

Overview: Sedona Motorized Recreation Monitoring Plan and Assessment (Including Broken Arrow)

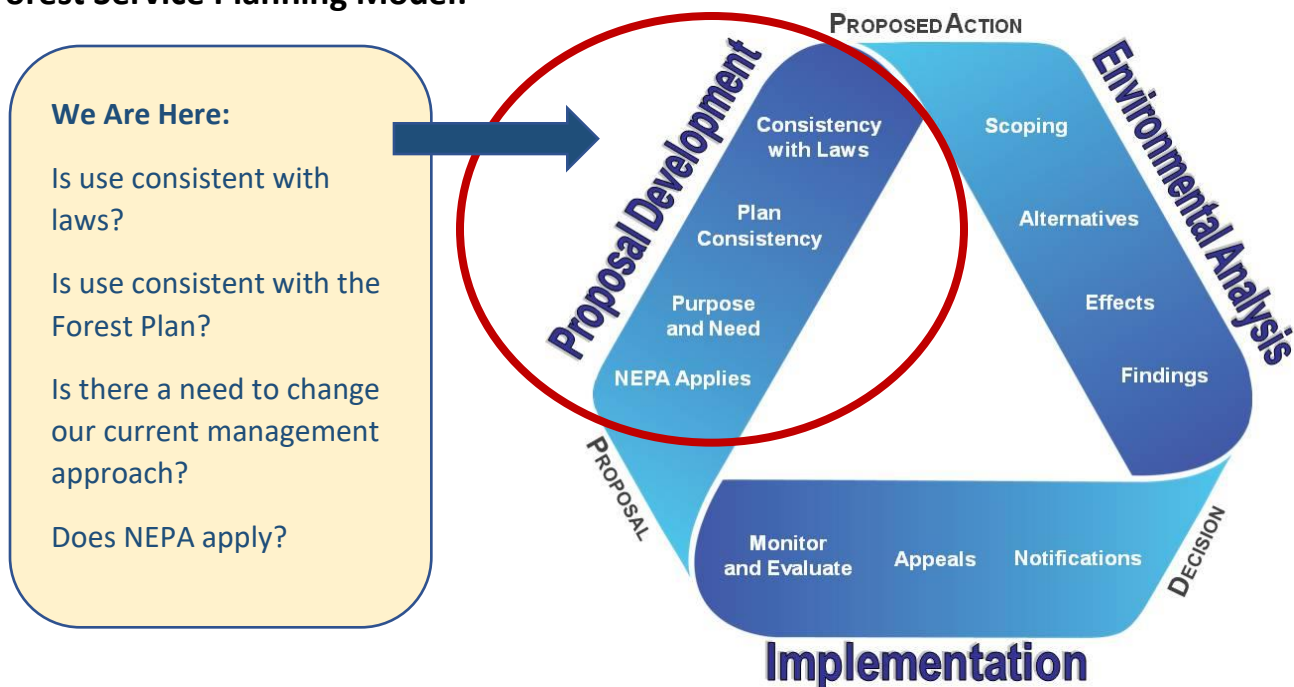
What is Visitor Capacity?

https://visitorusemanagement.nps.gov/Content/documents/lowres_Visitor%20Capacity%20Guidebook%20Primer_Edition%201_IV_UMC.pdf

Visitor capacity is a component of visitor use management and is the maximum amounts and types of visitor use that an area can accommodate while achieving and maintaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences that are consistent with the purposes for which the area was established.

- Often, education, engineering (e.g. parking lot size or looped trails) or other management actions result in the desired conditions and visitor experience being met, and a limiting the number of visitors is not needed.
- In some cases, a limit on the number of visitors (e.g. reservations or permits) may be required.

Forest Service Planning Model:



- The initial assessment of the monitoring elements (existing condition) is part of the environmental analysis process and inform near-term actions the City of Sedona or the Forest Service may take. If desired conditions cannot be reached through administrative actions by the Forest Service or partners, the Forest may undertake additional decision-making through the NEPA process.
- Additionally, continued monitoring will allow the Forest Service to assess conditions over time and take/propose actions as needed to maintain the values and desired conditions over time. In other words, this information is the foundation for any future decision-making process.
- Monitoring data is essential for providing rationale that additional decision-making must be made and justification for decisions that may be eventually made through the NEPA/environmental analysis process.

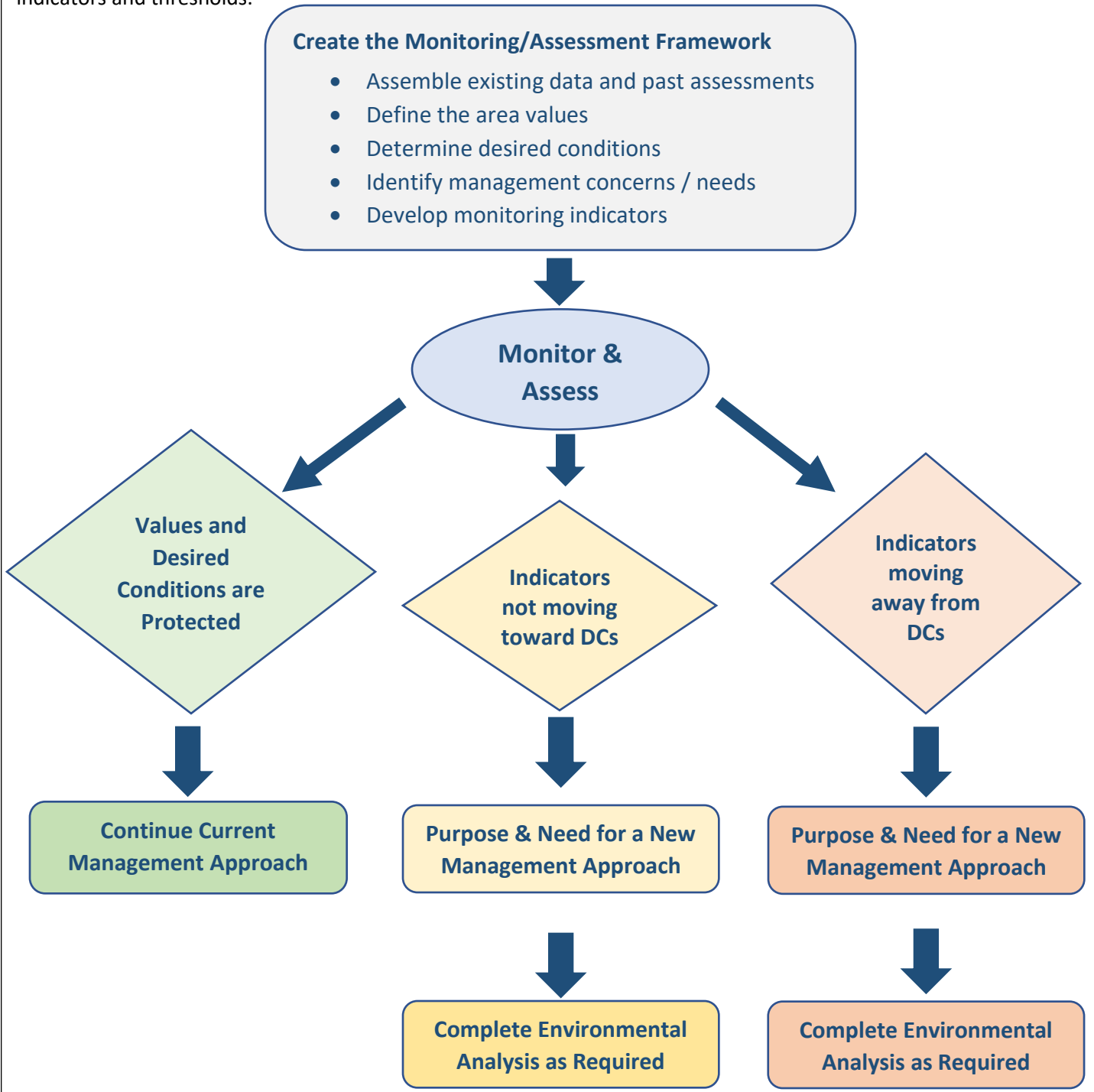
MONITORING PLAN & ASSESSMENT

PURPOSE:

- 1) provide a framework for evaluating the effects of motorized recreation on the area's values and desired conditions
- 2) reveal any need to change management to protect the area's values and maintain or make progress toward desired conditions

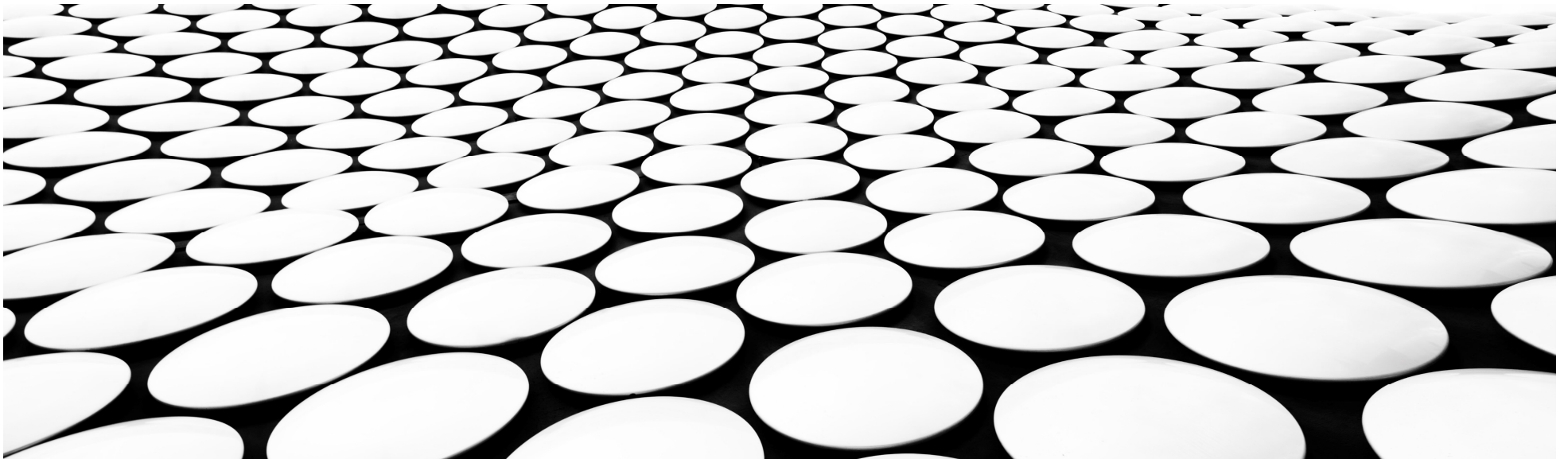
DEVELOPMENT:

Stakeholder and public participation, along with City of Sedona and Forest Service subject matter experts, will help to define the area values, determine desired conditions, identify management concerns and inform monitoring indicators and thresholds.



SEDONA CITY CODE TITLE 10, CHAPTER 10.20; UPDATING PARKING CITATION FINE SCHEDULE

AB 2794 MARCH 22, 2022



CODE AMENDMENT HIGHLIGHTS



10.20.010.B. – Incorporate definitions from A.R.S. Title 28



10.20.40 – Increase the locations of prohibited parking



10.20.80 – Outlines/Updates the procedures for issuing citation, responsible parties, administrative hearing and appeal to Sedona Magistrate Court, Default fines.



10.20.130 – Establishes authority and procedure for immobilizing vehicles (booting)

CODE AMENDMENT HIGHLIGHTS

10.20.140 Parking on Private Property

- No person may park a vehicle in any private driveway, on private property or on private parking areas without the express or implied consent of the owner or person in lawful possession of such premises.

10.20.150 Large Vehicle Parking Prohibited

- Prohibits large vehicles (over 14,000) from parking on public streets in residential zoning districts.

10.20.160 Commercial Vehicle Storing and Paring Prohibited

- Prohibits storing commercial motor vehicles on residential properties. Parking limited by size of the commercial motor vehicle

10.20.170 Vehicle Parking and Storage on Residential Lots

- Requires vehicles to be parked on dust-free surfaces; storing vehicles in front yard / driveway is prohibited.

Exhibit A City of Sedona Parking Citation Fine Schedule - 2022

Name	Prior Fine	New Fine	City Code
Greater than 18" From Curb	\$100.00	\$100.00	10.20.010
Blocking Traffic	\$100.00	\$107.00	10.20.020 (A,B,C)
Prohibited or Restricted Parking	\$ 40.00	\$115.00	10.20.030 (A,B)
Reserved Parking	\$ 40.00	\$60.00	10.20.030.D (1,2,3)
Paid Parking	\$ 40.00	\$60.00	10.20.030.G (1,2)
Prohibited Parking	\$100.00	\$100.00	10.20.040 (A-G)
Parking in Fire Lane	\$100.00	\$115.00	10.20.050
Handicap Parking	\$122.00	\$265.00	10.20.060.A
Bus Idling/Posted	-	\$60.00	10.20.070.B
Stopping/Standing/Parking	-	\$107.00	10.20.080.D
Parking on Private Property	-	\$60.00	10.20.140
Large Vehicle Parking	-	\$100.00	10.20.150
Commercial Vehicle Parking/Residential	-	\$100.00	10.20.160
Parking on Residential Lots	-	\$60.00	10.20.170

**CITY OF
SEDONA
PARKING
CITATION FINE
SCHEDULE –
2022**



REPORT

Office of the City Manager

TO: Mayor and City Council

CC: Karen Osburn, City Manager

FROM: Joanne Keene, Deputy City Manager

DATE: March 21, 2022

SUBJECT: Arizona Legislative Update

The following is a summary of legislative activity occurring in the Arizona State Legislature that may have an impact on the City of Sedona. This is not an exhaustive list.

General Information:

The 2nd Regular Session of the 55th Arizona State Legislature began on January 10, 2022. The Senate Bill introduction deadline was Monday, January 31, 2022. The House Bill introduction deadline was Monday, February 7, 2022. There have been 1681 bills and resolutions introduced this session, 900 in the House and 781 in the Senate.

February 18, 2022, was the last day to hear bills in their own Chamber (unless it's the Appropriations Committees). Friday, March 25, 2022, is the last day to hear bills in a committee of the opposite chamber.

BILLS OF INTEREST

HB 2099 municipalities; membership dues; limit (Cobb) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

Requires that an organization whose membership is majority cities and towns to ensure their dues provide the largest city to pay the same rate per capita as the smallest cities. The result of this bill would impose more of a financial burden on the largest cities.

The League is asking cities, particularly rural cities, to oppose this legislation.

Passed out of House Committee of the Whole on February 3, 2022. No action on bill since this date.

SB 1133 schools; cities; all mail prohibited (Rogers). (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

Prohibits cities, towns, and school districts from conducting all-mail ballot elections beginning January 2023.

Heard in Senate Government and passed 4-3. Also referred to Senate Education.

HB 2316 misconduct involving weapons; public places (Kavanaugh) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

A person who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit is exempt from the prohibition on carrying a concealed weapon in a public establishment or at a public event. Some exceptions, including for public establishments or events that are a "secured facility" (defined), that are the licensed premises of a liquor licensee, that are a judicial department or law enforcement agency, that are an educational institution, and that are a vehicle or craft.

Passed out of House Government and Elections on February 2, 2022. Amendment adopted to exempt entities who operate Federal reclamation facilities.

Passed the House on third read by a vote of 31-28-1.

Passed out of Senate Judiciary on March 3, 2022.

SB1275 fireworks; use; overnight hours; prohibition (Mesnard) (SUPPORT) (SUPPORT)

Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except between 11PM on December 31 through 1AM on January 1, and between 11PM on July 4 through 1AM on July 5.

Passed out of Senate Commerce on February 3, 2022. Passed on third read by a vote of 23-6-1.

Passed out of House Military Affairs and Public Safety on February 28, 2022. Passed on third read on March 10, 2022. Transmitted to Governor on March 14, 2022.

SB 1198 local governments; lobbying; prohibition (Peterson) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

Prohibits any city, county, town, special district or school district from entering into a contract or other agreement with a person or entity for lobbying services.

Passed out of Senate Government by a vote of 4-3.

Passed Senate COW on March 3, 2022. Amendment adopted to exempt special taxing districts formed for the purpose of protecting or provide services to agricultural lands or crops.

Failed on Senate third read on March 7, 2022, by a vote of 12-17-1.

SB 1035 political subdivisions; lobbying; prohibitions (Rogers) (OPPOSE)

Prohibits any city, county, town, special district or school district from entering into a contract or other agreement with a person or entity for lobbying services.

Referred to Senate Government.

HB 2125 electronic smoking devices; retail licensing (Udall) (SUPPORT) (SUPPORT)

It is unlawful for a person to sell, give or furnish a tobacco product to a person who is under the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, instead of for a person to sell or furnish tobacco products to minors. For the purposes this prohibition and statutes regulating tobacco sales, the definition of "tobacco products" is expanded to include any product containing, made of or derived from tobacco or nicotine and that is intended for human consumption, and to include an "electronic smoking device" (defined) and any substance that may be aerosolized or vaporized by the device, whether or not it contains nicotine, and any component, part, or accessory that is used in the consumption of these products. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing tobacco products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license from DHS. DHS is required to establish fees for licenses. Licensing requirements are specified. Licenses are nontransferable and are valid for two years. Establishes civil penalties for selling tobacco products without a license. Mo

Passed out of House Health and Human Services by a vote of 9-0 and out of House Rules by a vote of 8-0. Passed House COW on March 3, 2022. Failed on third read by a vote of 29-27-2-2-0. Vote to reconsider approved and will be scheduled in the next 14 days.

HB 2107/SB 1048 emergency powers; business closure; repeal (Biasiucci) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

The list of emergency powers of mayors of incorporated municipalities and chairmen of county boards of supervisors is modified to remove the authority to order the closing of any business.

SB 1048 passed out of Senate Government on January 31, 2022. Passed Senate on February 16, 2022, by a vote of 16-13-1. Held in House MAPS on February 28.

HB 2107 passed out of the House on February 17 by a vote of 31-28. Passed out of Senate Commerce on March 2, 2022, but a vote of 5-4.

HB 2674 municipal zoning; by right housing (Kaiser/Chavez) (now S/E housing supply study committee) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

Being labeled an affordable housing bill, but it has the opposite effect. The bill establishes "by right housing" rights with zero obligation to make the units affordable. For example, multifamily developments would be allowed "by right" in any existing agricultural district, single-family residential district, commercial districts, and all districts supporting single-family dwellings, commercial uses, or mixed uses in the general plan. This could include multifamily buildings up to 75 feet in some areas. Single-family and two-family units would be allowed "by right" anywhere except industrial lots.

Additionally, *eight single-family structures per acre* and *12 two-family structures per acre* would be allowed "by right" on all agricultural and single-family lots. Multifamily developers could ignore zoning districts, zoning codes, design standards, and adopted building codes. Multifamily projects would be approved *administratively* with no public process. Residents would have zero notice and no opportunity to learn about the project or provide comments. No rezoning or general plan amendment would be required. The bill would also remove planning commissions from the process and strip local councils of their zoning authority.

A striker for HB2674 was adopted in House Appropriations on February 21. The strike-everything amendment will establish a 10-member study committee, consisting of legislators, city representatives, and representatives from the development industry. The charge of the committee is to review data

regarding housing supply and access, assess housing supply throughout the state, and compile an outline of potential legislation. It also contains an appropriation of \$300K, which is intended to hire an outside consultant/economist to study Arizona's housing needs. This striker will replace the underlying bill, which received strong opposition, not only from the League and cities and towns, but from a wide range of stakeholders from across the state.

Passed House by a vote of 46-12 on March 3, 2022. Language included striker language to establish a study committee and removed the funding for an outside housing study consultant.

HB 2375 urban revenue sharing; public safety (Cobb) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

This would preempt cities and towns from using urban revenue sharing for anything other than public safety. This is an issue for those cities and towns that contract out their public safety services. The league was ready to testify in opposition, however the bill was held to make an amendment which the league has not seen yet. The League is asking Cities and Towns to oppose this legislation due to the impact on local control.

Held in House Ways and Means on February 2, 2022.

SB 1446 Municipalities; housing developments; repeal (Rogers) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

SB 1446 would prevent cities from being able to work with developers to create affordable housing projects. A number of current strategies would be eliminated under this bill.

Held in Senate Government.

HB2624/HCR2028 minimum law enforcement expenditure amount (Blackman) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

The two bills would carry a question at the next general election to amend the constitution to determine a minimum law enforcement expenditure amount for counties and municipalities. Cities, towns and counties would be penalized for funding below the minimum.

The League is requesting cities and towns to sign in due to the removal of local decision making on budgetary decisions.

HB 2624 passed out of Military Affairs and Public Safety on February 14 by a vote of 11-4. Retained on the House calendar.

HCR 2028 is awaiting floor action.

SB 1148 vehicle sale price; VLT (Ugenti-Rita) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

The bill would lower state and local HURF revenues and other county funds dedicated to road and highway repairs, along with reducing the general fund revenues of county and city governments, all of

which ultimately either necessitate reduced road maintenance and local service reductions or tax increases on other goods or property to make up for the shortfall.

The revenue loss would be the difference between MSRP and the "actual sales price" of each vehicle sold in any given year. Sales of used cars, private party sales, and cars brought into Arizona by people moving to the state could potentially cause much more significant negative VLT impacts.

Passed out of Senate Appropriations on February 24, 2022, by a vote of 6-4-0-0. Passed out of Senate on third read on March 14, 2022, by a vote of 16-13.

HB 2276 state law; violation; schools; universities (Fillmore) (OPPOSE) (OPPOSE)

HB2276 will, among other provisions, expand SB1487 claims that could be filed against cities and towns to include written policies, rules and regulations. The bill requires a 60-day notice to the city or town before a SB1487 claim can be filed with the attorney general. This is a major expansion of the SB1487 claim process.

Passed out of House Government by a vote of 7-6 and Rules by a vote of 7-0. Awaiting floor action.

SB 1377 (NOW: off-highway vehicles; fund; instruction; operation) (Kerr) (SUPPORT)

Outlines changes to the distribution of monies in the Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund (Fund) and allowable uses of Fund monies, including allowing Arizona Game and Fish Department to redirect funds to hire enforcement officers.

Passed on third read February 24, 2022, by a vote of 18-10-2. Failed in House Transportation by a vote of 7-7.

SB 1596 off-highway vehicles (Kerr) (SUPPORT)

Establishes the Off-Highway Vehicle Study Committee (Study Committee).

Passed on third read on February 28, 2022, by a vote of 27-0-3.

HB 2661 rural management areas; water (Cobb) (SUPPORT)

[Summary of legislation in attachment].

No action taken on this legislation.

SB 1116 S/E: municipal tax exemption; residential lease (Bollick)

The Strike Everything amendment would prohibit cities and towns from levying a transaction privilege, sales, gross receipts, use, franchise or other similar tax or fee on the business of renting and leasing real property for residential purposes.

SHORT-TERM RENTAL LEGISLATION

SB 1168 vacation rentals; short-term rentals; enforcement (Mesnard) (NEUTRAL)

SB 1168 is the companion bill to Rep. Kaiser's HB 2234. The legislation would increase penalties for not providing contact information to the cities, among some other small fixes. The League is neutral on the bill and hopes to work with the sponsor to include more meaningful tools in the legislation.

This is the industry legislation (Expedia and AirBnB) from last session. Last session, Sedona opposed along with the municipalities of Paradise Valley, Scottsdale, Fountain Hills, and Surprise. The Goldwater Institute also opposed.

Passed out of Senate Commerce on February 9, 2022 by a vote of 8-0-1. Passed Senate on third read on February 23, 2022, by a vote of 28-6-2. Transmitted to House.

Hearing in House Commerce on March 22, 2022.

SB 1026 vacation rentals; short-term rentals (Rogers); repeal; HB 2069 vacation rentals; short-term rentals; repeal (Blackman) (SUPPORT)

Repeals ARS 9-500.39 (SB 1350). Adds civil penalties who fail to comply with requirement to hold a TPT license \$500 for first offense, \$1,000 for second offense.

SB 1108 – online lodging; regulation; property classification (Mendez)

Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Real and personal property and improvements that are used for residential purposes, that are solely leased or rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes.

HB 2207 online home sharing; repeal (Butler)

Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Repeals the online lodging marketplace transaction privilege tax classification, and the requirement for online lodging marketplaces to register with the Department of Revenue for payment of transaction privilege taxes on online lodging transactions. Repeals the requirement for online lodging operators to have a current transaction privilege tax license and related civil penalties for noncompliance. Repeals the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Transient Lodging.

HB 2321 short-term rentals; property classification (Kavanagh) (SUPPORT)

Changes property tax classification for short-term rentals. This is the County-supported legislation with the effort being lead by the Arizona Associate of Counties and the County Assessors.

HB 2234 vacation rentals; short-term rentals; enforcement. (Kaiser) (NEUTRAL)

(House companion to SB 1168).

Passed out of House Commerce on February 15 by a vote of 10-0.

HB 2625 vacation rentals; short-term rentals; regulations (Biasiucci) (SUPPORT) (SUPPORT)

The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.

Passed out of House Appropriations on February 16 by a vote of 10-3. Awaiting Rules hearing.

HB 2663 short-term rentals; vacation rentals; licensing (Kavanaugh) (SUPPORT) (SUPPORT)

Requires owners to obtain a local permit or license, addresses the proliferation of short-term rentals and treats short-term rentals as transient lodging.

Passed out of House Government and Elections by a vote of 7-4-2. Awaiting Rules hearing.

HB 2711 vacation rentals; short-term rentals; restrictions (Barton) (SUPPORT) (SUPPORT)

The bill allows a city or town with a population of less than 17,000:

- To require an STR owner to maintain a permit or license issued by the city or town.
- To limit the number of STRs based a percentage of total residentially zoned buildings or structures in the city/town (no specific % referenced).
- Regulate STRs in the same manner as transient lodging activities.

Passed out of House Land, Agriculture and Rural Affairs on February 14 by a vote of 10-1. Awaiting Rules hearing.

Please contact me if you have any questions or if you are aware of proposed legislation that should be added to this list.