



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MONTEZUMA CASTLE & TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENTS
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Memorandum

To: Director, Intermountain Region

From: Superintendent, Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

Subject: Annual Report FY2007 for Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

Following is the annual narrative report of FY2007 for the monuments:

Management

Operations and Partnering

The GPRA response was completed on time. We exceeded nine goals, met nine goals, and did not meet two goals.

We continue developing relations with the eight affiliated tribes having more interaction with tribes each year. Most interaction was meeting individually with the Hopi, Yavapai-Apache, and Yavapai-Prescott. We met less often with the Four Southern Tribes, i.e., Gila River Pima-Maricopa, Salt River Pima-Maricopa, Ak Chin, and Tohono O'odham. With the Zuni Tribe, our contact was primarily by letter or phone as that tribe has asked the Hopi Tribe to represent its interests. Following discussions with the Hopi in 2004, we collectively drafted an MOU to facilitate compliance, cultural demonstrations, and other activities. The Yavapai-Apache signed the MOU, while the Hopi continue to review and edit the document, which has been to the tribal council once. The Yavapai-Prescott chose not to have a MOU. We continue to communicate with the other tribes about their interest in the MOU and other topics. Most communications have been around projects such as improving exhibits for Tuzigoot museum, constructing an operations building at Montezuma Well, and ruins preservation activities.

The GMP was on hold for more than a year as land acquisition progressed for Montezuma Castle (157 acres) and Tuzigoot (324 acres). In June 2007, a new DSC team picked up the GMP in earnest to update and complete the plan. Park staff completed a review and the DSC team edited the GMP for IMR and WASO review in 2008.

Relations with Western National Parks Association (WNPA) are excellent. Sales in the monuments continued to increase and in 2007, Montezuma Castle was among the top three parks for revenue.

Some work was done on accessibility to improve conditions and meet standards. In 2007, the projects submitted last year were rated in IMR for funding in 2009. More projects were written to address safety and accessibility for the January 2008 SCC call.

All report and training requirements for law enforcement, fees, and interpretation were met. We were major partners in the annual Verde River Days, Verde Birding and Nature Festival, Sliderock Apple Fest, March Archeological Awareness Month, and Flagstaff Festival of Science. Activities were staff presentations, exhibits, and donations through WNPA funds. Additional activities included National Parks Week, Junior Ranger Day, Public Lands Day, and Montezuma Castle 10K run. Interpretation and education activities continued to grow maintaining a high number of programs and roves. Special programs were given, such as night sky, riparian walks, and bird watching walks. In October, Montezuma Well was opened for a full moon evening event. Over 200 visitors attended, most of them locals, and they were awed by the Well bathed in moonlight and Native American flute music. Yearlong events gave us outstanding opportunity to connect with affiliated tribes through cultural demonstrations. Visitors were pleased with the events, which drew many local residents to the monuments.

We are current with reports and requirements for FMSS, FCA, API, and asset management. FMSS was integrated into the PMIS process and we are preparing for the PAMP in spring 2008. Housing repair and rehabilitation work continued by addressing the top project, which was renovating a bathroom damaged from water leakage and mold. The administration officer, facility manager, and others did the annual housing inspection. Prior to 2004, no inspection had been done for more than six years. Now inspections are done annually. The housing management plan is reviewed and updated annually.

The resource management division continued to provide PEPC compliance, proposal writing, research and management, I&M, and projects. With this two-year old division, we have in-house capability to conduct resource activities. The chief of resources management was also VT staffs (historical architect) who helps 45 other VT parks. We continued the GIS partnership with Flagstaff area parks and Tonto. The Tuzigoot administrative history received additional funding to fulfill the scope of work. A professor from the Arizona State University Public History Program is the principle investigator. SODN inventory and monitoring network completed the inventory phase and initiated some monitoring, especially of birds and water resources.

The superintendent participated in a regional branding strategy led by Arizona Department of Tourism and hosted by the Chambers of Commerce of Camp Verde, Jerome, Cottonwood, Clarkdale, and Sedona. The superintendent continued as a liaison to the Camp Verde Chamber of Commerce. In July, Montezuma Castle was selected as #6 in the top "7 Wonders of Arizona"--- all of which were human-made. The monument was selected in a statewide public poll posted in the *Arizona Republic* newspaper and voted upon by readers.

Partnerships

We have been extending relationships with the Verde Valley communities by getting involved with local events and conducting more outreach, advertising events, and adding creative interpretative programs, such as night skies and moonlit walks. Our focus has been in Verde Valley, yet we seek opportunities to have partnerships elsewhere in Arizona and beyond. In 2007 the partnerships included, but were not limited to, Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce and Dead Horse Ranch State Park for Verde River Days and Verde Birding and Nature Festival, Saguaro National Park for FMO and wildland fire services, Camp Verde Chamber of Commerce for tourism enhancement, Camp Verde Parks and Recreation Department for 10K Montezuma Castle run, Walmart, Unilever, and National Park Foundation volunteer day, Friends of the Well for issues of mutual concern, Yavapai County Public Health Service for mosquito risk abatement, and Phelps Dodge Mining Inc., for mine tailing reclamation, interpretation, Peck's Lake outflow, access, and more. The superintendent attended a field trip hosted by Phelps Dodge for

reclamation of the old United Verde mine by Jerome and for a celebration event for completion of the Clarkdale Tailing Reclamation Project near Tuzigoot. At the request of BLM, the superintendent nominated Phelps Dodge (by then Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc.) for a national award. The company won the 2007 Hardrock Mineral Environmental Award, and park staff attended in the award ceremony in Washington DC.

Formal partnerships include WNPA cooperating association for sales, Lions Club for recycling, Volunteers of Outdoor Arizona for projects, Arizona State Museum MOU for exhibit design, Flagstaff Area parks, Tonto, and Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot for GIS development, and Verde River Basin Partnership for watershed protection. Other partners include the Coconino and Prescott National Forests and Arizona Game and Fish for joint planning, archeology, and common interests, especially with the local districts. The acquisition of Tavasci marsh will lead to even more partnering. We have an MOU with the Yavapai Apache Nation MOU for cultural activities and compliance. The Hopi Tribe, which initiated tribal MOU with us in 2004, has discussed the draft document several times, and may approve it next year.

Personnel, Staffing, and Position Management

Numerous personnel actions were completed by administration to hire temporary and seasonal ranger, maintenance, and resources staff. This year three of our seasonal ranger positions were converted to subject to furlough term positions, which will be more efficient and fair to employees, and less work than advertising and selecting seasonal rangers twice annually to fill year round needs. Background investigations were done within deadlines. Our diversity hires have increased through connections made by the administration officer with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe student employment program and through using the STEP hiring authority with colleges, i.e., Northern Arizona University and Yavapai College. A variety of seasonal staff was hired for maintenance, interpretation, archeology, and biology.

The facility manager position remained vacant in 2007.

All performance plans were in place by the deadline. Evaluations were completed on schedule. All supervisors met the required supervision training. All employees attended team building training. The superintendent and division chiefs had coaching throughout 2007. This was a year of transition for personnel and human resources assistance where we transitioned primarily from the Southern Arizona Office and IMR staff to the GRCA SHRO.

Safety

The safety program continued to grow with an organized structure of a collateral duty safety officer and committee, composed of the leadership team and employee representatives.

Recreation Fee --FLREA

The comprehensive plan was completed as a planning tool and later drawn on as a deferred maintenance target. The fee demo deferred maintenance goals were accomplished at 134% for Montezuma Castle and 120% for Tuzigoot. There were 17 projects ongoing with some completed in 2007. Most were multi-year projects, which covered work for deferred maintenance, interpretation, and archeological and natural resource preservation.

With completion of the third version of the comprehensive plan, we continued to have more projects than anticipated funds for the five-year plan. Staff prepared and prioritized quality PMIS statements for maintenance, safety, interpretation, and resource management. For contrast in 2003 there was no current list of projects, fewer projects than funds, no interpretation or resource projects, inadequate narrative and cost details in statements, no prioritized list, and no strategy to implement the recreation fee program.

In February 2006 admission fees to the monuments increased to \$5 per person, age 16 and older, with a combined admission to both monuments for \$8/person.

Lands and Water

On December 19, 2003, President Bush approved H.R. 622 to provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests for private lands (Public Law 180-190). By December 2007, the exchange process was nearly finished to transfer the 157 acres to Montezuma Castle, expanding the north boundary. This exchange adds archeological sites and valued riparian habitat. The skilled IMR Santa Fe lands staff has been invaluable in the exchange process.

The water rights process continued by WASO Water Resources Branch hydrologists with support from park staff. Gauges were installed and field measurements continued to be taken to assess and monitor water usage. The WRB has funded several studies on water budget, hydrogeology, groundwater, wells, etc, many of which are finished documents. The WRB also provided staff to advise on Tavasci marsh restoration, which included a site visit.

Administration

Fiscal

The park operating base enacted budget was \$1,199,002.00. These funds were supplemented by a variety of other funding sources including fee demonstration, volunteer in parks, donations, water resources, and Western National Parks Association. The fiscal year budget was closed within the required amount.

Personnel

The FY2007 park staff consisted of nine permanent full-time, two perm subject to furlough employees, two SCEP employee who will be converted to permanent subject to furlough positions as soon as they complete the school requirement, 13 seasonal employees, three STEP employees, one SCA, and six term employees. One permanent subject to furlough employee retired on a disability. Both of the student programs have utilized one local university and three local community colleges.

Housing

Housing inspections were performed and work, including a major bathroom remodel, was accomplished in priority order to assure that all housing was listed in good condition. The housing plan was updated and signed by the regional director.

Tribal Relationships

Tribal relations continue to be advanced with the Yavapai Apache Unity Group (high school and college youth group) and the Yavapai Community College.

Training

We have increased Telnet training being provided to park employees on subjects such as safety, interpretation, maintenance, fee, and law enforcement skills.

Visitor Services and Resource Protection

Montezuma Castle National Monument Centennial Celebration

On December 8, 2006, the 100th Anniversary of the creation of Montezuma Castle National Monument was celebrated, with daylong activities at the Castle visitor center and interpretive circle. Refreshments were served to the visiting public, who were given free entrance to the Monument. A number of speakers spoke throughout the day, including AZ State Historian Marshall Trimble, Hopi anthropologists Ferrell Secakuku and Anita Poleahla, author Josh Protis, former Montezuma Castle resident and NPS Southwest

Regional Director John Cook and his brother Tee Cook (also a resident), archeologists David Wilcox (MNA), Peter Pilles (USFS), Dennis Gilpin, and John Schroeder (NPS), and historian Sherman Loy. The Nyahv'gah biya, Yavapai "People of the Sun" Gourd Singers and Dancers also showed their abilities and skills through traditional dance and song. A ten-poster exhibit, created by a park guide depicting the 100 years of history of Montezuma Castle National Monument, went on display along the entry walk to the Visitor Center.

Leading up to the actual anniversary day, Centennial Celebration activities included: a lecture series in honor of both the Antiquities Act of 1906 and Montezuma Castle's Centennials, special exhibits, the creation of an official Centennial logo by local artist Dorothy Drum, the development and distribution of a special edition newspaper commemorating the Antiquities Act and our Centennial, a special commemorative cancellation stamp created for use with the National Parks Passports, a junior researcher program for young audiences, and on-site "Saturdays in the Park – A Celebration of Living Culture in Honor of Montezuma Castle's Centennial" involving American Indian demonstrations, storytelling, and dances. The US Postal Service also created a special postage cancellation for the Camp Verde Post Office, in honor of the Centennial.

Staffing

Staffing in the Division continued its normal fluctuations. The permanent staff increased by one in January when a SCEP employee from Alaska, was hired to fill the GS-9 lead interpreter position. In addition, two additional term GS-4 park guides were hired, an SCA finished her year appointment, a Teacher-Ranger-Teacher was on staff for eight weeks during the summer, a local resident/graduate student intern was also with us for the summer, and the visitor use assistant position was filled on a full time basis by a STEP, and later converted to a SCEP, position. The rest of the staff was static, with no changes in the permanent positions. Eleven seasonal park guides cycled through during the year.

Interpretation

Staff at Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well, and Tuzigoot contacted 839,880 visitors during all personal services activities offered (per GPRA, includes contacts at the front desk, both formal and informal interpretive programs, and off-site activities). Interpretive programs consisted of walks, talks, outreach, demonstrations, exhibits, and the Junior Ranger program. The results of the 2007 Visitor Survey Cards indicated that 97% of monument visitors were satisfied overall with appropriate facilities, services, and recreational opportunities. Additionally, the survey indicated that 84% of monument visitors understood the significance of the sites.

The visitor guide newspaper, was refreshed and updated with new articles, pictures, and maps, and the name was changed to "Echoes." A special Centennial edition newspaper, highlighting the 100th anniversary of the creation of Montezuma Castle National Monument, was published and distributed. The four site bulletins created in FY2004 by the interpretive staff continued to be well received by visitors and were reprinted after one was updated. Our expanded park website was updated, offering more photographs, information, multi-media, and links to commonly requested forms and maps.

The division continued to emphasize its interpretive programs. The lead interpreter's knowledge and skills in interpretive training allowed us to move forward towards a more professional program. A three-day interpretive training program was offered to all park guides, rangers, VIPs, and neighboring federal and state parks and US Forest Service staff, emphasizing thematically based interpretation. Formal interpretive programs included the cultural and natural history of the monuments, the history of the Verde Valley, and hands-on activities demonstrating Native American skills.

On National Junior Ranger Day, held the last Saturday of National Park Week in April, the public was given free entrance to the monuments and invited to come as a family. Several stations, with activities

designed particularly for children, were staffed by rangers and VIPs. These activities included corn grinding with a mano and matate, yucca fiber weaving, pottery making, and a sandbox “archeological dig.”

In the chart below, past interpretative services are shown from FY2004 through FY2006. In FY2007, the statistical accounting changed, due to changes in the national Servicewide Interpretive Reporting System (SIRS) program. MOCA/MOWE stats are now combined. Roves/informal interpretation are documented by “total visitors contacted,” rather than the number of roves. Schools are now “Education” and include both the number of programs and the total number of people contacted. Outreach has been eliminated and absorbed into other categories, depending on the activity. Special Events include unusual activities or programs such as Full Moon Walk at the Well, The Castle After Dark, Wolfs Robe and his flute, and other after-hours and/or special programs. Demonstrations and Performing Arts include activities such as Archeology Month programs, special speakers at the Interpretive Circle, etc.

	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Talks (Formal)	MOCA 498 MOWE 222 TUZI 324	MOCA 431 MOWE 94 TUZI 222	MOCA 507 MOWE 85 TUZI 117	MOCA/MOWE 460/13,503 TUZI 64/950
Roves (Informal)	MOCA 1967 MOWE 1026 TUZI 731	MOCA 1694 MOWE 631 TUZI 580	MOCA 1968 MOWE 726 TUZI 468	MOCA/MOWE 29,016 TUZI 1346
Schools (Education)	MOCA 37 MOWE 21 TUZI 31	MOCA 12 MOWE 22 TUZI 29	MOCA 51 MOWE n/a TUZI 16	MOCA/MOWE 27/1,447 TUZI 1/32
Outreach	MOCA 17 MOWE n/a TUZI 13	MOCA 15 MOWE n/a TUZI 10	MOCA 6 MOWE n/a TUZI 4	(no longer used)
Demonstrations and Performing Arts	n/a	n/a	n/a	MOCA/MOWE 11/129 TUZI 0/0
Special Events	n/a	n/a	n/a	MOCA/MOWE 11/1079 TUZI 1/36

Monument staff participated in five special community-wide events: Verde Valley Birding and Nature Festival, Verde River Days, March Archeological Awareness Month, the Applefest held at Sliderock State Park, and the Flagstaff Festival of Science. Staff also participated in a local school career day program, providing information about the benefits of a career with the National Park Service.

The monuments continued the preparation of their Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP), started in 2006 by the exhibit specialist for the Tuzigoot museum exhibit renovation. The lead interpretive ranger took over the project to compile existing information and complete the CIP. The body of the CIP, the Annual Implementation Plan, and the Interpretive Database all began to take shape. The CIP process continued into FY2008.

The Tuzigoot museum renovation project, initiated in FY2004, continued to progress and move into the actual design of exhibits. The project, funded through fee demo, focuses on refreshing and updating the museum exhibits. A term exhibit specialist has guided the project. Personnel from the Arizona State Museum (ASM), which the NPS has contracted with for the fabrication and installation of the exhibits, made numerous trips to consult with monument staff. The desire to reuse the historical exhibit cases was

a major challenge. However, it appeared that the creative design and ingenuity of ASM personnel would allow for the reuse of the cabinets and result in the improved display and preservation of the artifacts. The large ollas, historically displayed beneath the exhibits, were moved to WACC for repair and preparation for return to Tuzigoot, where they will continue to be displayed in the open as part of the new exhibits.

Planning for updating the wayside exhibits on the Tuzigoot Ruins Trail and the Montezuma Castle Trail continued. Another project that is now in the planning stages is the replacement of exhibits in the Montezuma Castle visitor center museum. Although the Visitor Center exhibits are new, having been remodeled in 2003, they are showing signs of premature wear due to the incompatibility of materials used in the displays. In addition, several of the exhibits have been found to be culturally and/or factually incorrect. These projects will continue to be worked on in FY2008, although at a slower pace due to the increased activities and priorities of the Tuzigoot Museum.

During the summer of 2007, two special employees were added to the staff. For the first time, MOCA participated in the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher (TRT) program, begun by the Intermountain Region in 2005. This program brings teachers out of the classroom and into the parks as a uniformed employee for eight weeks during the summer. They participate in the day-to-day operations of the park and add their expertise and knowledge to the operation. It is intended for them to take these new experiences and knowledge back to their classrooms and schools to spread to their students and fellow teachers. Our TRT was a junior high school teacher from Texas, and a great addition to our staff. A special project that she completed was to take the Arizona State Standards (the curriculum requirements for kindergarten through 12th grade) and cross-reference them to the activities found in our Educator’s guide.

Our second special employee was a local Rimrock resident, who was finishing her Masters degree in Anthropology through Northern Arizona University. She “grew-up” at Montezuma Well, and felt compelled to give something back to the park. She did an intern project at the Well, designing a curriculum for grade school children to interact with the available resources, and supplemented our staffing of the Well. After the summer, she continued to volunteer and work intermittently with us.

Several other special events and activities occurred within the monuments during the fiscal year. Special activities occurred during March Archeological Awareness Month at the Montezuma Well unit, including a guided walk/talk of the Well with the NPS archeologist, a showing of the film footage of the dive to the “bottom” of Montezuma well, and a special opening of the area after hours for a Full Moon Walk, complete with live Native American flute music. A USGS scientist spoke on groundwater research at the well, and a herpetologist spoke on her rattlesnake studies.

Public Use and Fee Collection

In 2004 a re-survey of visitation patterns at both monuments was completed. The persons-per-vehicle (PPV) survey validated the 2.7 PPV at Tuzigoot and reflected a change in PPV from 3.57 to 2.8 for Montezuma Castle. The new PPV of 2.8 for Montezuma Castle became effective January 2005. Visitation totals reflected a decrease in overall visitation. Montezuma Well visitation numbers are included in the Montezuma Castle NM figures.

Visitation figures for each management unit since FY2003 are:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Montezuma Castle NM	634,965	656,409	622,912	590,720	608,635
Tuzigoot NM	116,361	115,321	108,830	114,020	108,910

Entrance fees are collected from all visitors to the Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot on a per person entry system. In February 2006 admission fees to the monuments increased to \$5 per person, age 16/older,

with a combined admission to both monuments for \$8/person. Montezuma Well continued to remain free.

A comparison of fees collected since FY2003 showed the following:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Montezuma Castle	\$780,597	\$781,811	\$902,599	\$1,240,686	\$1,364,140
Tuzigoot	<u>\$123,050</u>	<u>\$142,017</u>	<u>\$142,264</u>	<u>\$ 161,588</u>	<u>\$ 169,614</u>
Total	\$903,647	\$923,828	1,044,863	\$1,402,274	\$1,533,754

Law Enforcement

The Montezuma Well ranger continued the PARKWATCH program with neighbors. On several occasions, monument neighbors, utilizing the PARKWATCH program, notified the Montezuma Well ranger of incidents occurring within the monument, such trespassing on foot or with ATVs.

Protection workload consisted of parking, closure, and recreation fee violations, vandalism, fire alarms, boundary patrols, archeological resource protection, motor vehicle accidents, and visitor injuries.

The three commissioned law enforcement rangers all completed their required 40 hour Annual Law Enforcement Refresher hours, and qualified with their firearms two times during the calendar year as required by RM-9.

Cooperating Associations

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot NMs are affiliated with the Western National Parks Association, which has a field manager, one full time employee, and five part-time sales clerks working in the park. The field manager and monument superintendent continued to increase the variety of sales items, adding several new books and other items of interest to the visiting public. The interactive 360-degree virtual tour of Montezuma Castle on DVD, displayed on a plasma television in the Visitor Center lobby, continues to be a best seller and an excellent interpretive tool for the interpretive staff. The sales for these monuments were at the top of WNPA’s 65 areas. Gross sales for each outlet in FY2007 were:

Montezuma Castle NM	\$ 630,525.97
Tuzigoot	<u>\$ 94,932.69</u>
Total	\$ 725,458.66

Many park projects and services were completed through the Interpretative Support Account funds. They included the visitor guide newspaper, volunteer support and appreciation, contributions to the Verde Valley Birding and Nature Festival, Verde River Days, Educator’s Guide, Junior Ranger program, site bulletins, upgrade of website information, hands-on exhibits, research, staff training, and more.

Volunteer In Parks

The Volunteer in Parks program at Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments provided much needed help to monument staff, totaling more than 3,000 hours of volunteer assistance. The expertise of our many volunteers is crucial to providing assistance to the monuments’ projects and needs. The monuments continue to encourage and recruit additional volunteers to move the program to further heights. A returning group, Volunteers of Outdoor Arizona contributed significant work. Other groups included boy scouts, school kids, and juvenile offenders.

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments had 19 active volunteers who donated 2,300+ hours of time and participated in a wide range of activities including: interpretation, fee collection, administration support, maintenance work, computer support and programming services, water resources monitoring, telephone line repair, and safety inspections at all three sites.

In support of the Visitor Services and Resource Protection Division, these volunteers conducted 199 formal interpretive programs on the resources of the monuments, directly contacting 4,674 visitors. In addition, another 85,087 visitor contacts were made while doing informal interpretation along the trails. The VIPs provided special programs for tour groups, school groups of all ages, and other special visitors, operated the Visitor Centers during staff meetings, greatly supported the Junior Ranger Program, and made patrols of the trails and “backcountry.”

This year, we recognized our volunteers through the official award system of the NPS. 13 VIP’s were recognized for their longevity and hours of service to the Monuments. Awards ranged from the Presidential Volunteer Service Bronze Award for 100 hours of service to the Presidential Volunteer Service Award, which was given to Don Montgomery for his more than 4,000 hours and 20+ years of volunteer service to Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Maintenance

All Three Monuments

1. On a daily basis custodial duties were performed.
2. All trails, roads, and parking lots were kept at a maintainable level.
3. Stayed in compliance with ADEQ on water quality.
4. Bulletin boards were installed to allow additional interpretive and safety information.

Montezuma Well

1. Maintained irrigation ditch by removing debris. This included removal of fallen trees, dead branches, weeds, and trash particularly during a rather severe flood event that took place at the end of January, and during the monsoon season.
2. Picnic area was mowed and weeded on a regular basis.
3. The well inlet and outlet were maintained to allow flow of water out of the well to those with water rights.
4. The sewer septic tank and leach field were maintained and kept operational and in compliance. Septic tank was pumped as well, and vault toilets were put on a pumping schedule.
5. Hazardous trees and limbs were identified and many have been removed or slated for removal.
6. Vandalism issues at the restrooms were promptly addressed and effects mitigated on several occasions.
7. Replaced severely deteriorated blinds at visitor contact station

Montezuma Castle

1. The wastewater lagoons and lift station were maintained and kept operational and in compliance.
2. Water leaks were identified and repaired in the housing area as well as in the visitor center.
3. Carpets were cleaned and put on a cycle of cleaning.
4. Split rail fence was installed and maintained to divert public through visitor center area.
5. Hazardous trees and limbs were identified and removed along the Castle trail
6. Cleanup and mitigation were accomplished after a particularly severe flood event.

Tuzigoot

1. Repairs were done to the drain on the visitor center A/C unit.
2. The sewer septic tank and leach field were maintained and kept operational and in compliance.
3. Trail railing was repaired.
4. Management trails were established and maintained in the Tavasci Marsh area.
5. Fire Hydrants were tested and maintained, with cooperation from Clarkdale FD.
6. Replaced and rebuilt two transfer pumps for fire protection system.

7. Severe water leak was mitigated which led to formulation of a project to replace existing water lines.
8. A new swamp cooler was installed in the Division of Resources Management office.
9. Pest exclusionary treatments were maintained and replaced as needed.

FLREA Projects

1. Lift station installation was finalized with assistance from contractor to get unit operating at optimum performance.
2. Assisted a Denver architect on planning and designing a new maintenance building for Montezuma Well. Compliance was completed and contract negotiations are in progress, project is slated to begin construction FY2009.
3. A large shade structure was purchased for construction over the Montezuma Castle Trail Interpretive Circle, utilizing contracted materials and in house staff.
4. Site visits were held for A&E firms and drawings were created for minor rehabilitation of Tuzigoot Visitor with construction likely to begin this FY and end in FY2009
5. Change requests and new deferred maintenance projects were submitted using PMIS.

Other Projects

1. Under the HAZMAT funding source, soil monitoring continues to mitigate and monitor effects of leaking fuel oil tanks, which were removed last year.

Housing

Repair, preventative and recurring maintenance were performed as described below:

Montezuma Castle Residence # 5

1. Blow roof, leaves, branches, and seal around scupper drain above bedrooms.
2. Work on swamp cooler, service, and put in new pads.
3. Work on bathtub faucets completed.
4. Custodial was performed prior to new residents moving in.

Montezuma Castle Apartments

1. Grounds were maintained.
2. A/C and heat pump units was repaired in apartments A and replaced in apartment B.
3. Custodial was performed prior to new residents moving in.

Tuzigoot Residence # 5

1. Grounds were maintained.
2. Pest exclusionary treatments were replaced, such as door sweeps.

Tuzigoot Residence # 7

1. Utilizing a crew from Santa Fe and contractors, a major rehabilitation of the main bathroom was performed including mold remediation, drywall replacement, floor replacement, tub and sink replacement and vanity replacement.
2. Grounds were maintained.

Montezuma Well Residence # 12

1. Grounds were maintained.
2. Custodial was performed prior to new residents moving in.
3. Old and broken window blinds were replaced.
4. Installed access gates for mowers and equipment in back yard fence.

Montezuma Well Residence # 17

1. Grounds were maintained.
2. Custodial was performed prior to new residents moving in.
3. Installed access gates for mowers and equipment in back yard fence.

Safety

1. An Executive Safety committee was created with input from all divisions, a monthly meeting schedule and presentations at all employees meetings.
2. Established a "Safety Moment" presentation at all leadership team meetings.
3. Training was conducted for all employees on important topics such as heat stress, HAZCOM, blood borne pathogens, and defensive driving.
4. Purchased new, safer ladders and established a safe procedure for entering Montezuma Castle Ruins.
5. Discontinued use of unsafe equipment such as quad and John Deere AMT.
6. Upgraded all safety equipment located in vehicles.
7. Baseline hearing tests were established for maintenance and resource employees.
8. Purchased personal protective equipment such as vests, back braces, hard hats, latex and leather gloves, safety shoes, and prescription eyewear.
9. Replaced/refilled all first aid kits in all areas.
10. Conducted tailgate safety meetings for maintenance staff.
11. Verified incident information under the SMIS program.

Training/Meetings

1. One employee attended the Regional Facility Management maintenance meeting.
2. Two employees attended PAMP training
3. One employee attended confined space entry training.

FMSS

1. CAA inspections were conducted.
2. All FMSS requirements were met.
3. PAMP was created and submitted to WASO for review.
4. One employee assisted four other parks with the development of their PAMP.
5. Assets were updated with new CRVs and APIs where necessary.

Reports

1. The fleet report was compiled and submitted to the fleet program coordinator.
2. The energy report was compiled and submitted to the energy coordinator.
3. HAZMAT report on soil at Tuzigoot, where oil tanks were located was completed

Administration

1. Positions: The facilities operations specialist was vacant.
2. DI-1 for garbage collection on all three monuments was submitted to the contracting officer in SOAR.
3. Entered data into AFS.
4. Worked on a position description for reclassification of term position.
5. Procured materials, supplies, and tools.
6. Kept track of all purchases made.

PEPC

1. Entered projects information into the system.

Support

1. Provided support to other divisions and WNPA.

Equipment/Vehicles

1. Maintained all vehicles and equipment.
2. Took monthly mileage readings on division vehicles.
3. Turned in gas receipts in a timely manner.

Resources Management

Administration

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot received base increases in 1999 and 2004 through the Vanishing Treasures (VT) program designed to fund three historic preservation specialists. One of these positions is a historical architect who, while stationed at Tuzigoot, serves all 45 Vanishing Treasures parks. The historical architect continued serving as the Chief of the Resource Management Division since its creation in October of 2005.

Creation and Evolution of the Resource Management Division

The division was created in October 2005, in accordance with a recommendation made in a 2004 management assistance review. As initially structured, the new division was built around an archaeologist, historical architect, and mason. All of these permanent positions were funded through the Vanishing Treasures program. Natural resources were to have been managed by an ecologist hired in a term position, but that position was vacated after less than one year. The division has been rounded out with a seasonal masonry assistant and a varying number of STEP archaeological technicians all hired through FRLEA funded projects.

With the natural resource position vacated, a term biological technician was brought on-board in October 2005 to fill the gap. Within six months, the bio-tech had proven his worth and earned promotion to the professional series as a biologist. Since that time, the biologist has managed all of our natural resource projects with some assistance from the SOAR office.

Throughout FY2007, the resource management team continued to move aggressively to fill many longstanding gaps in the area of resource management including:

1. Compliance: Our archaeologist serves as the park compliance coordinator. New projects are entered into PEPC assuring full compliance with SHPO, tribal, and NEPA requirements.

After more than three years of work, we have finally received a final version of an MOU with the Hopi tribe that will streamline our compliance activities and establish a formal cooperating relationship with them. We had already concluded a similar agreement with the Yavapai Apache Nation and continue to pursue agreements with our other affiliated tribes.

2. Collection Management: Collection management for all three units of the park has been consolidated in the resource division and with the recent completion of the new collection management plan we will continue to address collections related issues through FRLEA funded projects that are being executed by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center.
3. GPRA: With the revisions made to GPRA this past year, the division carefully reevaluated our existing GPRA goals. This resulted in the abandonment of some inappropriate goals, the adoption of new goals (some as "tracking" only), and the adjustment of park objectives. Most resource related goals were again met or exceeded.

Tribal Relationships

Progress continues to be made in strengthening relationships with the Hopi, Salt River Pima-Maricopa, Gila River Pima-Maricopa, Ak Chin, Tohono O'odham, Zuni, Yavapai Prescott, and Yavapai Apache.

We continue to be scrupulous in allowing affiliated tribes the opportunity to review and comment on all proposed projects that have the potential to impact cultural or ethnographic resources. They are included in all compliance. This has gone a long way toward furthering an atmosphere of trust and inclusion on the part of the tribes.

Finally, we continued to work with several tribes to begin cultural arts demonstrations within the parks.

Vanishing Treasures/Cultural Resources

The creation of the Resource Management Division along with the presence of the VT historical architect and staff archaeologist (both Vanishing Treasures funded positions), has allowed us to really focus our efforts on our Vanishing Treasures resources. Numerous resource related FLREA projects were funded in FY2007 with others continuing from previous years, allowing us to employ STEP archaeological technicians who, working with the staff archaeologist, are addressing documentation, assessment and maintenance issues at all three units of the park.

One ongoing project at Tuzigoot National Monument continues to document and record the condition and preservation histories of rooms in the pueblo there. This includes recording existing mortar types and identifying areas with basal erosion, voids, rodent or insect damage, and original Sinaguan mortar. Working in AutoCAD, scaled floor plans and wall elevations were produced to further expand our library of current and accurate site documentation.

After they are documented, sections of the pueblo are being stabilized by our VT mason. This results in continuing improvement to the site that will both satisfy contemporary standards for preservation documentation and treatment, and provide visitors with a visual experience that is more consistent with the site's original, historic appearance.

At Montezuma Castle, after the documentation of a series of 19 cavates, or culturally augmented rock shelters, was completed in FY2006, it was found that many of the masonry walls were in need of repointing and repair. This stabilization work was completed in FY2007 and the artifacts collected during documentation will be analyzed and cataloged through a cooperative agreement with a CESU.

We partnered with Tonto on an indefinite quantities contract, which was negotiated in FY2006, to bring in Western Mapping of Tucson to conduct both LiDAR scanning documentation of ruins, and remote sensing with ground penetrating radar. Two of these projects were executed in 2007 at Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well. The processing of the LiDAR scans of Montezuma Castel will not be complete until September 2008, but will provide highly detailed baseline documentation of this resource, as well as 3-dimensional digital images that can be used to enhance the visitor's understanding of this prehistoric structure. The ground penetrating radar analysis, also due in September of 2008, will provide information on burial sites at the Well that will guide planning for the expansion of the contact station there.

Natural Resources

FY2007 was a busy year for our natural resource staff with some projects closed out and others begun.

The Schoolhouse Wash project, which was modified into an educational project through the assistance of the SOAR ecologist, concluded this year. It provided field trips and classroom instruction for local 7th

grade students who learned about flood control and channel morphology by measuring the changing profile of Schoolhouse Wash.

Work continued on the management of exotic plants in all three park units with the result that a number of acres are now effectively controlled. Work in the Montezuma Well meadow, and in the riparian area along Wet Beaver Creek continued with the application of herbicides to malta starthistle and bull thistle in the meadow, and to the cut stumps of the tamarisk along the creek. In Tavasci Marsh at Tuzigoot, tamarisk, tree of heaven, and Russian olive have been cut, and the stumps treated, and we have made the first of several treatments on Russian knapweed there. The invasive plant control efforts, initiated under a categorical exclusion, are now covered by an invasive plant management plan and an environmental assessment both of which were completed this year to fully satisfy NEPA requirements.

Fuel reduction and burn preparations were completed under a categorical exclusion and a biological assessment with a determination of no effect. The burns might occur in FY2008.

At Montezuma Well, two dives were carried out. One retrieved water samples to be used to determine the source of flow into the well, and one explored and mapped the floor of the well. At the same time, in a cooperative project with the USGS, a project was instituted to trap and remove red-eared slider turtles from the Well. These non-native turtles are out-competing our native Sonoran mud turtle. The resource staff also assumed responsibility for water resource monitoring at Montezuma Well this year.

At the Tuzigoot VC, monitoring continues after the completion of a major rodent exclusion/remediation treatment project in FY2006. This project has greatly improved the health and well being of visitors and staff here at Tuzigoot, and those benefits have persisted thanks to a continuing monitoring and trapping program that has prevented any re-infestations.

The Montezuma Castle gabion project, which was completed at the beginning of FY2007, involved the protection of our National Register listed gabion, which provides flood protection for the visitor use area around the Castle. This was a massive rockwork project conducted in the riverbed that was executed in an environmentally friendly manner while accomplishing all of the project's objectives.

With the inclusion of Tavasci Marsh within the boundaries of Tuzigoot two years ago, the park was faced with a major public health responsibility for one of the largest vector mosquito populations in Yavapai County. With the assistance of many IPM professionals, the SOAR office, and Yavapai County Community Health Services staff, we developed a Mosquito management plan for the Marsh. First implemented last year, FY2007 was the first year where controls were in place for the entire breeding season. The successful implementation this plan is managing a public health threat in an environmentally conscious manner in accordance with NPS policy. Last year, over 1 million mosquitoes were trapped in the marsh.

In preparation for the development of an overall management plan for Tavasci marsh, a phase II assessment of a perennial spring in the marsh was conducted to provide a biological and chemical evaluation of the water there. Preparations have also been made for a flow study to establish the rate of flow of this spring that will assist in developing plans to manage the flow of both fabricated and natural water sources in the marsh.

The SODN continued inventory and monitoring at Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well conducted through its integrated aquatic monitoring program, and they began bird monitoring at all three units. Park staff continued to participate in SODN Technical Committee meetings throughout the year.

The puma study, initiated through a CESU and conducted through a research permit issued to the University of Arizona continued, with the recording of the big cats at both Montezuma Well and Castle.