

The Kaibab Plateau
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of advice: 'Go!'”

The One, The Only, Kaibab!

2007 ACCOMPLISHMENTS



USDA
United States
Department of
Agriculture



Forest Service
Southwestern
Region

I came to the Kaibab National Forest as Forest Supervisor in late 2001. From the moment I arrived, I knew this forest was a very special place that I would be in no hurry to leave. One memory that really stands out for me is the first visit I made to the Kaibab Plateau on our North Kaibab Ranger District during my first spring here. The plateau, which is part of the larger Colorado Plateau, is bordered on the south by the Grand Canyon and reaches an elevation of more than 9,200 feet. For people who live on or near the plateau, for those who have discovered the secret and visit frequently, and even for the people who have visited only once, I don't have to tell you of its spectacular beauty and diversity. If you haven't been there yet, I have only one word of advice: "Go!"

As I reflect on our accomplishments during 2007, I can't help but think of the reason behind all the hard work we do. That reason is the land itself. Despite the challenges and frustra-

tions that inevitably accompany any job, the employees of the Kaibab National Forest continue to perform their duties commendably for one basic reason. They love the land. Oh, they may not say it quite that way if you ask them, but they do. They know that many of you do too.

As we enter 2008, which is the centennial year for the Kaibab National Forest, we want to hear what you love about the land. Maybe for you, it's the flowing water at Sycamore Falls during monsoon season. Or, maybe it's the unending view from Grandview Lookout on our Tusayan Ranger District. Or, perhaps you share my love for the Kaibab Plateau. Whatever it is, we hope you will share it with us, along with a special moment you have spent in that locale.

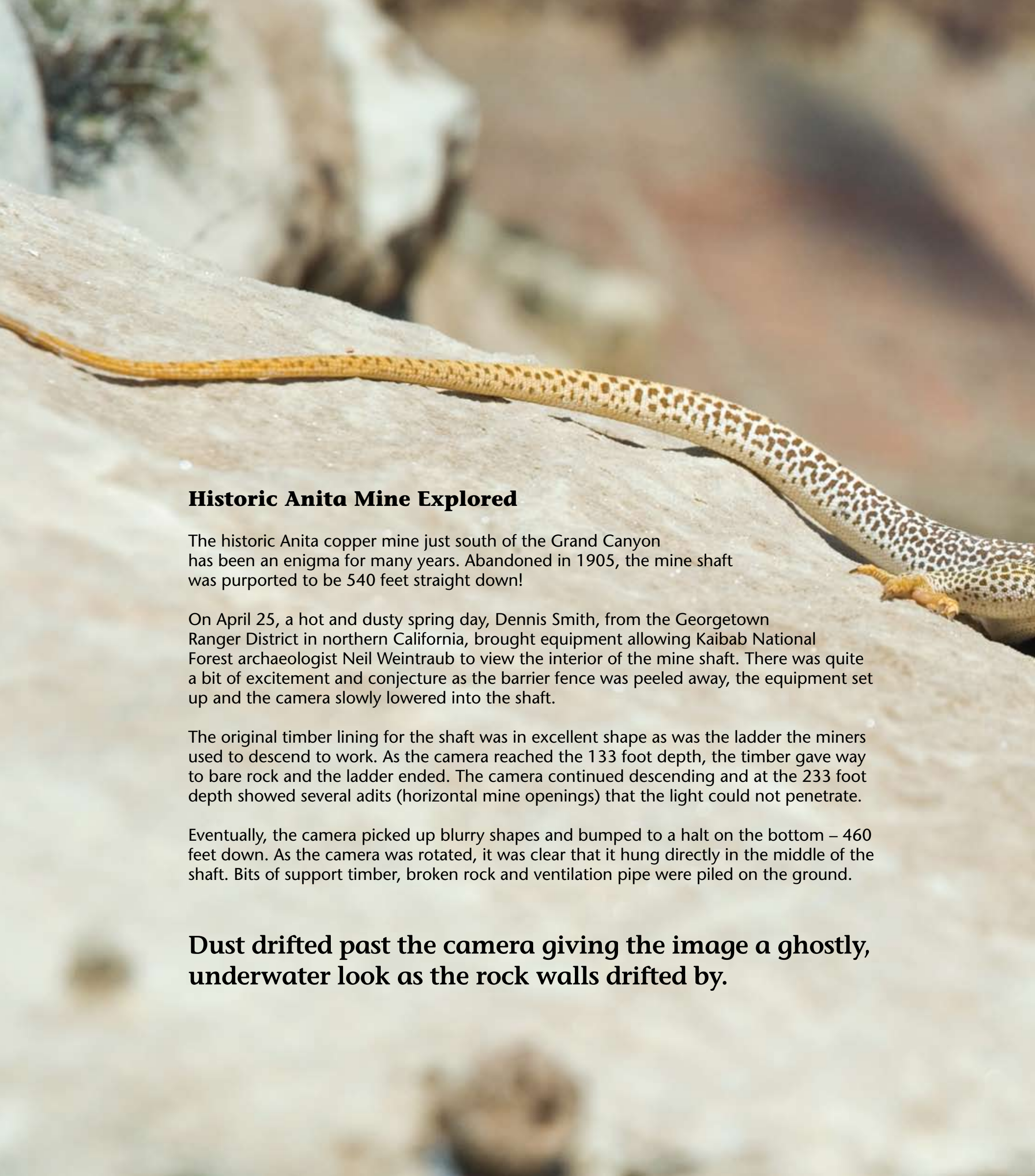
Help us celebrate our 100 years as the Kaibab National Forest in 2008! Share your special place and/or moment on the Kaibab with us by sending a letter to Kaibab National Forest,

c/o Public Affairs, 800 S. 6th St., Williams, AZ 86046. Or, you can simply visit our website at www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai and provide your input there.

We look forward to your continuing support of and interest in the land of the Kaibab National Forest.

Sincerely,

Mike Williams
Kaibab National Forest Supervisor



Historic Anita Mine Explored

The historic Anita copper mine just south of the Grand Canyon has been an enigma for many years. Abandoned in 1905, the mine shaft was purported to be 540 feet straight down!

On April 25, a hot and dusty spring day, Dennis Smith, from the Georgetown Ranger District in northern California, brought equipment allowing Kaibab National Forest archaeologist Neil Weintraub to view the interior of the mine shaft. There was quite a bit of excitement and conjecture as the barrier fence was peeled away, the equipment set up and the camera slowly lowered into the shaft.

The original timber lining for the shaft was in excellent shape as was the ladder the miners used to descend to work. As the camera reached the 133 foot depth, the timber gave way to bare rock and the ladder ended. The camera continued descending and at the 233 foot depth showed several adits (horizontal mine openings) that the light could not penetrate.

Eventually, the camera picked up blurry shapes and bumped to a halt on the bottom – 460 feet down. As the camera was rotated, it was clear that it hung directly in the middle of the shaft. Bits of support timber, broken rock and ventilation pipe were piled on the ground.

Dust drifted past the camera giving the image a ghostly, underwater look as the rock walls drifted by.



HERITAGE

During fiscal year 2007, the Heritage program worked on a wide array of projects. There were 70 projects conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in support of other forest functions such as special uses, minerals, timber, range and fire. As a result, more than 26,000 acres were surveyed and 233 new heritage resource sites were recorded. Of those newly recorded resources, 37 sites were evaluated as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Also, 74 previously recorded sites were re-evaluated and 341 sites received protection measures or were monitored.

The Heritage staff provided support and resource counsel on nine prescribed fires, three wildland fire use fires, and two wildfires and conducted a Burned Area Emergency Response analysis for the Slide Fire on the North Kaibab Ranger District. The

Heritage program monitored 206 sites, along with 22 National Register eligible sites managed as Heritage Priority Assets; conducted four site protection and site stabilization projects; erected one display; conducted four training classes for Site Stewards and fire managers; and provided 36 outreach/interpretation programs.

In collaboration with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department Traditional Culture Program, the forest's tribal relations liaison began developing a Memorandum of Understanding between the Kaibab National Forest and Navajo Nation. The forest also held its first-ever Intertribal Gathering, which included forest managers and representatives from eight tribal nations.

RURAL COMMUNITIES FUELS MANAGEMENT

The Rural Communities Fuels Management Partnership (RCFMP) accomplishment reached an

Honoring Heritage

The agreement “formalizes the relationship between the Kaibab National Forest and tribe and our respect for each other.”

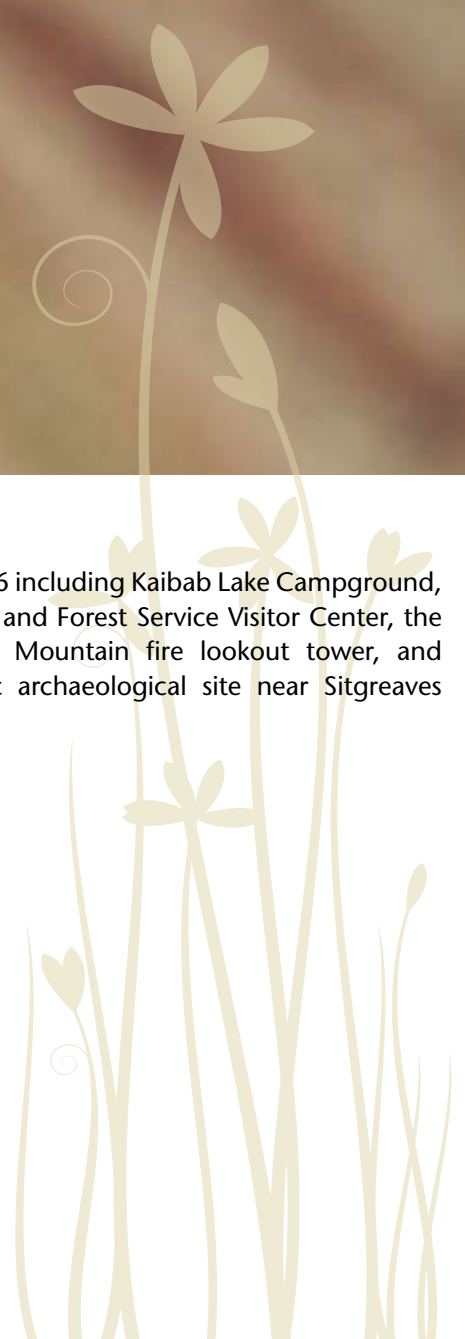
– Loretta Jackson-Kelly, Tribal historic preservation officer

Kaibab National Forest and Hualapai Tribe Establish MOU

It was in the early 1990s when the Kaibab National Forest and Hualapai Tribe realized that establishing a relationship was important because of shared areas and issues of concern on the forest’s Williams and Tusayan Ranger Districts.

That agreement was officially recognized June 26 on the Hualapai Reservation in Peach Springs, Ariz., when representatives of each group sat together in an informal round-table setting to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

It’s been almost a decade since the Kaibab and Hualapai began working on the MOU, which outlines specific issues they will converse with one another about, such as land boundaries, use of resources, projects and sensitivity to the traditions and sacred areas of the Hualapai.



unprecedented level in 2007. In addition to the Williams Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest, this partnership includes Arizona State Land Department, Coconino County, local fire departments, City of Williams, Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University’s Ecological Restoration Institute.

The partnership secures funding through grants and assists landowners with assessments and treatments on their property for purposes of forest health improvement and wildfire risk reduction. In 2007, the record accomplishment of 614 acres was largely due to the partnership being able to respond to forest health funds that became available late in the year. Contracts were quickly put together for thinning approximately 350 acres, including 320 acres of State Trust Lands adjacent to the Sherwood Forest Estates subdivision.

One of the primary objectives of the partnership

is for fuels reduction treatments on public lands and private lands to complement each other. The 320 acres of State Trust Lands that were treated add an important layer of protection to the Sherwood Forest Estates subdivision. This was possible only because the partnership was in place and its members are committed to doing whatever is necessary to take advantage of opportunities.

INTERNATIONAL ROTARIANS EXPLORE FOREST

The Williams Chapter of Rotary International hosted a Group Study Exchange (GSE) of five businesspeople from the Mexican states of Puebla, Guerrero and Oaxaca, who were treated to a tour of the Kaibab National Forest. The GSE program is designed to develop professional and leadership skills among young people by exposing them to different cultures and experiences.

The group toured several special areas on the

forest May 16 including Kaibab Lake Campground, the Williams and Forest Service Visitor Center, the Bill Williams Mountain fire lookout tower, and a prehistoric archaeological site near Sitgreaves Mountain.

Fired Up About Wildfire Research

As the Ecological Restoration Institute of Northern Arizona University releases new research on fire ecology collected from the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest, managers are assessing the forest's current management plan to accommodate the new science, which could lead to healthier forests.

The Forest Service-sponsored study, led by Dr. David Huffman, revealed that historical forest patterns on the Tusayan district's pinyon-juniper woodlands – forests dominated by pinyon pines and juniper trees – were much different than the state of the forest today. Unlike current conditions, historical wildfires were more frequent in the area, and forests exhibited a more diverse mosaic-patterned landscape.

In the research paper, Huffman's team gives some suggestions on how to manage in-line with the historic state of the pinyon-juniper woodlands, saying, "Ecological restoration treatments at Tusayan would likely include targeted reduction in overstory tree density and periodic application of fire."



Protecting

Shared Fire Organization

During 2007, implementation of a shared fire organization between the North Kaibab Ranger District and the North District of Grand Canyon National Park officially began. The shared fire organization is totally integrated across the administrative boundaries of the two agencies. National Park Service and Forest Service firefighters work side-by-side on fire suppression, prescribed burning, wildland fire use, and other park and forest projects. The shared fire organization represents a new level of effectiveness and efficiency in meeting fire management goals for both agencies.



WILDLIFE

On the North Kaibab district, the fence around Frank's Lake was reconstructed to exclude livestock grazing and protect a geologic-botanical area. This project maximized vegetative diversity for cover and forage for a range of wildlife including invertebrates, small mammals, birds and forest bats.

As part of the West Side Habitat Improvement Project on the North Kaibab district, tree cover was reduced, which will enhance grass, forb and shrub growth. Over many years, pinyon and juniper trees have invaded the grassland, which is located in key mule deer winter habitat. The project is intended to remove many of the encroaching trees in order to improve wildlife habitat.

In order to improve access to water for the Kaibab deer herd, four tanks were installed at key locations on the North Kaibab district. The tank locations were selected to expand habitat within the winter range for the herd. Cumulatively, these

waters greatly expand accessible habitat during the most nutritionally-limited season.

Efforts are continuing to establish a self-sustaining population of northern leopard frogs on the North Kaibab district. Kaibab National Forest biologists are working with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in their efforts to aid local recovery of the species.

An agreement was initiated with the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory to aid forest biologists in surveying nearly all nesting land birds and squirrels across the forested vegetation types of the Kaibab National Forest. This information allows biologists to assess trends, respond to questions regarding species status and assist in making better-informed management decisions.

Seven historic nest areas on the Tusayan district and 15 on the Williams district were surveyed to determine if goshawks were occupying them. The goshawk is a Forest Service Sensitive Species

Due to post-settlement fire exclusion, the forests have changed dramatically and become extremely susceptible to destructive large-scale, high-intensity fires that threaten homes and devastate landscapes. This research provides justification for practices like prescribed burning and wildland fire use to maintain safer, more natural ecosystems.

Ecosystems

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL# OF SUPPRESSION FIRES	246	146	193	266	140	216	254
TOTAL ACRES BURNED BY SUPPRESSION FIRES	1,670	5,856	95	706	755	42,189	9,573
PERSON-CAUSED FIRES	44	35	24	27	21	21	32
PERSON-CAUSED ACRES	436	123	14	196	88	7	27

and a Kaibab National Forest Management Indicator Species.

WINTER RECREATION TASK FORCE

The Northern Arizona Winter Recreation Task Force was formed by several local agencies and organizations to address the growing demand for snow play areas in northern Arizona.

On any given holiday or weekend when the Northland has snow on the ground, thousands of Valley residents make the trek up to join locals in the search for fun in the snow. When they don't know where to go or they find their favorite snow play area already filled to capacity, they often turn to the closest alternative, which may be dangerously close to roadways or on privately-owned property.

Representatives from the Forest Service, Coconino County, City of Flagstaff, Department of Public Safety, Arizona Department of Transportation,

Recreation Resource Management, Arizona Snow-bowl, Flagstaff Nordic Center and other interested private and public entities first gathered together in 2005 to begin tackling the growing safety and sanitation problems associated with snow play.

The Northern Arizona Winter Recreation Task Force seeks to provide a spectrum of winter recreation opportunities for northern Arizona residents and those visiting the area. To that end, the task force is working on many proposals for additional snow play areas. One success story of the task force is the concessionaire-run snow play area at Wing Mountain. To provide your input and ideas on winter recreation in northern Arizona, visit www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/winter-task-force.

RECREATION FACILITIES

The freshly renovated DeMotte Campground on the North Kaibab Ranger District was reopened to the public in 2007 in time for Memorial Day crowds

to enjoy the expanded campground. The new campground has 38 campsites, all of which are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act and most of which are RV-accessible. The renovation also included a new amphitheater and restrooms. Also on the North Kaibab district, Jacob Lake Campground closed in 2007 and construction began, with the goal of providing this heavily-used facility with a face lift. New toilets were installed at Kaibab Lake Campground on the Williams Ranger District, along with stations for the disposal of fishing line. The stations, which were donated by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, were placed strategically around the lake and will help protect wildlife while aiding local recycling efforts.

Kaibab biologists are looking forward to unlocking the secrets of the forest's precious bird populations. This survey data will help establish a better understanding of these communities and with it – the means to a better forest.

Uplifting Spirits



TIMBER

The purpose of the timber sale program on the Kaibab National Forest is to provide a tool for accomplishing vegetation management prescriptions in a cost-efficient manner to meet various land management objectives. Objectives include fuels reduction, forest health, wildlife habitat improvement and watershed improvement.

South Zone: The South Zone experienced continued success in 2007 in its timber sale program, and that is resulting in much-needed treatments occurring on the ground. Three large timber contracts were offered and awarded that will accomplish treatments on the Spring Valley Fuels Reduction Project, the Elk/Lee Project, the Government Vegetation Treatment Project, and the Frenchy Vegetation Management Project. Total wood volume awarded was 21,507 CCF (hundred cubic feet). This is equivalent to 11 million

board feet and is an increase of 8 percent over 2006. Added to what was already under contract from fiscal year 2006, the South Zone had a total of 42,782 CCF of wood under contract at the end of fiscal year 2007. More importantly, the removal of this wood will thin or otherwise treat 6,063 acres of forest to desired prescriptions (3,103 acres for sales sold in fiscal year 2007).

Timber managers used a new contracting tool – the Integrated Resource Timber Contract, commonly referred to as a Stewardship Contract. By using this contract, the forest was able to trade the value of timber cut to accomplish additional work within the contract area at the same time. On the Horse Pine Stewardship contract, 2,334 acres will be commercially thinned, and, using the value of the timber removed, a minimum of 1,400 acres will be non-commercially treated to enhance wildlife habitat.

Bird Research Aids Forest Management

Understanding forest health is quite an abstract idea, but thanks to the efforts of science, Forest Service personnel at the Kaibab National Forest are able to assess the ecological health of the forest by monitoring select wildlife species – called Management Indicator Species (MIS) – around the forest.

Beginning in 2005, the Kaibab's wildlife biology team started surveying for MIS in accordance with the National Forest Management Act that requires the monitoring of MIS in order to understand how management actions are affecting forest health and wildlife populations.

Species designated as MIS are those that thrive in healthy ecosystems and are very responsive to environmental changes. Such characteristics make these species good representatives of an entire forest community. By tracking changes in MIS populations, biologists and forest managers can judge the health of the ecosystem and project changes in associated wildlife populations and plant communities.

On the Kaibab National Forest, biologists are largely focused on bird tracking and some small mammal monitoring. As it turns out, birds are often good MIS because they are closely tied to habitat type. Changes in the habitat typically lead to noticeable changes in bird populations, informing managers that something is awry.

Inspiring Discovery

Many people have come to know and love the Kaibab National Forest for its scenic mountain views, gorgeous ponderosa pine forests and popular fishing tanks, but few have discovered one of the forest's most beautiful gems – the Sycamore Rim Trail.

Nestled away in the southeastern part of the forest's Williams Ranger District, the 11-mile-trail offers access to the wonderful contrast of hidden waterfalls and canyons against a backdrop of expansive forests and prairies. Pomeroy Tanks, Sycamore Falls, Paradise Forks, Dow Spring and Sycamore Canyon seem to appear out of nowhere as you walk along the trail under towering ponderosa pines.

The South Zone sold 343 CCF of pinyon/juniper fuelwood to accomplish range, wildlife and watershed objectives on 172 acres. Another 4,171 cords of fuelwood were provided for personal use to meet local home heating needs. Permits were also sold for Christmas trees (1,200 permits), fence posts, pine poles, decorative wood, wilding transplants and pine cones.

North Zone: Despite the continuing decline of forest product markets in the area, the North Zone timber program strived to provide wood products to the local community, improve public safety and perform sustainable ecosystem management, including the improvement of wildlife habitat.

The 2006 Warm Fire created the need for timber salvage on many acres. Due to rapid deterioration of the merchantable timber, the district launched two vegetation management environmental planning efforts. The district completed an environmental

assessment document entitled "Hazard Tree Removal along Highways and Forest System Roads and Trails in the 2006 Warm Fire." The resulting project provided for removing roadside hazard trees on more than 50 miles of Forest Service roads accessible to the public, including several miles of burned hazard trees along highways 67 and 89A. In addition, the Stewardship Contract provided for removing burned hazard trees from along approximately 10 miles of the popular Arizona Trail. The contract was designed to provide for the value of the salvaged timber to be traded for essential service work consisting of felling and slash treatment of non-merchantable road and trail side hazard trees on approximately 1,700 acres along the corridors of the same roads and trails where salvage logging was planned. The second large environmental planning effort launched in fiscal year 2007 was the Warm Fire Recovery Environ-

mental Impact Statement. The purpose and need for the Warm Fire Recovery Project is to: Recover the economic value from the burned timber; Reforest burned conifer stands and move toward longer-term desired conditions; Break up fuel continuity in the burned area.

The Fracas Timber Sale was offered in 2007 as an implementation tool for the Fracas Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project. The Fracas project is expected to generate approximately 1,530 CCF of commercial sawtimber volume from about 675 acres. The objectives of the project are to improve wildlife habitat, decrease the risk of stand-replacing wildfire, reduce insect infestation and disease, and enhance the health of aspen stands.



Expa

“We’ve had a lot of issues with motorized incursions into this trail system. This group’s hard work repairing the damage and improving the signing will make for a better user experience and is much appreciated.”

– Deirdre McLaughlin, Recreation Forester



YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

From the hallways of high school to the outdoors of Arizona, they’re taking on the challenges of education one textbook and one handsaw at a time – they are the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC).

For the last three years, the Kaibab National Forest has been working in conjunction with the Coconino Rural Environment Corps (CREC) running the YCC as a paid educational work program for high school students aged 15 to 18. According to Matt Mrazek, youth programs coordinator for CREC, the YCC introduces young adults to conservation as a career while educating them on the “hows” and “whys” of conservation projects around the forest.

Over a seven week period, YCC crews attend expert-taught, professional training programs and conduct various projects around the forest including work in silviculture, range management, recreation

and fire management. Focused on completing important work around the Kaibab National Forest while also educating students about the natural world, the YCC has been a great asset to the Forest Service and aspiring young conservationists.

RANGE

North Zone: Fire rehabilitation and non-native weed treatments were the focus of the 2007 North Zone Range program. Monitoring and assessment of the 2006 Warm Fire Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation Plan began in March and will be ongoing for several years. With assistance from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Grand Canyon Trust and other interested groups, the North Kaibab district was able to determine the areas that were recovering adequately in the Warm Fire area and those that would need additional rehabilitation. The monitoring focused on watershed health and

Kaibab National Forest Trails Program

Fiscal year 2007 was a year of new events, partners and major construction for the Kaibab National Forest trails program. The forest's first-ever National Trails Day event was held in conjunction with the City of Williams, the Williams-Grand Canyon Chamber of Commerce, Williams Clean and Beautiful and the American Legion at Buckskinner Park, where half a mile of trail was improved and fun was had by all.

The Williams Ranger District trail crew completed several hundred yards of heavy construction including culverts, retaining walls and a reroute of the Bill Williams trail after heavy monsoon storms washed out many sections. The Mt. Taylor Hotshots from New Mexico joined the Williams trail crew to remove downed logs on the Pumpkin, Connector and Bull Basin trails in Kendrick Mountain Wilderness, removing more than 100 trees in a day!

The Sierra Club, Wilderness Volunteers and Arizona Trail Association assisted the North Kaibab Ranger District in maintaining and improving trails and even allowed the district to surpass some of its planned targets in the trails program.

ending horizons

Flagstaff Bikers Expand Their Horizons

The Flagstaff Biking Organization (FBO) held its first-ever trail work day on the Kaibab National Forest June 16, during which members worked on the Spring Valley cross country ski trails located north of the Parks community. Event organizer Mark Gullo wanted a chance for the organization to move beyond its Flagstaff roots and benefit the wider community.

About a mile of trail was maintained by the work group, which included bicycle riders of many ages. Despite temperatures reaching almost 90 degrees, the volunteers maintained their energy throughout the day thanks to coffee and lunch provided by FBO sponsors.

understory species frequency. Invasive species detection was a heavy emphasis, and many small emerging populations of cheat grass were detected and treated within the fire area to prevent further spread.

Following the Slide Fire in July, it was critical for forest managers to be proactive in the early treatment of areas already known to be infested with cheat grass and Scotch Thistle. Soon after the fire, 900 acres that burned at moderate-to-high levels of intensity were seeded with a mix of sterile annuals and native perennial grasses. The project was completed in collaboration with the Arizona Game and Fish Department with the goals of watershed protection, habitat improvement and invasive weed competition. Within the Slide Fire area, some forest roads were pre-treated with an herbicide that reduces the potential of cheat grass emergence, and Scotch Thistle plants were

targeted and treated.

All told, the North Kaibab district treated more than 500 acres of non-native, invasive weeds during fiscal year 2007. Species treated included cheat grass, Scotch Thistle, Musk Thistle, Leafy Spurge and Spotted Knapweed.

South Zone: Reauthorization of grazing permits and treatment of invasive weeds were major components of the South Zone's 2007 Range program. An Environmental Assessment document was completed for the Bellemont, Chalender and Government Prairie Grazing Allotments. The three allotments are located adjacent to one another near the community of Parks and cover a total of 35,150 acres on the Williams Ranger District. The Environmental Assessment and other documents related to the allotments can be viewed at www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/projects/plans.

South Zone range managers also met their target

in treating noxious and invasive weeds on the Williams and Tusayan districts. About 300 acres were treated using biological, manual and chemical methods. The Kaibab National Forest worked with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to continue releases of the Mecinus weevil as a biological control agent for Dalmation Toad-flax. The South Zone also initiated a "Weed Warriors" program to manually extricate several invasive species including Bull Thistle.





“ It is so important to us to have people willing to volunteer their time, energy and talents to protecting our cultural resources. Without them, our heritage program would not be as successful as it is.”

— Mike Lyndon, Archaeologist

Cultivating



FUELS MANAGEMENT

The fuels treatment target for 2007 on the Kaibab National Forest was an ambitious 13,700 acres. The fire organization met and exceeded this target in actually treating 14,270 acres. Fuels treatments included broadcast burning, thinning, piling, and pile burning.

Broadcast burning is the use of prescribed fire to remove the buildup of fuels on the forest floor. It is the most cost effective and immediate fire hazard reduction treatment available to fire managers, and as such the most extensively used. In 2007, 10,418 acres were treated with broadcast burns. Over half of these acres – 5,687 – occurred within the wildland urban interface (WUI), the areas where forest and communities meet. All WUI treatments were on the Tusayan and Williams districts where there is a high density of WUI areas.

Thinning dense stands of timber, while considerably more costly than burning, has a longer term effect on reducing fire hazard. Thinning is often

followed by piling the produced slash, and burning the resulting piles. The combination of these treatments does several things to reduce the threat of high intensity wildfires. It substantially reduces forest floor fuel accumulations leading to lower intensity fires with lower flame lengths; this allows firefighters to attack wildfires directly at the flaming front. It reduces mid-story “ladder fuels” that can allow a fire to move from a surface fire up into the crowns of trees where direct attack by fire crews is no longer possible. Lastly, it creates openings between the crowns of trees which limits the possibilities for a running crown fire. In addition to reducing fire hazard, side benefits from such treatments include increased vigor and health of the remaining trees, and increased plant diversity and forage on the forest floor due to increased sunlight, and reduced competition.

In 2007, 775 acres were thinned on the Kaibab; 316 acres of slash were piled; and 2,783 acres of piles were burned using hazardous fuels reduction

Arizona Archaeological Society Visits Kaibab National Forest

For many archaeology lovers, discovering the Kaibab National Forest is like the geology buff first laying eyes on the red rocks of Sedona. It is almost beyond comparison.

The Kaibab National Forest boasts more than 9,000 identified archaeological sites. That places it in the top five forests nationwide in terms of the number of recorded sites. The forest also has the distinction of having 42 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Members of the Northern Arizona Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society spent a Saturday visiting three sites on the Williams Ranger District that are representative of the kinds of sites found forestwide. Mike Lyndon, an archaeologist and the tribal liaison for the forest, led the six-member group.

Earth Day Project Teaches Grand Canyon Students Civic Pride

Kaibab National Forest employees and Grand Canyon National Park middle and high school students celebrated Earth Day by working together April 19 to protect a 3-acre parcel near Tusayan for revegetation and naturalization.

Natural forest products were gathered from the area to construct a buck and pole fence around the site to protect the vegetation from motorized incursions. The students provided the muscle to gather hundreds of poles left from thinning projects in the area for the fence. The students also piled slash from the thinning for later pile burning.

Thanks to the hard work of the Grand Canyon students, the site will have the protection it needs to return to a more natural condition.

Stewardship

funding. All but 5 acres of the thinning took place in the urban interface where values at risk justify the increased cost of these treatments. More than 2,500 additional acres were thinned using funding from other resource areas.

In addition to target acres, fire managers also treated 498 acres with wildland fire use (WFU) by allowing three naturally ignited wildfires to burn on the Williams and Tusayan districts. The Pomeroy WFU Fire burned in October 2006 and grew to 260 acres. The Radio WFU Fire – 175 acres – and the Watson WFU Fire – 63 acres – burned at the onset of summer monsoons.

ENGINEERING

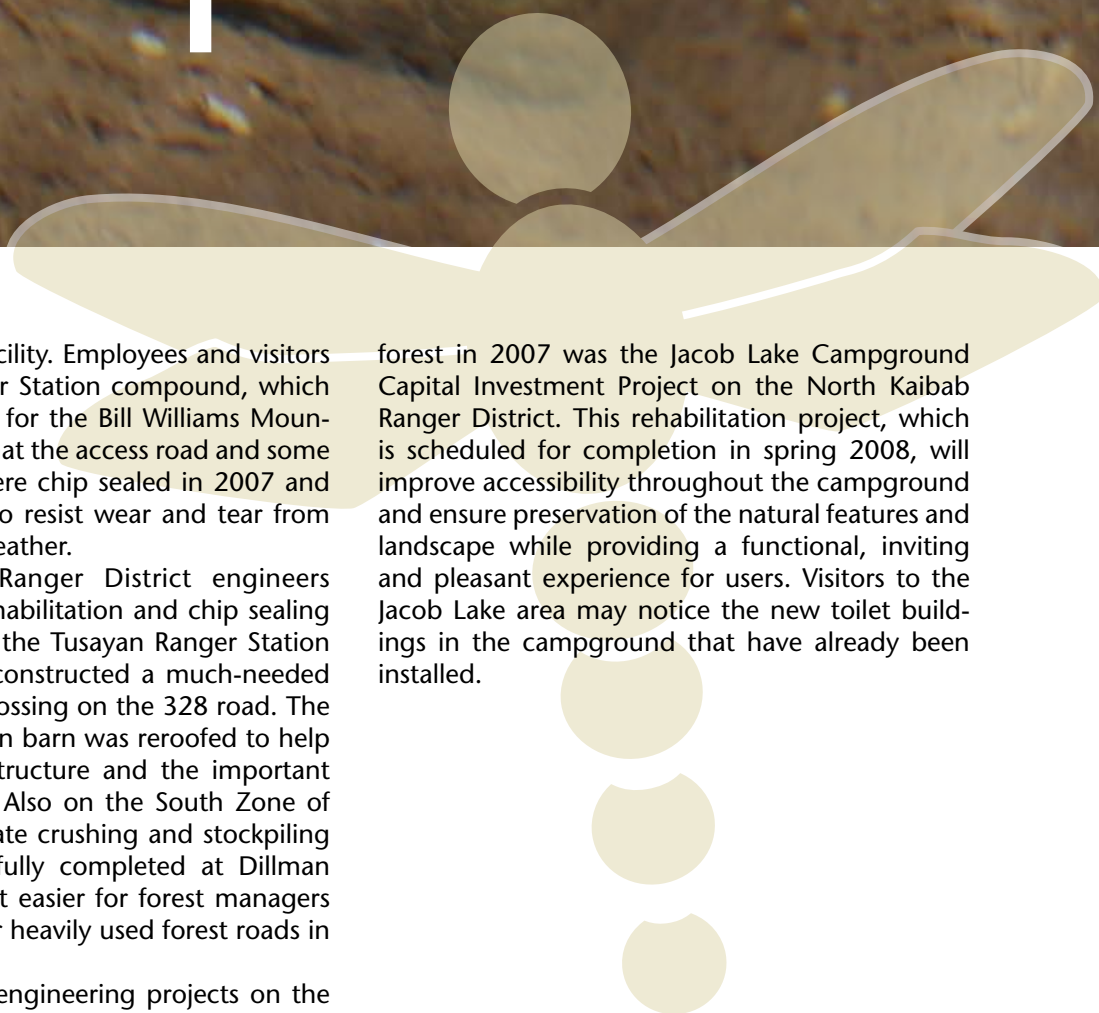
Numerous road and facility improvements across the Kaibab National Forest in 2007 are evidence of a very successful year for the Engineering team. Forest users around Williams will appreciate the rehabilitation of the pavement on the Kaibab Lake Campground entrance road as well as the installa-

tion of a new toilet facility. Employees and visitors at the Williams Ranger Station compound, which includes the trailhead for the Bill Williams Mountain Trail, will notice that the access road and some of the parking lots were chip sealed in 2007 and are now better able to resist wear and tear from vehicle use and the weather.

On the Tusayan Ranger District engineers completed asphalt rehabilitation and chip sealing work on the roads in the Tusayan Ranger Station compound and also constructed a much-needed concrete low water crossing on the 328 road. The Tusayan Ranger Station barn was reroofed to help protect the historic structure and the important equipment it houses. Also on the South Zone of the forest, an aggregate crushing and stockpiling contract was successfully completed at Dillman Pit, which will make it easier for forest managers to maintain and repair heavily used forest roads in the future.

One of the largest engineering projects on the

forest in 2007 was the Jacob Lake Campground Capital Investment Project on the North Kaibab Ranger District. This rehabilitation project, which is scheduled for completion in spring 2008, will improve accessibility throughout the campground and ensure preservation of the natural features and landscape while providing a functional, inviting and pleasant experience for users. Visitors to the Jacob Lake area may notice the new toilet buildings in the campground that have already been installed.



Managing Resources

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST BUDGET & EXPENDITURES | FISCAL YEAR 2007: OCT 1, 2006 - SEPT 30, 2007

FOREST BUDGET: \$15,808,046
NATIONAL FOREST ACRES: 1.6 MILLION

EMPLOYEES
 Permanent/Full-time 105
 Permanent/Seasonal 35
 Temporary 79

LAND USE SPECIAL USE PERMITS
 Communications 32
 Power lines 11
 Oil and gas lines 8

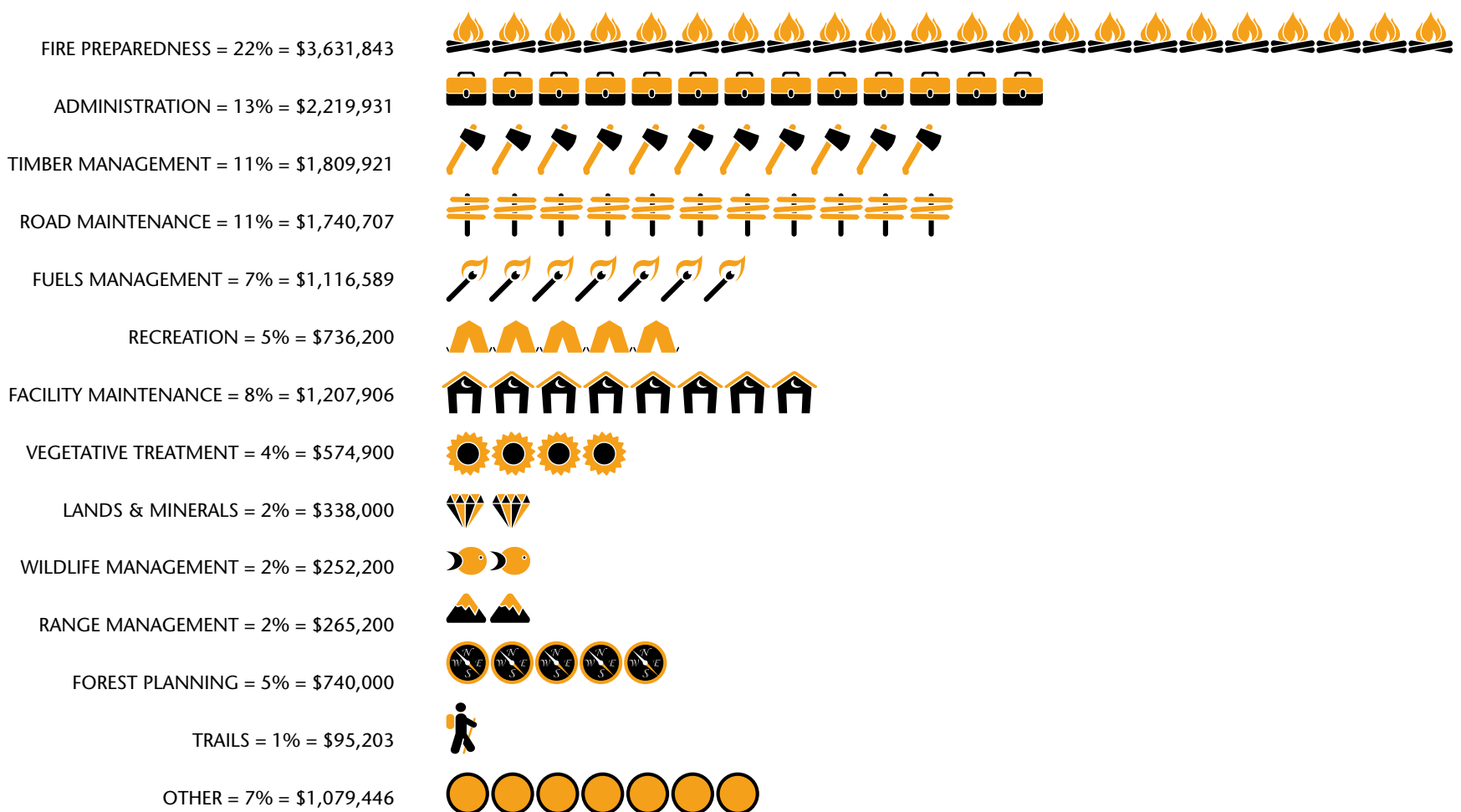
MINERALS	AMOUNT	ROYALTIES
Sandstone contracts*	75,472 tons	\$452,832
Cinder contracts	35,200 tons	\$35,200

* Sandstone quarries on the Kaibab NF account for approximately 45-50 percent of national production. The stone is used for building material in the construction industry.

RECREATION SITES	FEEES COLLECTED
Ten-X Campground	\$37,717
Spring Valley Cabin*	\$23,355

*approx. 195 rented nights - Spring Valley Cabin (Fees collected under authority of the Recreation Enhancement Act. About 95 percent of fees collected are returned to the Kaibab and used to maintain the sites)

each icon = one percent



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