

KANAB CREEK WILDERNESS  
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Prepared in conjunction with the

Kaibab National Forest Plan

Approved, 1988

BY

ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, USDI

AND

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Southwestern Region, Forest Service, USDA

KANAB CREEK WILDERNESS AREA  
WILDERNESS IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Approved FY 93 for FY95

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I. Introduction

- A. Kanab Creek Wilderness was designated on August 28, 1984 by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984. The area encompasses 68,596 acres, 61,891 acres within the North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and 6,705 acres within the Vermillion Resource Area, Arizona Strip District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The area is jointly managed to ensure consistent wilderness management. The North Kaibab Ranger District (NKRK) assumes the role of lead planning agency.
- B. The Wilderness Implementation Schedule (WIS) establishes activities, responsibilities, due dates, and costs for implementing KNFP planning directives. The WIS is updated yearly and projects activities for a five year period.
- C. All "Directions" listed in the WIS are verbatim from the KNFP and are the management directions to be implemented by this schedule. Kanab Creek Wilderness is identified as "management area 11" in the KNFP and each direction in this WIS can be cross referenced by the standard number, i.e., (A01), at the end of the stated direction.

This is the first WIS to be developed for the Kanab Creek Wilderness Area. The WIS is organized by the major headings to be managed for that are listed in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2320. In each section addressing a management area, the KNFP direction is listed followed by an implication statement that relates that direction to management actions. Management actions were developed by the various resource staffs that will have responsibility for implementing this WIS. This WIS constitutes a concerted effort to provide an interdisciplinary and joint agency approach to comprehensive wilderness management of Kanab Creek Wilderness.

## II. Administration

### A. Management Direction

1. Direction: Provide for intensive management of wilderness resources.

Implication: The Kaibab National Forest Plan (KNFP) and BLM Manual 8560 recognize that national direction for wilderness management stipulates that all activities occurring within the wilderness must be planned and implemented with the objective of maintaining or enhancing the elements of the wilderness resource. The agency managers recognize the need for an interdisciplinary approach to managing the resource.

Action Item:

- a. Provide for management of the wilderness resource.
- b. Ensure an interdisciplinary approach through staff officer's position performance objectives.

Responsibility: District Ranger, Area Manager

2. Direction: Give priority to managing activities with a potential to affect the wilderness character of the area.

Implication: The NKRD Recreation Staff and the Vermillion Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planner have primary responsibility for coordination of all planning and implementing of management and administrative actions for the wilderness. Each program staff specialist will conduct an inventory of existing structures and facilities that they or their permittees maintain and provide a status of each inventoried item. Compartments will represent topographical areas of commonality. All trails, campsites, water sources, presence of indicator species, facilities and other unique features will be recorded. The inventory will provide a basis for future management actions. Priority will be given to actions which will avoid, mitigate, or eliminate negative effects to the character of the wilderness. The compartment inventory activity is included in each resource section.

Action Item:

- a. Prepare a wilderness management plan that will address management concerns identified in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2320, BLM Manuals, 8560 and 8561,
- b. Prepare a Compartment Inventory and Analysis.

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Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staff, All USFS and BLM program leaders.

3. Direction: Provide appropriate actions based on wilderness opportunity spectrum classifications and intensity of use that is occurring.

Implication: Management and administrative actions will be based on the wilderness opportunity spectrum (WOS) classifications and their associated management implications. To fulfill this direction, part of the monitoring of wilderness use will include regular patrols of all areas. Inconsistent use or impacts will be documented and appropriate actions planned and implemented. Patrol personnel will be familiar with the principles of wilderness management (FSH 2309.20.7).

Action Item:

- a. Ensure that regular patrols by a wilderness ranger or other personnel will be scheduled for the wilderness, particularly during Spring and Fall use seasons.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs

4. Direction: Provide maps and information concerning the area.

Implication: All personnel having public contact will be trained in wilderness values, low impact horsemanship and camping, and what information to distribute to the public. All visitor information specialists will receive specific training on wilderness values and low impact camping. NKRDR Trail coordinator will continue planning, coordinating, and supervising volunteer trail maintenance crews.

Action Item:

- a. Develop and implement a training program for Visitor Information Specialists to ensure they are appropriately trained and that they know what information to disseminate to the public.
- b. Develop and implement an Education and Interpretation Plan.
- c. Develop a volunteer recruiting and training program.

Responsibility: USFS Recreation Staff, Visitor Information Specialists, USFS Archeologist

B. Other Agencies-Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP) and Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD).

1. Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP). The GCNP is adjacent to the Kanab Creek Wilderness Area. Coordination between the NPS, BLM, and NKRD is essential. Many user groups use the wilderness areas as entrance into the park. Different regulations and varying fire management plans require close coordination.
2. Arizona Fish and Game Department (AGFD). The AGFD has responsibility for the management of all wildlife species within the wilderness.

C. Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue (other Agencies)

Implication: Agreements with the Coconino County Sheriff's office and the other agencies that would participate in either law enforcement or search and rescue operations are needed. These organizations require wilderness training to understand the appropriate responses and equipment limitations.

Action Item:

1. Prepare MOU's or Cooperative Agreements as appropriate.
2. Develop and provide wilderness response training.

Responsibility: USFS Recreation Staff and Law Enforcement Coordinator, BLM Ranger

D. Safety

1. Communications

Implication: A better radio communications network needs to be established in the Kanab Creek Wilderness Area to facilitate the safety of FS employees while working in this area. An intensive survey will need to be completed to determine the optimum location for repeaters to cover this wilderness. This will need to be analysed through the NEPA process at that time.

Action Item:

- a. Survey the area to determine where we have "holes" in our existing communication system.
- b. Survey the area to determine the optimum placement of new repeaters.

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- c. Do the NEPA analysis to determine the feasibility and acceptability of this/these locations.
- d. Plan funding and construct needed sites.

Responsibility:

- a. USFS and BLM Wilderness Rangers, USFS and BLM Communications Specialists
- b. USFS and BLM Wilderness Rangers, USFS and BLM Communications Specialists
- c. USFS District Recreation Staff, USFS and BLM Communications Specialists
- d. USFS Engineering Staff



### III. MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

#### A. Management of Recreation

1. Direction: Manage Kanab Creek Wilderness for visual quality objective of preservation background. (A01)

Implication: Any management activities proposed for the wilderness must be analyzed for their consistency with the visual quality objective of preservation. This objective provides for only ecological changes to be evident in the landscape as viewed from inside and outside the wilderness.

Action Item:

- a. All project analysis and design will address its consistency with the visual quality objective of preservation.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation staffs, Forest Landscape Architect

2. Direction: Maintain trails to maintenance level 1. Heavily used trails may be maintained to maintenance level 2. (A12)

Implication: Maintenance level 1 involves only work necessary to prevent serious damage from erosion and to make the trail passable for hikers and those on horseback. Maintenance level 2 maintains a higher standard trail than level 1. The objective of level 2 maintenance is to make the trail usable and safe but not necessarily convenient for hikers or those on horseback.

Action Items:

- a. Schedule trail and route inspections, logging and maintenance for all system trails which provide access to or are within the wilderness per the Trail Inventory and Maintenance Schedule.
- b. Trail maintenance.
- c. Develop and implement a Trailhead and Sign Plan.
- d. GPS all trails.

Responsibility:

- a. Engineering Staff, BLM Recreation Staff
- b. Engineering Staff, BLM Operations
- c. USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs
- d. Engineering Staff, BLM Recreation Staff

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3. Direction: Monitor visitor numbers, use patterns and activities using traffic counters at trailheads, voluntary registration systems and information gathered during wilderness patrols. (B02)

Implication: This statement refers to monitoring wilderness use for recreation use data and reporting.

Action Item:

- a. Develop a Recreation Information Management (RIM) Plan.
- b. Redesign, construct, and install registration boxes for all trailheads.
- c. Redesign registration log sheet.
- d. Purchase and install trail traffic counters.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs,  
Engineering Staff

4. Direction: Identify areas within the wilderness where opportunities exist for challenge, risk and complete self sufficiency. Revise district recreation opportunity guide to reflect wilderness recreation opportunities. (B02)

Implication: The North Kaibab Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG) includes information specific to the trails within the wilderness.

Action Item:

- a. Ensure ROG will include information on wilderness ethics and low impact camping and horsemanship techniques.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs

5. Direction: Refer to Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum Map for wilderness management objectives. (B01)

Implication: The KNFP classified areas of the wilderness into three Wilderness Opportunity Spectrum (WOS) classifications: transition; semi-primitive; and primitive. Management objectives, desired condition prescriptions and standards need to be defined and documented for the WOS classes. WOS classifications need to be developed for BLM's portion.

Action Item:

- a. Establish management objectives for each WOS classification.
- b. Develop the prescriptions and standards necessary to meet desired outcomes.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staff

6. Direction: Implement "Limits of Acceptable Change" concept by selecting indicators within each wilderness opportunity spectrum classification. Monitor indicators to determine impacts of use. (B02)

Implication: Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process will be used to guide management of the wilderness by establishing baselines and making condition comparisons through monitoring the resource. This process involves using resource and social condition standards based on desired conditions for the WOS classes with selected indicators that measure whether the standards are being met. Implementation of the plan involves monitoring the indicators to guide management and administrative actions.

Action Item:

- a. Develop an LAC Monitoring Plan.
- b. Implement LAC Plan and monitor conditions.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs

7. Direction: Inspect and administer areas within all wilderness opportunity spectrum classifications during regular scheduled patrols throughout the recreation season. (B03)

Implication: Accomplished through Action Item for Direction II, A, 3.

8. Direction: Increase frequency of patrols along wilderness boundaries and in the transition wilderness opportunity spectrum areas during hunting season. Patrol wilderness boundaries and trailheads. (B03)

Implication: Kanab Creek Wilderness boundaries are accessible to vehicles in certain areas and reportedly have been an object of violations in the past.

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Action Item:

- a. When planning wilderness patrols, include patrol of wilderness boundaries and trailheads.
- b. Schedule increased patrols along wilderness boundaries during hunting seasons.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs, BLM Ranger

9. Direction: Post signs and construct fencing where necessary to restrict vehicle access. (B03)

Implication: In order to implement the prescribed directive, an inventory of areas of existing and potential vehicle access will need to be completed and site specific methods for denying vehicular access will be designed. Define wilderness boundaries by legal surveys, then post the wilderness boundary.

Action Item:

- a. Survey and post entire wilderness boundary.
- b. Analyze boundaries for corrections and changes to designated boundaries that are incongruent with wilderness management.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staff, Forest Land Surveyor, BLM Cadastral Survey Staff

10. Direction: Limit party size to a maximum of 25 persons. (B03)

Implication: This direction is implemented through public education and administered by wilderness patrols. Twenty five persons is an excessive number in a desert or canyon environment.

Action Item:

- a. This directive will be analyzed for accuracy in the development of the wilderness management plan.
- b. Establish Outfitter/Guide guidance for number of "heart beats".
- c. Establish as a Supervisor's Special Order and BLM supplementary rule.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs and Law Enforcement Coordinators

11. Direction: Manage campsites at standard service management. Prevent deterioration of campsites in condition classes 1-3. Discourage use of campsites that fall below condition class 3. Dismantle improvised camp structures encountered during patrols. (B03)

Implication: This direction refers to the Fressel system for assessing resource impacts at campsites. This specific system for assessing campsites and determining condition classes is no longer in use on the Kaibab NF. However, the direction implies that camping within the wilderness should not be allowed to cause resource damage (loss of vegetative ground cover, damage to trees, etc.). Acceptable impacts from camping will be determined through the LAC process. Current management of the wilderness includes prevention of campsite impacts and control of campsite densities within the semi-primitive WOS classified areas and removal of campsite evidence in the primitive WOS areas.

Action Item:

- a. Develop a Campsite Monitoring Plan that will augment the LAC process.
- b. Conduct campsite monitoring in conjunction with wilderness patrols.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs

12. Monitor and assess potential impact of scenic overflights on the wilderness resource and wilderness users' experiences.

Implication: The Grand Canyon NP has the highest number of scenic overflights of all national parks. The Overflight Act of 1987 set up a management scheme and required continued study to determine impacts to park resources. The Forest Service was required to complete a study assessing impacts of overflights to wilderness areas. Research completed to date identified no significant impact to Forest Service wilderness areas. However, due to Kanab Creek wilderness adjacency to GCNP, there may be impacts on resources and visitor experiences.

Action Item:

- a. Develop an overflights monitoring plan.
- b. Conduct monitoring of overflights for potential impacts.

Responsibility: USFS Recreation Staff and Fire Management Officer

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B. Management of Range

1. Direction: Manage grazing allotments at existing (R-3, moderate) level. Less than satisfactory range conditions are corrected through implementation of range management program outlined in the allotment management plan. Revise existing allotment management. (D01)

Implication: The direction is self-explanatory. Allotment Management will follow guidance established in FSM 2323.2.

Action Item:

- a. Revise Annual Allotment Plans (AMP) as needed.
- b. Prepare permittee instructions in the annual operating plan.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Range Staffs

2. Direction: Production-utilization studies are done in conjunction with monitoring and re-analysis. (D02)

Implication: The direction is self-explanatory.

Action Item:

- a. Conduct production-utilization studies as part of monitoring and analyzing the allotment management plans.
- b. Conduct range analysis studies.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Range Staffs

3. Direction: Install and, or replace minimal level structural improvements to protect wilderness resources and values, and, or maintain grazing capacity. (D05)

Implication: The direction is self-explanatory.

Action Item:

- a. Identify, locate on map, specify who's responsible, and provide the status and condition of each existing range improvement.
- b. Install or replace range improvements to the minimum level necessary to protect wilderness resources and maintain grazing capacity.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Range Staffs

4. Direction: Permittees maintain improvements as specified in the grazing permit. (D06)

Implication: Grazing permits will specifically address maintenance of improvements in the wilderness and will include that maintenance will be accomplished by primitive means.

Action Item:

- a. Document in the grazing permit specifications for range improvement maintenance within the wilderness including the restriction on use of mechanized equipment.
- b. Designate facilities requiring removal.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Range Staffs

5. Direction: Administer all grazing permits annually. Make inspections annually. Based on range studies and revised allotment management plans, adjust livestock numbers and grazing seasons to reflect actual capacity of the range. Maintain permitted grazing use in line with grazing capacity. (D07)

Implication: This direction is basic to administration of grazing permits. Manage grazing capacity thru permits in wilderness area according to FSM 2323.2 and FSH 2309.22.

Action Item:

- a. Administer grazing permits and inspect allotments annually for compliance.
- b. Assure through allotment management plans and grazing permits that grazing use is in line with grazing capacity.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Range Staffs

C. Management Wildlife, Fish, and Habitat

1. Direction: Survey, inventory, monitor and evaluate habitat diversity; species composition; distribution and density of management indicator species, threatened and endangered species, and sensitive species to determine the need for consultation with USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service. (C01)

Implication: The direction is self-explanatory.

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Action Item:

- a. Conduct comprehensive wildlife surveys within the wilderness for Mexican Spotted owl, Peregrine Falcon, other avian threaten, endangered, & sensitive indicator species (TE&S), Red bat and Spotted bat, Kanab Snail, amphibians and reptiles, special interest species, i.e., Bighorn Sheep, and other identified threatened, endangered or sensitive species.
- b. Develop a Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) monitoring plan for conditions and trends.
- c. Conduct research and field investigations for establishing baselines of habitat and population inventories.
- d. Develop plans for surveys and inventories.
- e. Establish desired outcomes to be used for comparison of inventories and monitoring systems.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Wildlife Staffs, Range and Watershed Staffs.

2. Direction: Evaluate habitat for those species in Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona. (C01)

Implication: Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona is a listing of 116 fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals which have been classified as extinct, endangered, threatened, or candidate by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, 1988.

Action Item:

- a. Review Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona to identify species with potential habitat within the wilderness and conduct research for existence of extirpated species.
- b. Survey for and evaluate potential habitat for those species and determine the feasibility of reintroduction.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Wildlife Staffs

3. Direction: Survey and evaluate assessment areas during project design and plan to achieve the following habitat standards: (C01)

- a. Peregrine falcon habitat.  
Prohibit activities which disturb nesting birds between March 15 and August 15. Extend this period if the birds are strongly attached to the nest site after August 15.



Implication: Self explanatory.

Action Item:

- (1) Identify presence of Peregrine falcons and the location of their aeries.
- (2) Survey and evaluate for potential impacts project designs and special use activities.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Wildlife Staffs,  
Recreation Staffs

b. Direction: Riparian Vegetation.

- Inventory all riparian areas; collect data regarding location, size, classification and condition of the riparian.
- Maintain not less than three age classes of woody riparian species, with ten percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, suckers seedlings, and saplings.
- Maintain not less than 90 percent of the potential shrub cover in riparian areas.
- Maintain not less than 90 percent of total linear streambank in stable condition.
- Woody riparian communities in addition to riparian which are dominated by shrub and herbaceous species are to rate in satisfactory or better condition by the end of decade one.
- Select riparian areas for treatment based on relative scorecard condition rating with the lowest rating assigned to first treatment.

Implication: Riparian areas are a significant part of the wilderness resource. A riparian management plan needs to be develop that will link this plan to the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process.

Action Item:

- (1) Develop a Riparian Management Plan to include, at a minimum, KNFP directives one through six.
- (2) Develop a set of protocols for inventorying riparian areas.
- (3) Complete riparian inventory and document location, size, classification and condition of identified riparian areas within the wilderness.
- (4) Develop an LAC monitoring procedure that incorporates video recordings, as part of the plan.
- (5) Establish standards and protocols for maintenance of satisfactory or better conditions.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Wildlife Staffs, Range and Watershed Staffs, Forest Watershed Specialist

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4. Direction: Where sensitive wildlife or plant habitats are present, make decisions on trails and trailheads, utilizing an interdisciplinary resource access travel management process. Encourage public involvement and consider public concerns. (C01)

Implication: The direction is currently followed regardless of presence of sensitive wildlife or plant habitats. All new trail construction and reroutes now require threaten and endangered species evaluation.

Action Item:

- a. Develop a Travel Management planning process.

Responsibility: Engineering Staff

E. Management of Water Resources

No direction was provided in the Kaibab National Forest Plan.

Action Item:

1. Establish instream flow baseline.
2. Develop the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) protocols and criteria necessary to establish baselines and monitoring procedures.
3. Continue planning and evaluating Kanab Creek's consideration and possible designation as a Wild and Scenic River.

Responsibility:

1. Range and Watershed Staffs; Forest Watershed Specialist
2. Range and Watershed Staffs; Forest Watershed Specialist
3. USFS and BLM Recreation Staffs

F. Management of Forest Cover

No direction was provided in the Kaibab National Forest Plan.

Action Item:

1. Conduct a vegetation inventory.
2. Develop a vegetation management plan.
3. Develop the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) protocols and criteria necessary to establish baselines and monitoring procedures.

Responsibility: Silviculture Staff

G. Management of Air Resources

No direction was provided in the Kaibab National Forest Plan.

Action Item:

1. Develop an Air Resource LAC Monitoring Plan.

Responsibility: Fire Management Staff

H. Management of Mineral Resources

1. Direction: Site Specific Technical Investigations (G02).

Action Item:

- a. Develop policies and procedures for Technical Investigations.

Responsibility: BLM Mineral staff, USFS Recreation Staff

2. Direction: Processing of Exploration Proposals. Conduct mineral examinations in conjunction with exploration proposals to confirm rights established prior to formal wilderness designation. (G03)

Impose the following operating constraints on locatable mineral prospecting and exploration activities to maintain wildlife habitat components and wilderness characteristics:

- a. Prohibit surface use and occupancy within one mile of Threatened and Endangered raptor nest sites from March 1 to August 15.
- b. Prohibit the construction of access roads to exploration sites.
- c. Minimize the area of disturbance of exploration sites.
- d. Revegetate exploration sites with plant species common to the area.

Action Item:

- a. Identify existing mineral claims that have the potential for prospecting and exploration, both within and adjacent to the wilderness boundary.
- b. Monitor those claims for meeting current requirements for maintaining validity of claims.

Responsibility: BLM Minerals Staff, USFS Recreation Staff

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3. Direction: Processing of Site Specific Development Proposals. Prohibit the construction of mine surface facilities within the wilderness area.

Implication: Self explanatory.

Action Item:

- a. Establish a set of policies and procedures for processing site specific development proposals.
- b. Develop criteria for alternative extraction methods.

Responsibility: USFS Recreation, BLM Minerals Staff

I. Management of Heritage Resources

1. Direction: Consult with tribes to obtain tribal advice and input in the development and implementation of projects proposed in areas of known socio-cultural or religious significance. (A01)

Implication: Kanab Creek Wilderness Area may contain areas of socio-cultural or religious significance to various tribes in Arizona. These tribes will need to be identified and included in the "scoping" and analysis for any major actions being considered in the wilderness.

Action Item:

- a. Maintain a current listing of identified tribes.
- b. Contact appropriate tribes for identification of any specific sites requiring attention.
- c. Involve appropriate tribes in NEPA process for any wilderness projects.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Archeologists

2. Direction: Conduct surveys and evaluate impacts of specific undertakings in project-level analyses in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and the Settlement. (A02)

Implication: Although this direction is self-explanatory, the Kanab Creek Wilderness is rich in archeology sites. As cultural sites are recognized as part of the wilderness resource and growing popularity of these sites present a threat to this resource, a proactive cultural resource protection program is needed.

Action Item:

- a. Cultural resource surveys and analysis will be conducted for all ground-disturbing activities undertaken within the wilderness.
- b. Conduct surveys of sites adjacent to trails or subject to visitation.
- c. Evaluate sites for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.
- d. Develop interpretative signing, for trailheads, and brochures with the objective of sensitizing visitors to the fragility of these sites to protect them through understanding, but without, identifying locations or listing as attractions.
- e. Establish Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) baselines for monitoring of indicator sites and sensitive areas.
- f. Implement monitoring program using photographic and video recordings for documentation.
- g. Conduct education programs for local schools and visiting groups.
- h. Develop a Cultural Resource Protection Plan that provides short term and long term strategies for the protection of cultural sites.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Archeologists

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IV. MANAGEMENT OF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

A. Management of Insects and Diseases

No direction was provided in the Kaibab National Forest Plan.

Action Item:

1. Inventory for insect and disease activity.
2. Develop a pest management plan.
3. Develop an LAC monitoring program.

Responsibility: USFS Silviculturist

B. Management of Fire

1. Direction: Allow wildfire to play a more natural role. (P01,P08,P09)

Implication: The KNFP includes standards and guidelines for fire management planning and analysis, initial attack fire suppression, and escaped fire suppression. The objective is to permit lightning fires to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role in the wilderness while protecting human life, improvements, and private lands.

Action Item:

- a. Develop a Fire Management Plan that establishes objectives and policies for wilderness fire management.
- b. Determine the need for management ignited fires with consultation from other resource staffs.
- c. Coordinate with inter-agencies and intra-agency to ensure a fire plans compatibility with the National Parks Service, BLM and state agencies.
- d. Research and determine fire's historical role in the wilderness.
- e. Develop a Smoke Management Plan.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Fire Management Officers

2. Direction: Use prescribed fire to reduce unnatural accumulations of fuel. (P12)

Implication: A prescribed fire plan will be developed. Once the plan is developed, opportunities for planned ignition prescribed fires can be identified and the appropriate NEPA process and documentation completed.

Action Item:

- a. Prepare a prescribed fire plan for the wilderness.

Responsibility: USFS and BLM Fire Management Officer

V. PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS

1. Direction: Land Acquisition. Attempt to acquire the Snake Gulch private land tract by purchase or exchange.

Implication: The private inholding exists at the confluence of Kanab Creek and Snake Gluch. A number of National Register archeology sites are located in these drainages. The preexisting egress road has deteriorated and not been in use for many years. The exercise of the landowners right to egress would have negative and potentially destructive affects on the archeology and wilderness values of this area.

Action Item:

1. Identify alternate routes if the landowner exercises his right to egress.

Responsibility: Recreation Staff







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