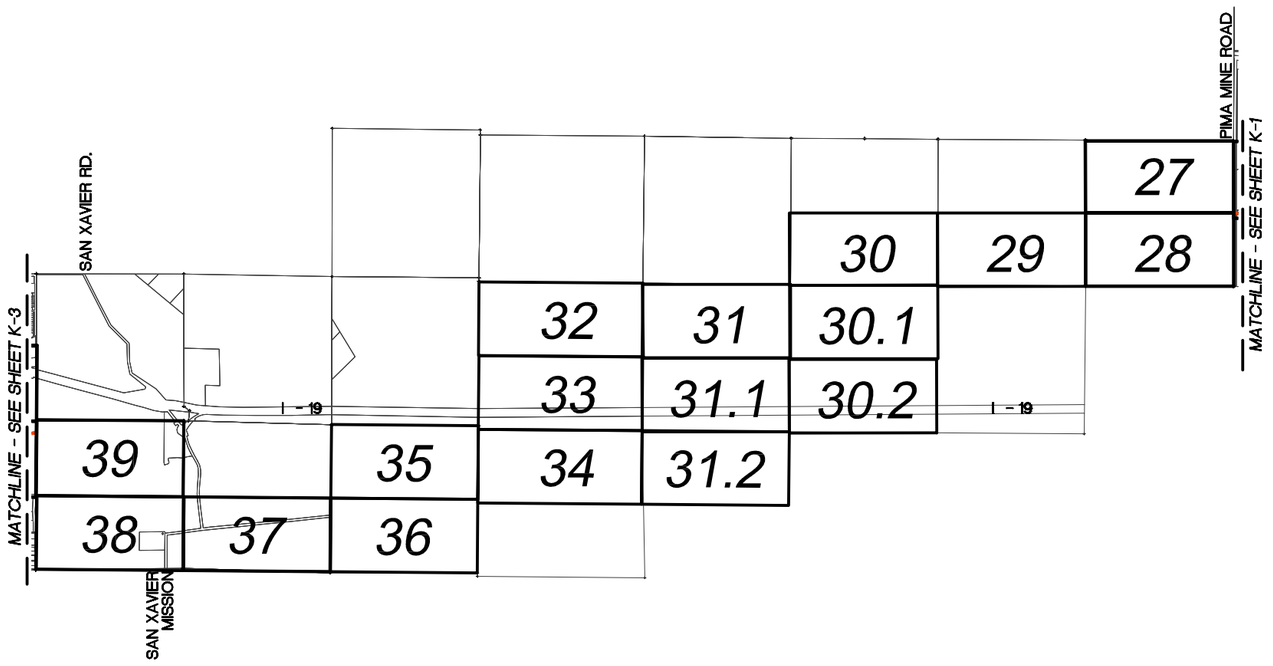
SHEET NO:

K-1

1 OF 4

00504-K-1

Select below to view individual maps



KEY MAP - TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION REACH (PIMA MINE ROAD TO LOS REALES ROAD)

NORTH

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

0 1/2 MILE 1 MILE

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PIMA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
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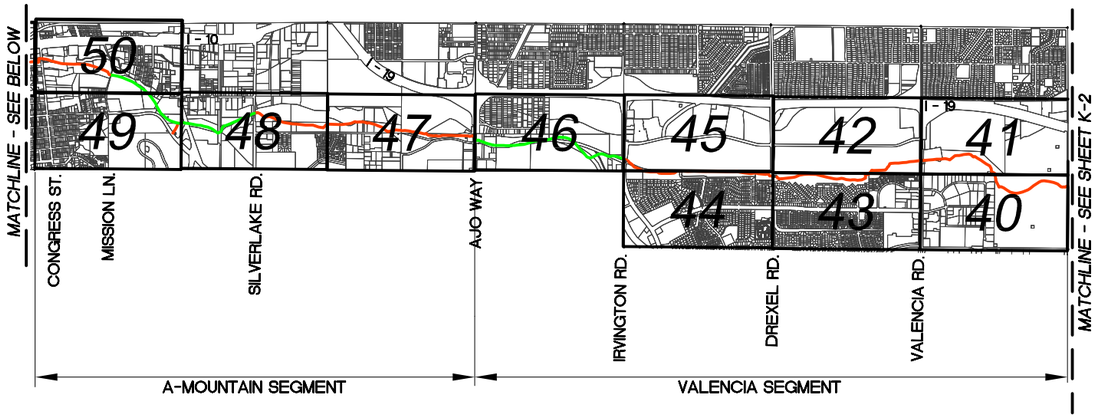
JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL MASTER PLAN

KEY MAP - TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION REACH
PIMA MINE ROAD TO LOS REALES ROAD

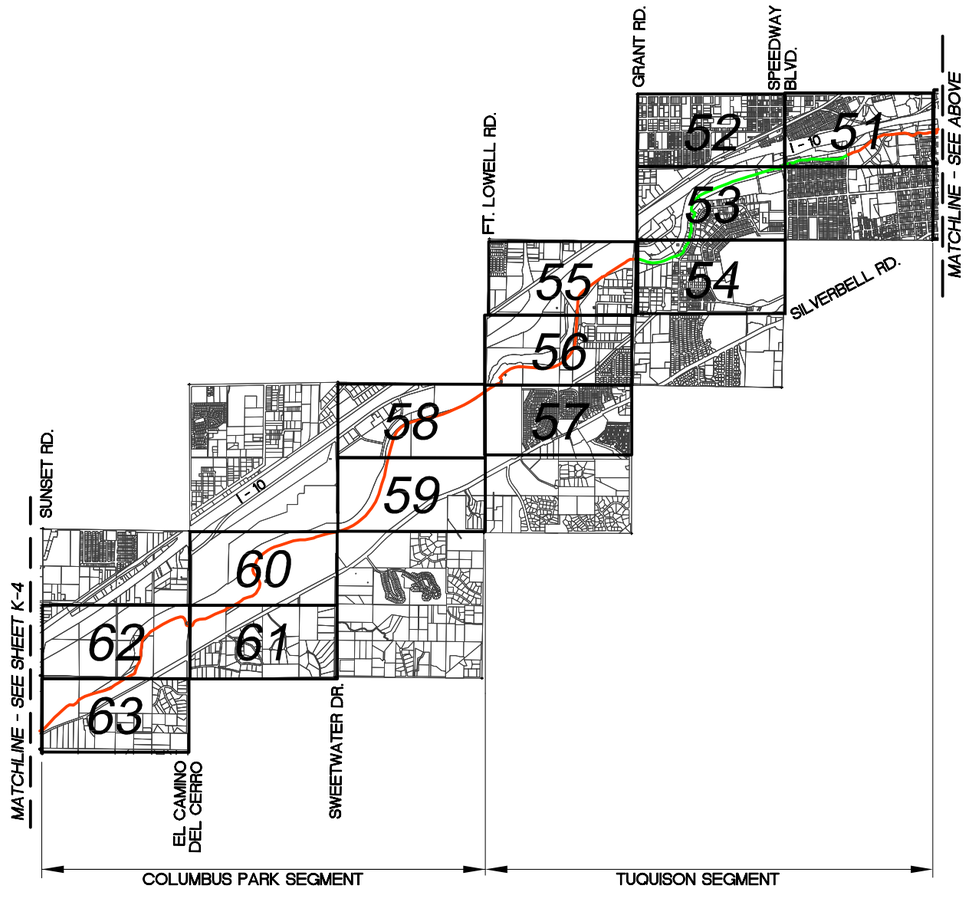
SHEET NO:

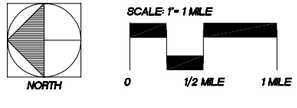
K-2

00504-K-1



KEY MAP - TUCSON REACH I (LOS REALES ROAD TO CONGRESS STREET)





KEY MAP - TUCSON REACH II (CONGRESS STREET TO SUNSET ROAD)

Select below to view individual maps

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PIMA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CULTURAL RESOURCES OFFICE, PIMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

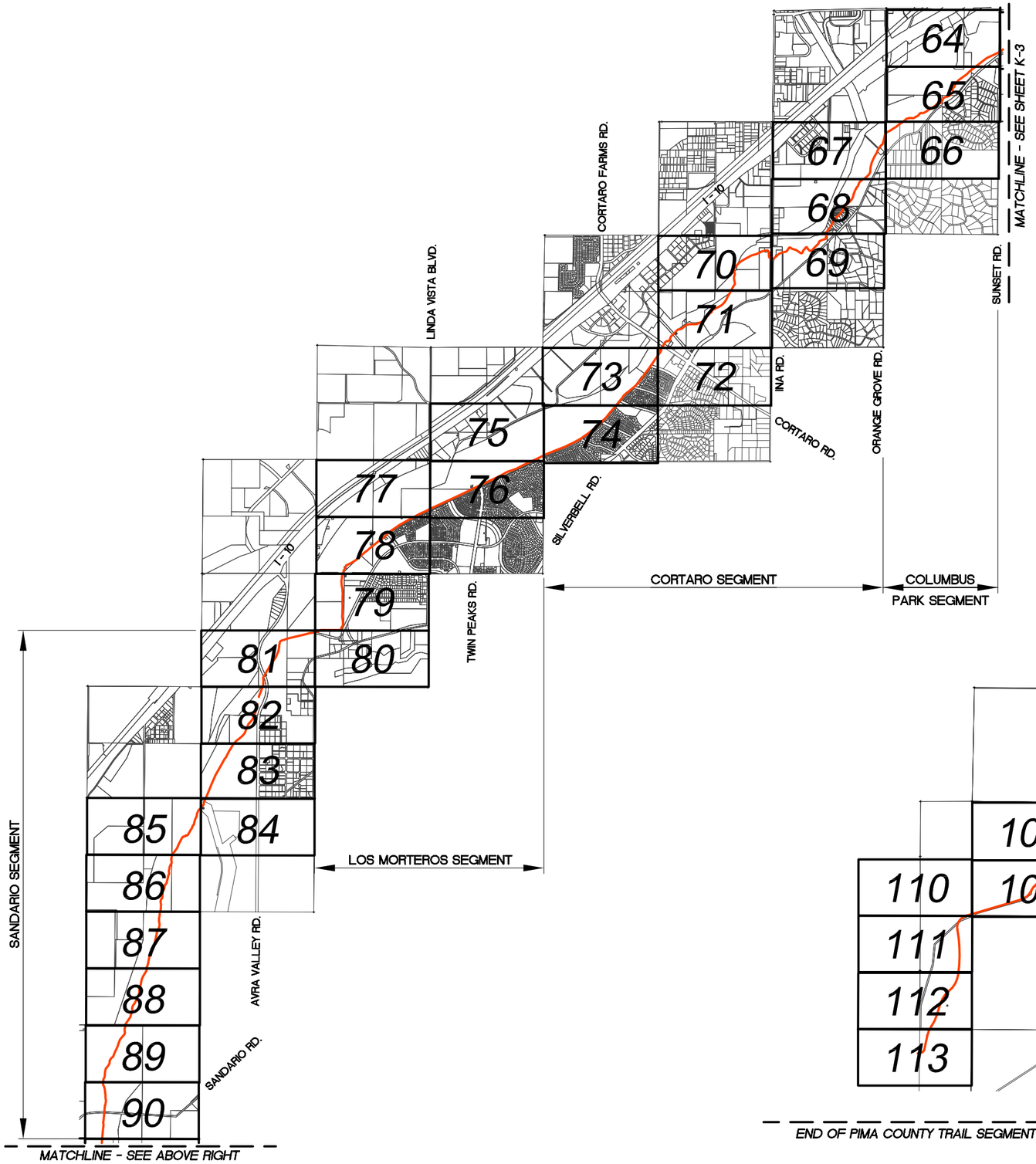
JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL MASTER PLAN

KEY MAP - TUCSON REACH
LOS REALES ROAD TO SUNSET ROAD

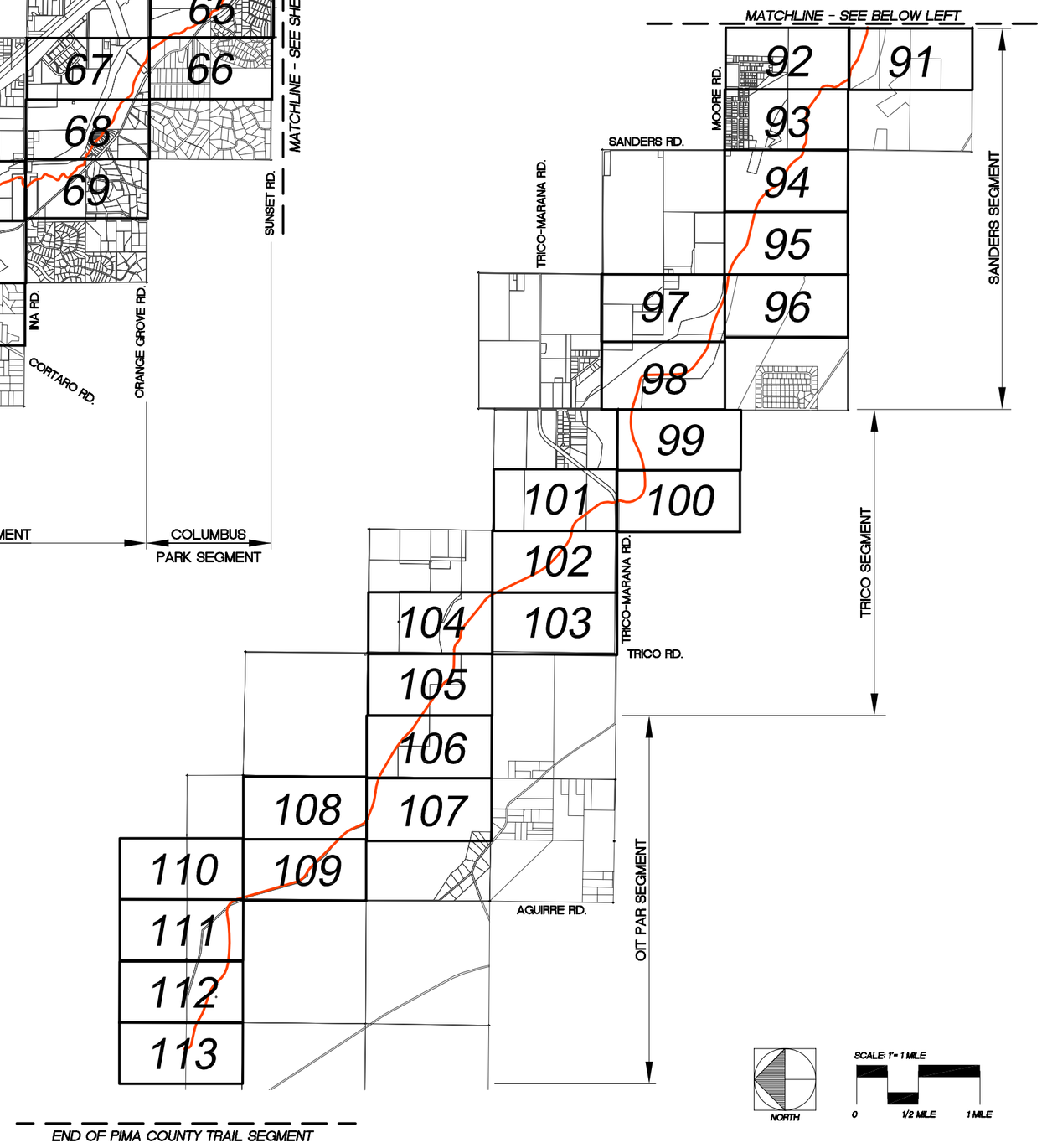
SHEET NO:
K-3
3 OF 4

00504-K-3

Select below to view individual maps



KEY MAP - MARANA REACH I (SUNSET ROAD TO SANDARIO ROAD)



KEY MAP - MARANA REACH II (SANDARIO ROAD TO PIMA COUNTY LINE)

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PIMA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES, PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CULTURAL RESOURCES OFFICE, PIMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL MASTER PLAN

KEY MAP - MARANA REACH
SUNSET ROAD TO PIMA COUNTY LINE

SHEET NO:
K-4
4 OF 4

00509-K-4

01-05-N-125350-1198

Agreement No._____

...ear on all ...ce, and ...s pertaining to this ...

AGREEMENT
Between the
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
and the
COUNTY OF PIMA, ARIZONA

This Agreement is entered into this 9th day of January, 1998 by and between the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior ("Service"), and the County of Pima, Arizona ("County") concerning the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

ARTICLE 1 -- RECITALS

WHEREAS, the County and the Service through the Secretary of the Interior ("Secretary") have the authority to enter into Agreements that are mutually beneficial and in the interest of the public through the National Trails System Act ("the Act"), 16 USC 1241-1252, and Arizona Revised Statutes §11-952;

WHEREAS, 16 USC 1244 (a)(17) established the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail ("the Trail") and places responsibility for administering the Trail with the Secretary who designated the Service as the federal agency to administer the Trail;

WHEREAS, only federal lands are to be administered as initial protection components of the Trail; but the Act authorizes the Secretary to encourage and assist state, local, or private entities to establish, manage, and protect those segments of the Trail which cross nonfederally-owned lands; and in furtherance of that objective, the Act provides that an Agreement between the Service and cooperating nonfederal agencies may be written for certifying nonfederal sites and segments, marking the Trail, establishing rights-of-way, and developing and maintaining facilities;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* (CMP) for the Trail, dated April 1996, outlines objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the Trail and identifies significant potential Trail components, procedures for nonfederal certification, and the process to mark the Trail;

WHEREAS, County agencies were consulted in the preparation and approval of the *CMP;*

WHEREAS, the Trail is recognized in *the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, Regional and Special Area Plan Policies*, October 1992, and in *the Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan*; and

WHEREAS, the Service and the County mutually desire that the Trail across the County be certified, appropriately marked, administered, and managed so as to accomplish the purposes of the Act and to implement the *Pima County River Parks Master Plan* and the *Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan.*

Now, therefore, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE II -- STATEMENT OF WORK

A. The Service and the County mutually agree to:

1. Establish individual coordinators within each administering agency for Trail administration activities.

2. Adopt the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic CMP and manage the Trails-resources as appropriate and feasible.

3. Keep each other informed and consult periodically on management issues pertaining to the Trail.

4. Subject to the availability of funds and personnel, provide assistance at the request of either Party for the planning and development of facilities, acquisition of land, and the administration of the Trail.

5. Review Attachment A (Pima County Certified Trail Segments) annually, to revise and update with Trail segments submitted by Pima County for certification.

B. Service agrees to:

1. Provide the County with an initial set of Trail markers in accordance with the marking program established in the *CMP.*

2. Upon request and as funds permit, provide technical assistance for planning access, protection, facilities, interpretation, and other aspects of management of the Trail.

3. Assist, as possible, private landowners and nonfederal managing entities with cultural resource compliance assistance (i.e., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, sections 106 and 110) and natural resource compliance assistance, including on-site technical evaluations and reviews of plans, designs, and mitigation measures.

4. Support efforts that promote the Trail as a single, integrated system.

5. Annually review/approve Trail segments submitted by Pima County for certification.

C. The County agrees to:

1. Annually, submit Trail segments for review and certification by NPS.

2. Mark the Trail, as segments within County jurisdiction are completed, with an initial set of markers furnished by the Service according to the marking process identified in the *CMP,* and maintain the Trail markers erected.

3. Administer, manage, protect, and maintain County-owned or -managed Trail sites and segments in accordance with the purpose of the Trail and the *CMP.*

4. Develop, operate, and maintain public access, interpretive and recreational opportunities, and visitor use facilities in accordance with the CMP, and recommend appropriate County facilities to house NPS interpretive media or to receive NPS technical assistance.

5. Assist, as possible, private landowners and nonfederal managing entities with cultural resource compliance assistance and natural resource compliance assistance, including on-site technical evaluations and reviews of plans, designs, and mitigation measures.

6. Seek cooperative agreements with owners of those private lands within the Trail corridor adjoining certified County-owned sites and segments where necessary to ensure adequate protection or public access.

ARTICLE III -- TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall remain in effect for five years, beginning on the date a copy of this Agreement is filed in the Office of the Pima County Recorder. This Agreement may be renewed for an additional five-year term upon mutual agreement between the Parties.

ARTICLE IV -- KEY OFFICIALS

<u>National Park Service</u>

John J. Reynolds, Regional Director
Pacific West
National Park Service
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San Francisco, CA 94107

<u>National Park Service</u>

Meredith Kaplan, Superintendent
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

<u>Pima County</u>

Dan Felix, Director
Parks & Recreation Department
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Tucson, Arizona 85713
Phone: 520-740-2690

<u>Pima County</u>

Steve Anderson, Trails Coord.
Parks & Recreation Department
1204 West Silverlake Road
Tucson, Arizona 85713
Phone: 520-740-2690

ARTICLE V -- PRIOR APPROVAL

Any use of the official Trail marker for other than marking certified Trail sites and segments shall be approved by the Service. The Service shall provide the County with photo-mechanicals for the marker.

ARTICLE VI -- MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

Modifications to this Agreement may be proposed by either Party and shall become effective upon written approval by both Parties. This Agreement may be terminated upon 60 days advance written notice given by one of the Parties to the other, or it may be terminated earlier by mutual consent of both Parties.

ARTICLE VII -- STANDARD CLAUSES

A. Civil Rights

During the performance of this Agreement, the cooperators agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11246 on nondiscrimination and shall not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. The cooperators shall take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. No otherwise qualified individual shall be denied access to a program or activity solely on the basis of a handicap.

B. Officials Not to Benefit

No member of or delegate to Congress or resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the last date written below:

National Park Service

Name _____
John J. Reynolds, Regional Director

Title Pacific West National Park Service

Date 1/9/99

Pima County

Name _____
Mike Boyd, Chairman NOV 10 1998

Title Pima County Board of Supervisors

Date _____

National Park Service

Name _____
Meredith Kaplan, Superintendent

Title Juan Bautista de Anza NHT

Date Dec. 30, 1998

Pima County

Attest:

Name _____
Lori Godoshian

Title Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Date 11/10/98

AGREEMENT DETERMINATION

The foregoing Agreement between Pima County and the National Park Service has been reviewed pursuant to the respective statutory authorities by the undersigned, who have determined that it is in proper form and is within the powers and authority granted under the laws of the United States and the State of Arizona to those Parties to the Agreement represented by the undersigned.

Pima County

_____
Deputy County Attorney

Dated: 9/28/98

National Park Service

_____
Assistant Field Solicitor, San Francisco
for National Park Service

Dated: 9/22/98

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL CERTIFICATION

In March, 1991, the National Park Service managers of national scenic and national historic trails met in Denver to discuss the certification process for their respective trails. It was agreed that certification is the responsibility of the National Park Service for trails which have been assigned to this agency. The model for certification of historic sites and segments, and complementary interpretive facilities, will be the Santa Fe National Historic Trail certification process. The following outlines the consensus reached by the trail managers.

CERTIFICATION - THE DEFINITION

CERTIFICATION is the administrative process, authorized in section 3(a) (3) of the National Trails System Act, by which non-Federal trail resources are incorporated as official components of a national historic trial.

Certification assures the public that site and segments are qualified, and that protection and interpretation and facilities meet the same standards of quality as to be expected in a traditional National Park Service area. It may also be applied, where appropriate, to recognize non-Federal components of national scenic trails.

Certification is a negotiable process which seeks to:

1. Confirm that features are important to a trail.
2. Include non-Federal lands and waters in a national historic or national scenic trail.
3. Officially recognize qualifying non-Federal sites and segments.
4. Document the administrating Federal agency's and manager's commitment to resource protection and appropriate public use.
5. Build a uniform and coherent visitor experience and resource protection program end-to-end along the trail.

SITE AND SEGMENT CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

Certification criteria is based on the mission of the National Park Service: resource preservation, and public use and enjoyment.

In order for a site/segment to be certified, the following criteria must be met:

1. For a historic trail, the site or segment must be in close proximity to the original trail route as identified in the trails comprehensive management and use plan.
2. For a historic trail, the site or segment must have at least one significant and direct tie or link to the trail.
3. For a historic trail, the site or segment must possess sufficient historical integrity in the setting, or have commemorative value.
4. There must be a commitment by the owner, manager or authorized entity to maintain and/or improve the existing level of integrity or quality of visitor experience.
5. Management complies with relevant Federal laws and regulations, such as conformance to the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as State and local laws and regulations.
6. The site must be available to the public, as reasonably agreed upon (public use commensurate with the resource).
7. The site will display the official trail emblem.
8. The site must have potential to provide for public benefit through educational enrichment or recreational values.

COMPLEMENTARY INTERPRETIVE FACILITY CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

Complementary interpretive facility certification includes museums, visitor centers, and other interpretive or educational facilities or sites that support the mission of the national historic trail.

The following criterial must be met in order to consider certification for this type of facility:

1. The facility must be in reasonable proximity to actual trail resources or routes.
2. The facility must provide accurate interpretive information.
3. The facility must provide adequate curation of trail artifacts.
4. The facility must have regularly scheduled hours of operation.
5. The facility must comply with relevant Federal, state, local laws, regulations and policies.
6. The facility must be willing to display the official trail logo.
7. The facility must provide a well presented display of interpretive materials and/or artifacts.
8. The facility must provide clean, well-maintained and orderly facilities or sites.
9. The historical and/or environmental integrity of the resource has not been impaired by the facility.
10. Design considerations harmonious to the resource are considered in new facilities.
11. Operating staff are familiar with the trail resources and trained in working with the public.
12. The facility has the ability to impart substantive information in the absence of tangible on-site resources.

CERTIFICATION PROCESS

The certification process consists of the following steps:

1. The agency solicits and receives applications.
2. The agency staff performs a site visit and evaluation (pre-certification).
3. The agency reviews the application and negotiates the terms of agreement with applicant.
4. The agency defines management and public use objectives (pre-certification).
5. The agency completes a compliance review/E.A. (may be pre-certification).
6. The agency approves site or facility, and transmits letter of certification to applicant.
7. Agency and applicant participate, as appropriate, in recognition, press release, ceremony.
8. Agency may provide technical planning assistance (may be pre-certification).
9. Agency and applicant are involved in site management planning (as appropriate).

CERTIFICATION APPLICATION/AGREEMENT

The certification application should include the following:

1. Name or description of site/segment, facility/program
2. Owner or managing authority
3. Location and description
4. Qualifications
5. Facilities and uses
6. Legal and policy compliance
7. Administration and management
8. Certifying officials

The certification agreement allows for flexibility, a vital component in the National Historic Trails Program. Recertification is recommended on a two to five (2-5) year interval.

Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan

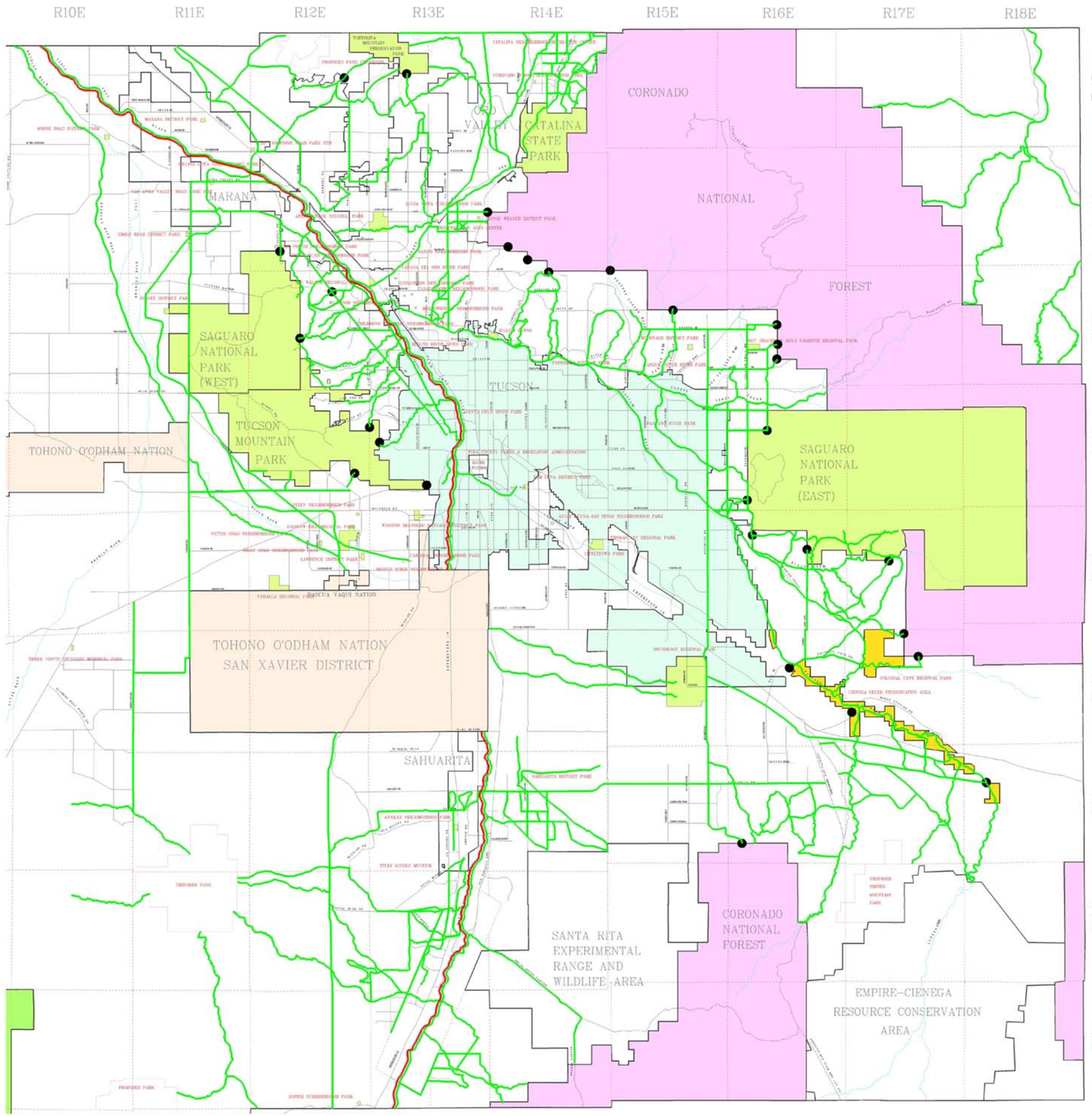
The Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department, working in cooperation with various county departments, land management agencies, and other local jurisdictions, has coordinated the planning and implementation of a regional trail system within eastern Pima County. This trail system planning and development process has been on-going for nearly two decades.

This effort has produced several tangible results. One of these is the Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan which has been adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors. This plan is used as a basis for trail corridor acquisition and trail development. More importantly, the effort has resulted in a community wide system of constructed multiple-use trails. These trails are an important and valued recreational resource for the citizens of Pima County.

The Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is a key element of the eastern Pima County trail system. It serves as a spine connecting many of the regional, collector, and local trails in the system. As such, the successful and timely implementation of the Master Plan for the Pima County segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is of great importance to the community.

A map illustrating the component trails in the system, including the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, is provided on the following page.

PIMA COUNTY TRAILS SYSTEM AND PARKS



- Major Roads
- Administrative Boundaries
- Trail
- Anza National Historic Trail
- Township/Range Lines
- Major Washes
- Proposed Parks
- Existing Federal/State/County Parks
- National Forest Lands
- City Of Tucson
- Indian Nations
- Proposed Expansion Areas
- Approved Expansion Areas
- Trail Access Points

NOTE: Not Shown: Trail #82, Cerro Colorado South Access Road

February 1998

This Product Subject To The Public Works Technical Division Use Restrictions Agreement.

E. PIMA COUNTY INDEX MAP

PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL SERVICES

THE SEAL OF PIMA COUNTY ARIZONA

/pace2/parks-rec/trails.aml