Statewide Transportation Planning Framework
Northern Arizona Regional Framework Study

Working Paper # 2
Existing and Future Conditions

Prepared For:

Prepared By:

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Abbreviations

ADMP	Area Drainage Master Plan
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
ALRIS	Arizona Land Resource and Information System
APS	Arizona Public Service
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAAG	Central Arizona Association of Governments
CAP	Central Arizona Project
C-D	Collector-Distributor
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CFPO	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy Owl
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COG	Council of Governments
CYMPO	Central Yavapai Metropolitan Planning Organization
DCR	Design Concept Report
DOT	Department of Transportation
DU	Dwelling Unit
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Environmental Overview
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

FMPO	Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPDA	General Plan Development Area
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HOT	High Occupancy/Toll
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HURF	Highway User Revenue Fund
I	Interstate
ISA	Initial Site Assessment
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
L/DCR	Location/Design Concept Report
LOS	Level of Service
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LWCFA	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
MAG	Maricopa Association of Governments
MP	Milepost
MPA	Municipal Planning Area
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NACOG	Northern Arizona Council of Governments
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHS	National Highway System
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
O_3	Ozone
O-D	Origin-Destination
PAG	Pima Association of Governments

PM	Particulate Matter
RAZ	Regional Analysis Zone
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
R/W	Right-of-Way
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SAZ	Socioeconomic Analysis Zone
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SPA	Special Planning Area
SEAGO	SouthEastern Arizona Governments Organization
SR	State Route
SRP	Salt River Project
STP	Surface Transportation Program
TAZ	Transportation (or Traffic) Analysis Zone
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TI	Traffic Interchange
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TSM	Transportation Systems Management
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
US or U.S.	United States
USFS	United States Forest Service
UZA	Urbanized Area
V/C	Volume to Capacity
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel
VMT	Vehicle Miles of Travel
WACOG	Western Arizona Council of Governments
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
YMPO	Yuma Metropolitan Planning Organization

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Working Paper 2 presents an inventory of land use issues and related findings. Studies gathered from municipalities, agencies, and other governmental organizations pertaining to the existing and future conditions of the Northern Arizona Regional Framework Study area provided partial background for the information contained herein (Figure 2-1). This was supplemented with information obtained from interviews with public agency stakeholders, as well as comments received during community workshops, held in the first phase of the Transportation Planning Framework Study.

The Northern Arizona Regional Framework study area is divided into the following three major geographic regions (called Focus Areas) which encompass nearly one-third of the State of Arizona. This division into Focus Areas is also intended to facilitate organized presentation of the material, and to guide the study proceedings.

- Coconino-Yavapai Focus Area (Figure 2-2a)
- Navajo-Hopi Focus Area (Figure 2-2b)
- New River Focus Area

Key issues affecting the three Focus Areas and the entire Northern Arizona region are related to growth, existing roadway network sufficiency, tourism, economic stability, public transportation options, development of multimodal corridors, expansion of freight rail networks, and long-term sustainability and preservation of environmental, natural physical, cultural, archaeological and historic resources.

The State of Arizona is characterized by significant population growth based on a comparison of Arizona population estimates and growth projections provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Arizona Department of Employment Security. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Arizona increased by 20.2% to 6,166,318 people. Statewide, Arizona has a higher persons per household average (2.64) than the national average (2.59), while the median household income is slightly lower than the national average by 1.4%.

Total population of the Northern Arizona Regional Framework study area is 373,248 based on 2006 Census data. The study area consists of four counties: Apache County (population 124,953); Coconino County (population 208,014); Navajo County (population 111,399); and Yavapai County (population 71,118). The following table presents comparative populations of the State and study area.

State and Study Area Population Comparison

Place	Population (2006)	Growth Rate 2000-2006 (2006)	Persons per Household (2000)
Arizona	6,166,318	20.2%	2.64
Apache County	124,953	2.4%	3.41
Coconino County	208,014	7.4%	2.80
Navajo County	111,399	14.3%	3.17
Yavapai County	71,118	24.2%	2.64
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006			

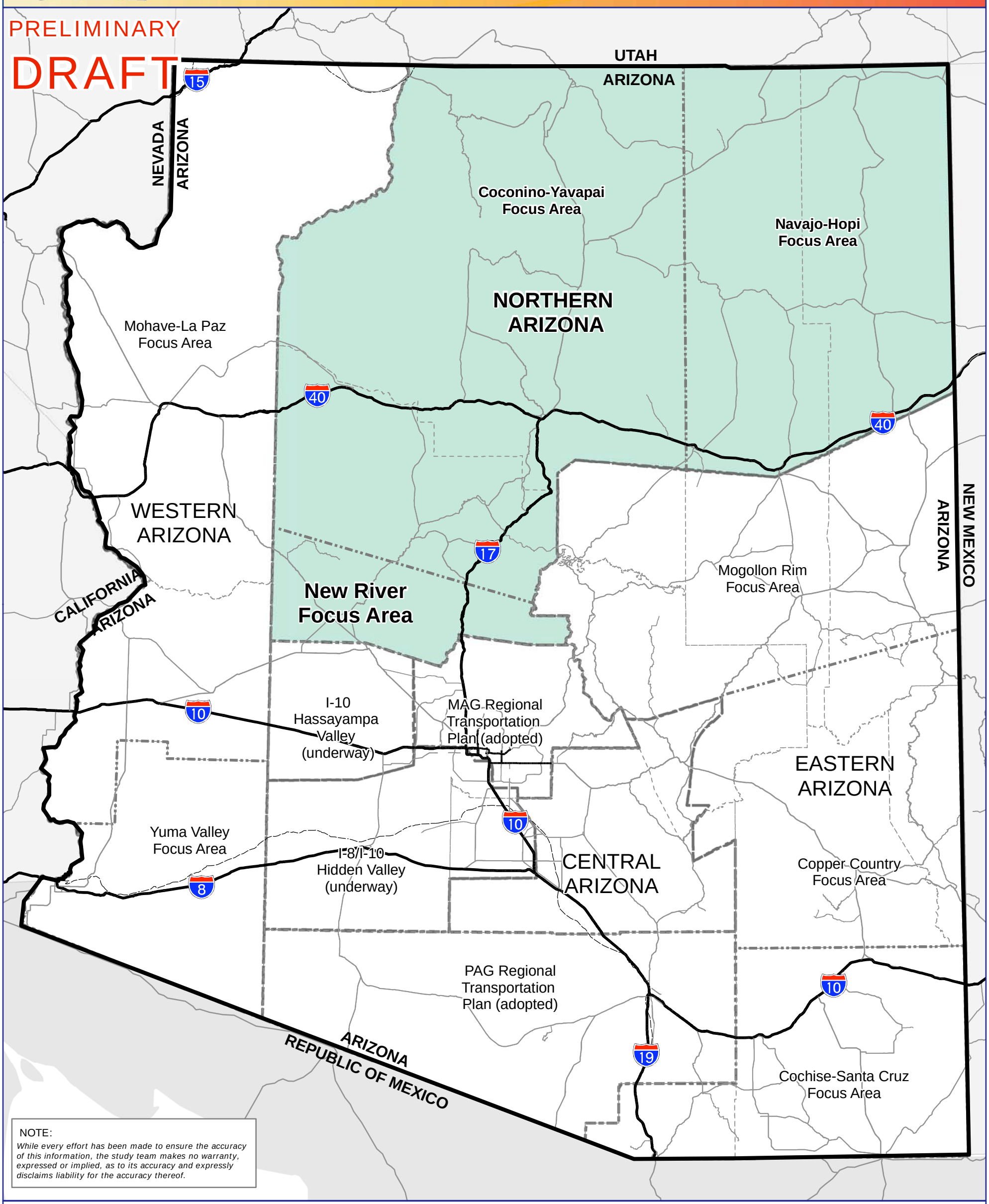

Figure 2-1 Study Area Location

Legend

- Interstate
- Highway
- Road
- Railroad
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Focus Area Boundary
- Northern Arizona Framework Study Area

NORTH

0 12.5 25 50 Miles

Source: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007

April 25, 2008

Regional Framework Study: Northern Arizona, Coconino-Yavapai Focus Area

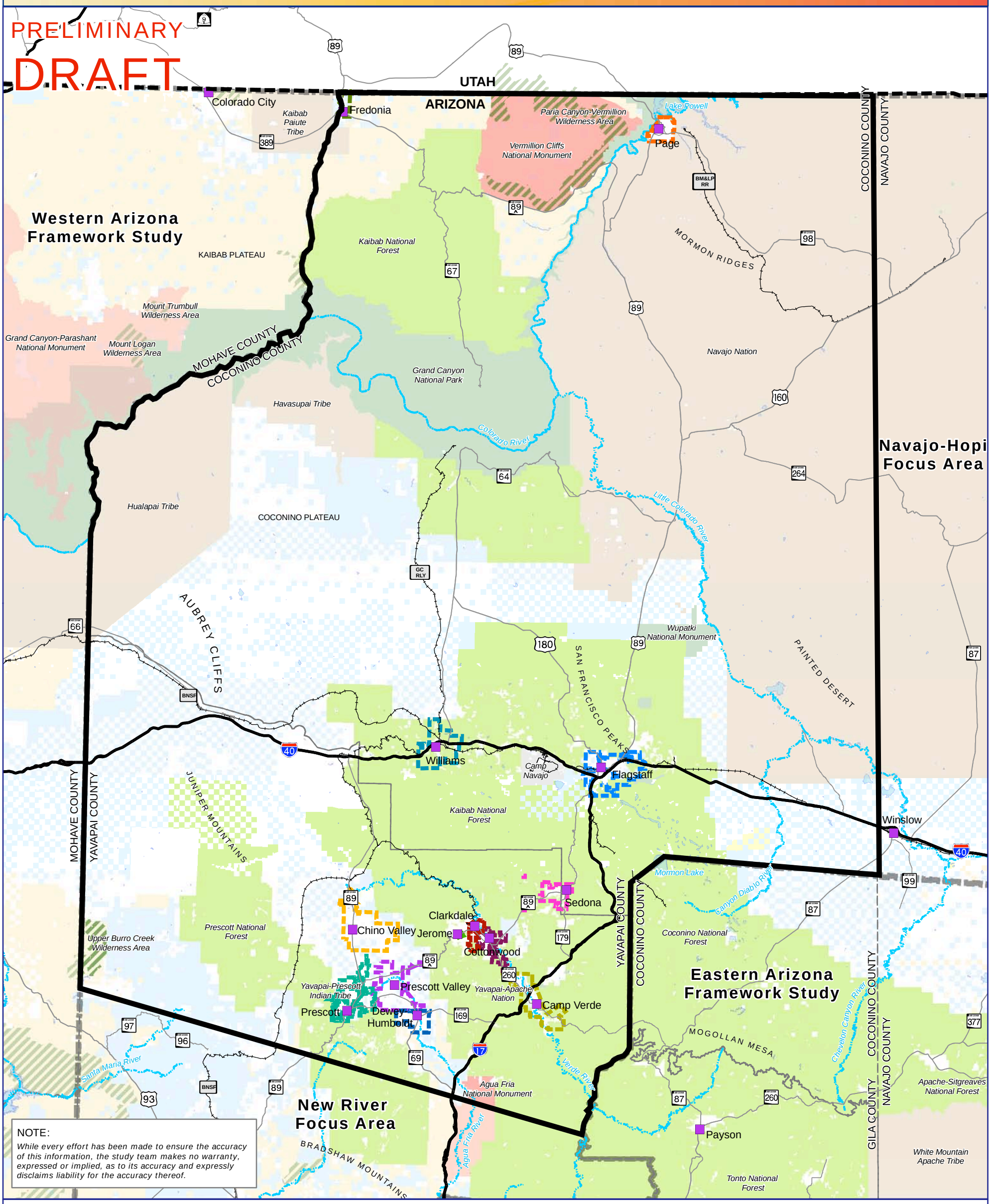

Figure 2-2a Municipal Planning Areas

Legend

- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Bndry
- Focus Area Boundary
- Wilderness Area
- National Monument

Land Ownership

- BLM
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Tribal Community
- National Park Service
- US Forest Service
- Military
- Private
- State Trust Land
- State Wildlife Area

Municipal Planning Areas

- Prescott Valley
- Sedona
- Flagstaff
- Fredonia
- Page
- Williams
- Cottonwood
- Prescott*
- Camp Verde*
- Chino Valley*
- Clarkdale*
- Dewey-Humboldt*
- Jerome*

*Note: * Census Town Limits have been used since MPAs were not available or do not exist*

NORTH

0 5 10 20 Miles

Sources: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007

April 25, 2008

Regional Framework Study:
Northern Arizona, Navajo-Hopi Focus Area

PRELIMINARY

DRAFT

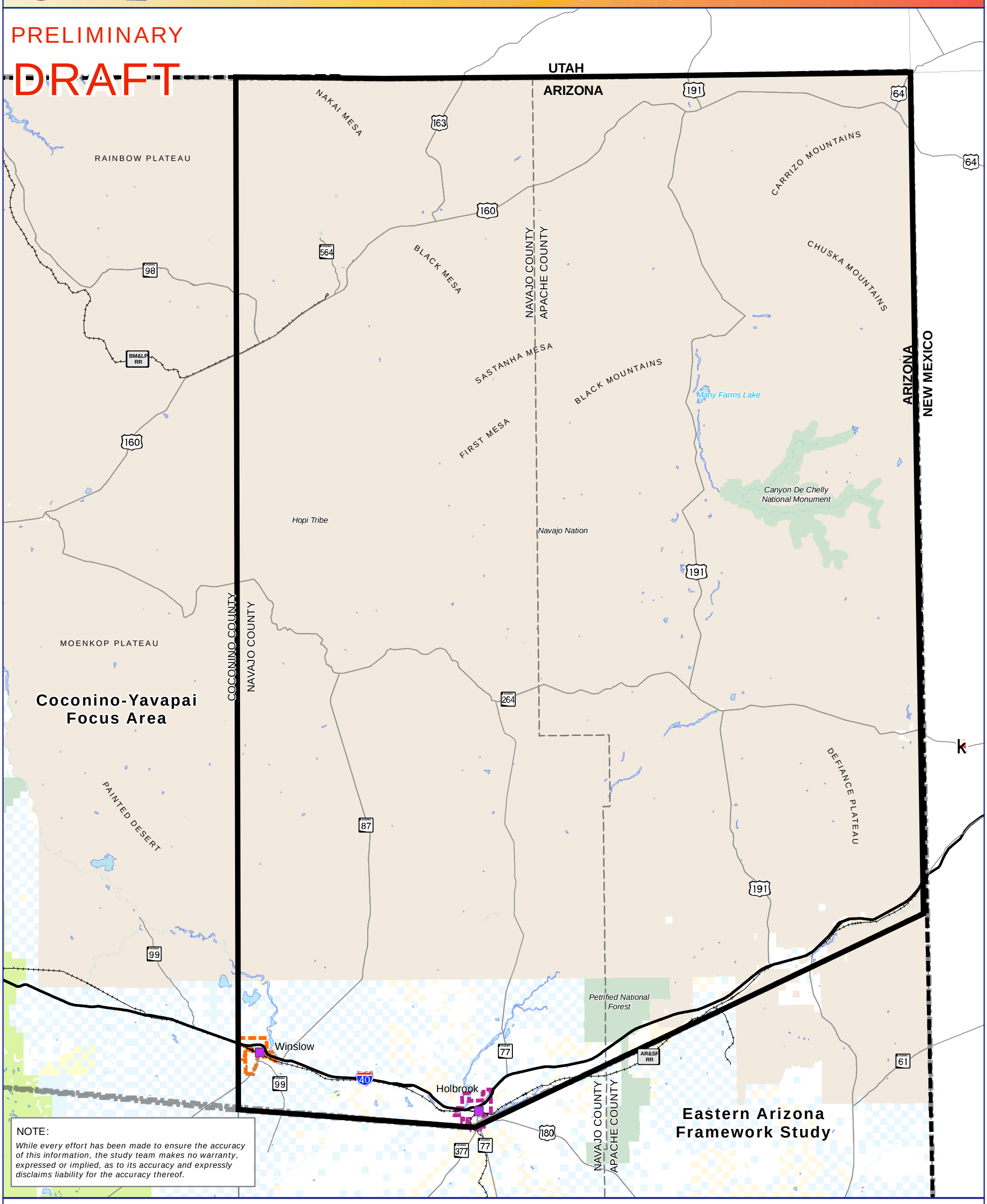

Figure 2-2b Municipal Planning Areas

Legend

- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Focus Area Boundary

Land Ownership

- BLM
- Tribal Community
- National Park Service
- Private
- State Trust Land
- State Wildlife Area

*Census Town Limits**

- Holbrook
- Winslow

*Note: * Census Town Limits have been used since MPAs were not available or do not exist*

NORTH

0 5 10 20 Miles

Source: ALRIS 2007, ADOT 2007

April 25, 2008

Comparing county population data to State population data, there was significantly lower population growth rates in Apache County, Coconino County, and Navajo County than in the State as a whole. Apache, Coconino, and Navajo Counties exhibited population growth rates of 2.4%, 7.4% and 14.3%, respectively, between 2000 and 2006 compared to the State of Arizona, which experienced a 20.2% population growth rate. The population of Yavapai County grew by 24.2% from 2000 to 2006. In 2000, Apache, Coconino, and Navajo Counties had higher numbers of persons per households compared to the State, as follows:

- Apache County: 3.41 people per household
- Coconino County: 2.8 persons per household
- Navajo County: 3.17 persons per household
- Statewide average: 2.64 persons per household

The following table contains a summary of ethnic demographics for the State and study area. The percentage of minority populations within the study area is generally lower for counties within the study area than for the State as a whole. For several counties, the American Indian or Alaskan Native population exceeds the statewide average (4.8%). Apache County has the highest concentration of American Indian or Alaskan Natives (74.1%), followed by Navajo County (46.4%), and then Coconino County (28.8%). Yavapai County's American Indian or Alaskan Native population (1.6%) is lower than that of the State (4.8%).

Study Area Ethnicity

Place	Population (2006)	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Persons reporting two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	White not Hispanic
Arizona	6,166,318	87.3%	3.8%	4.8%	2.4%	0.2%	1.6%	29.2%	59.7%
Apache County	124,953	23.5%	0.7%	74.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	5.1%	19.7%
Coconino County	208,014	66.7%	1.3%	28.8%	1.2%	0.1%	1.8%	12.1%	55.8%
Navajo County	111,399	50.7%	1.1%	46.4%	0.4%	0.1%	1.4%	9.4%	42.6%
Yavapai County	71,118	95.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	0.1%	1.5%	12.1%	83.8%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006									

Economic indicators show the Northern Arizona study area performing weaker than the State of Arizona. All four counties in the study area had a lower median household income than the State of Arizona median household income, based on 2004 Census data. County median household income ranged from 8.4% below the State average in Coconino County to 39.2% below the State average in Apache County. Three of the four Counties had a higher number of persons below poverty level than the State average of 14.6%. Apache County had 29.8% below poverty level, Coconino County had 16.5% below poverty level, and Navajo County had 23.7% below poverty level. 12.6% of persons in Yavapai County were below poverty level.

Apache County had the lowest retail sales per capita of the four ($2,886) according to 2002 Census data. Coconino County had the highest retail sales per capita ($11,171), which was

above the State of Arizona retail sales per capita of $10,380. Coconino County also had the highest accommodation and food service sales ($424,374).

Federal spending was highest in Yavapai County which received $1,090,985 in 2004. Yavapai was closely followed by Apache County, which received $1,019,880 Federal dollars in 2004. The least amount of Federal spending was in Navajo County ($826,995).

Study Area Economic Analysis

	Median Household Income (2004)	Poverty Level (2004)	Retail Sales Per Capita (2002)	Accommodation and Food Service Sales (2002)	Federal Spending (2004)
Arizona	$43,696	14.6%	$10,380	$8,612.730	$41,979,303
Apache County	$26,592	29.8%	$2,886	$42,528	$1,019,880
Coconino County	$40,040	16.5%	$11,171	$424,374	$884,522
Navajo County	$31,554	23.7%	$7,809	$137,652	$826,995
Yavapai County	$37,309	12.6%	$8,978	$313,002	$1,090,985
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006					

Apache County is the most economically challenged County in the study area with a median household income in 2004 of $26,592, and 29.8% of persons living below poverty level.

Yavapai County is, in general, the most economically healthy County in the study area based on poverty level, population growth, and household income. Specifically, Yavapai County has the lowest number of persons living below poverty level (12.6%), which is below State levels for the same year (2004). Yavapai County exceeded the State population growth, growing an estimated 24.2% in 2006. Household income in Yavapai is the second highest of the four Counties in the study area ($37,309).

Coconino County has the highest median household income of $40,040, and the second lowest number of persons living below poverty level 16.5%. Population growth in Coconino County in 2004 was 16.5%.