



Preserving the Wonder™

Fall 2015

KSB's Quarterly
Environmental
Message:

*In Sedona,
the Environment
...IS...the Economy.*

Keep Sedona Beautiful Gratefully Acknowledges New Business Sponsors

With a reminder to all KSB members to patronize our sponsors whenever possible, KSB welcomes these new sponsors:

Cathedral Rock (\$5000 level)

Instrumental to KSB's efforts to secure the National Monument designation was John Sheffield's **Reliable Scribe** donation of over 120 hours to create and install the Sedona Verde Valley Red Rocks National Monument website. Reliable Scribe offers writing and editing services, technical instructions and course development and website development, hosting and support. www.ReliableScribe.com

Jon Kerchner, new owner of **Landscape Magic**, will continue to donate monthly maintenance service for KSB's gardens. Landscape Magic offers complete landscape installation and maintenance services including pavers, retaining walls and water features. www.LandscapeMagicSedona.com

Courthouse Butte (\$500 level)

Kamille Mulcaire, owner of **Bedrock Landscape Materials and Supplies** in Cottonwood, is a prominent regional supplier of landscape materials and supplies. 634-1490

Bell Rock (\$250 level)

Aquatic Gardens of Sedona (Roonie Koontz) specializes in creating aquatic gardens. 603-401-4451.

Arterra (Pete Cure) is a landscape designer. During the spring KSB Native Plant Workshop, Pete presented images of his many beautiful landscape designs incorporating water features. Arterra will accept commissions on both new and existing properties. 602-373-9801

Custom Water Creations (Josh Procknow) designs custom pools, spas and water features including on going service and maintenance for private and commercial businesses serving all of northern Arizona. www.CustomWaterCreations.com



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Yes! We are relevant and will continue to be so as long as stewardship, preservation, quality of life and caring for our community are important to our daily lives and future generations.

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO LEDS

There has been much discussion about light-emitting diode (LED) lighting and how they are used. Here is some guidance on the subject from the International Dark-Sky Association.

LED is transforming the way we light outdoor spaces, offering a once-in-a-lifetime chance to radically improve how we use energy and outdoor light at night. With this opportunity comes an obligation to manage these changes responsibly and sustainably. The stakes are high and the potential rewards great, but outcomes depend critically on policymakers and the public having access to reliable information.

What is LED?

LEDs use solid-state technology to convert electricity into light. LEDs can be thought of as very small light bulbs that fit into an electrical circuit. Unlike traditional incandescent bulbs, they don't have a filament that burns out and so are very long-lived.

Initially, LEDs only emitted red, yellow, or green light, but now white LEDs are widely available. Early LEDs were relatively energy inefficient and put out little light, but due to technological advances LED efficiency and light output have doubled about every three years. Because of improved quality and lower prices, LEDs are now replacing conventional lighting technologies for outdoor lighting in communities around the world.

Why Adopt This Technology?

LEDs are very efficient at converting electrical energy to light, so they generate the same amount of light for a fraction of the cost and energy usage compared to other lighting types. LED use coupled with modern luminaire design allows reduced illuminance without compromising safety. LEDs reduce the demand for energy, which in turn lowers carbon emissions.

Blue Light is Bad

New technical capabilities often come with unanticipated challenges. White LED lighting often has significant levels of potentially hazardous blue light.

Outdoor lighting with high blue light content is more likely to contribute to light pollution because it has a significantly larger geographic reach than lighting with less blue light. Blue-rich white light sources are also known to increase

glare and compromise human vision, especially in the aging eye. These lights create potential road safety problems for motorists and pedestrians alike. In natural settings, blue light at night has been shown to adversely affect wildlife behavior and reproduction. This is true even in cities, which are often stopover points for migratory species. The promise of cheaper outdoor lighting from LEDs should be weighed against these factors, and every effort should be made to diminish or eliminate blue light exposure after dark.

There are already many white LED options now available on the outdoor lighting market and that number will only rise in the future. These suggestions will aid in the selection of lighting that is energy and cost efficient, yet ensures safety and security, protects wildlife, and promotes the goal of dark night skies:

- Always choose fully shielded fixtures that emit no light upward
- Use "warm-white" or filtered LEDs with Correlated Color Temperatures (CCTs) less than 3000 K
- Look for products with adaptive controls like dimmers, timers, and motion sensors
- Consider dimming or turning off lights during overnight hours
- Avoid the temptation to over light because of the increased efficiency of LEDs.
- Only light the exact space and in the amount required for particular tasks

For more information, visit the IDA website at www.darksky.org

Milky Way over Cathedral Rock

Photograph Courtesy of
Sedona Photographer
© Jim Peterson 2015



MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

IN SUPPORT OF THE MONUMENT VALUES

The following recommendations are essential to protecting the values of the Monument and they must be consistent with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected by the Proclamation.

1. The USFS shall manage the Monument as a component of the Coconino National Forest.

National Monuments are managed by any one of the following federal entities: the United States Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In a few instances, National Monuments are jointly managed by two of these agencies.

Since the lands under consideration are currently being managed by the Forest Service, the USFS will be proposed as the most appropriate agency to manage this National Monument.

2. The USFS has authority only over federal lands within the Monument boundaries. Expansion or reduction of the Monument will only occur through Congressional or Executive action.

This recommendation highlights the fact that the USFS has no authority over private lands within the perimeter of the National Monument, and that the USFS cannot independently add lands to the monument or subtract lands from it.

3. Protection of Antiquities shall be an overriding focus of the Management Plan.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 gives the President the authority, by presidential proclamation, to create national monuments from public lands to protect significant natural, cultural or scientific features. The lands within in the proposed National Monument include an extremely rich array of Native American archeological sites and artifacts. Protection of this irreplaceable cultural heritage is a key focus.

4. The USFS will prepare a resource management plan (RMP) for the Monument. To the extent consistent with the monument proclamation, the RMP may incorporate elements of the Red Rock Ranger District Management Plan in effect on the date of the proclamation.

Currently, all of the federally controlled lands contained within in the proposed National Monument boundaries are managed based on a US Forest Service (USFS) District Management Plan. This District Management Plan is modified periodically by the USFS.

As a National Monument, these same federally controlled lands will be managed based on a new Resource Management Plan (RMP). The new RMP will be developed using the National Monument proclamation and these strategic recommendations as guidelines. The new RMP will also look to the Red Rock Ranger District Management Plan for guidance.

Private land and State owned land that falls within the perimeter of the National Monument will not be subject to the RMP. The new Resource Management Plan will have no impact on private or State owned land.

5. The USFS and the stakeholder communities shall work cooperatively in the management of the Monument. USFS shall involve the stakeholder communities in the development, implementation, and periodic evaluation and modification of the RMP on an ongoing basis to the fullest extent possible.

Stakeholder communities include individuals, organizations, groups and businesses directly impacted by the National Monument.

While the USFS will drive the process and actively solicit stakeholder involvement and input, it is the responsibility of stakeholders to step forward and participate in the development, implementation and ongoing maintenance of the Resource Management Plan and in the management of the Monument.

Stakeholders who choose not to participate will not be included in the process.

6. Unauthorized removal, alteration, or destruction of any Monument feature will be prohibited.

This recommendation again highlights the importance of protecting and preserving the Native American archeological sites and artifacts located within the proposed boundaries of the National Monument.

7. The RMP shall include a transportation plan that addresses the actions necessary to protect the objectives identified in the Proclamation, including travel restrictions and road closures, as currently managed by the USFS. It shall include a process that allows City, County, and State entities to obtain easements for transportation purposes within the Monument area except in Wilderness Areas.

Wilderness areas that fall within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument are by law subject to specific regulations and restrictions that control their use. Those regulations and restrictions will not change with National Monument designation.

In non-wilderness areas within the National Monument, circumstances may require temporary road closures or travel restrictions. For example, if a fire or a mudslide makes a road impassable or dangerous, the USFS (following the requirements of the Resource Management Plan) may close that road until repairs are made.

In non-wilderness areas within the National Monument, a City, County or State entity may identify the need for an easement to construct a new road or modify an existing road. The Resource Management Plan will provide a process for proposed easements to be evaluated.

As with the entire Resource Management Plan, stakeholders will be invited to participate in the development of any long-term transportation plan. While the USFS will actively solicit stakeholder involvement and input, it is the responsibility of stakeholders to step forward and participate in the development of any long-term transportation plan.

8. Land within the Monument will not be disposed of through public land laws.

This item prohibits the NFS from disposing of any portion of the federally owned land within the National Monument. As with all of the Strategic Recommendations, this has no impact on privately held land within the Monument.

9. The Monument shall not alter the valid water rights of any party, including the federal government.

To emphasize this point, establishment of the National Monument will not impact water rights.

10. The Monument will be established subject to valid existing rights, including but not limited to private property, utility and transportation rights of way.

Establishment of the National Monument will not impact existing private property rights. This includes but is not limited to issues involving private roads, private wells, zoning, utility rights of way, and existing public roads.

11. Renewal, upgrade, or further development of existing utility rights of way and the creation of new utility rights of way within the Monument may be permitted.

This item recognizes that future needs of the community may require alteration or addition to existing utility rights of way. This will not impact private property rights.

12. The Monument will be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws.

This item focuses on preventing future mining ‘patents’ (claims). Valid existing rights for mining claims in the Monument at the time of designation will be determined consistent with existing regulations. Claims found to be valid will be managed under applicable mining laws and regulations. Note that there are no existing mineral leases within the Monument boundaries, and the proposal would prohibit future leasing.

This is standard language for proclamations whose intent is to prohibit future exploration and/or mining on the federally managed land within the boundaries of the National Monument.

13. The Monument will be withdrawn from new mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

This item further protects monument lands from future mining activities, and also from future geothermal power generation activities..

14. Access to existing privately owned subsurface rights (oil, gas and mineral rights) would occur from outside the Monument wherever possible.

This item refers to mineral and gas/oil drilling rights only, and emphasizes that directional drilling from outside the Monument is preferable.

The principle behind this item is that while private owners have a right to access their minerals, the NFS has a right to condition access to those minerals so that federal surface interests are not harmed.

15. Surface-disturbing activities shall be minimized.

According to the Bureau of Land Management, a surface disturbing activity is an action that alters the vegetation, surface/ near surface soil resources, and/or surface geologic features, beyond natural site conditions and on a scale that affects other Public Land values. Examples of surface disturbing activities may include: operation of heavy equipment to construct well pads, roads, pits and reservoirs; installation of pipelines and power lines; and the conduct of several types of vegetation treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, etc.).

Surface disturbing activities may be either authorized or prohibited. A process for managing surface disturbing activities will be described in the Resource Management Plan.

16. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the agency in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the lands in the Monument.

Establishment of the National Monument will not impact the administration of grazing permits.

17. No new land-use leases shall be granted within the Monument.

Within the National Monument, the NFS will not issue any additional use leases for land controlled by the federal government. Examples of leases and permits that otherwise could be issued include but are not limited to: advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, and oil rig stacking sites.

This item will have no impact on private property located within the boundaries of the National Monument.

18. Commercial energy development will be prohibited within the Monument.

As with other Strategic Recommendations, this item will not impact individual property rights. For example, establishment of the National Monument will not prohibit a property owner residing within the boundaries of the monument from installing solar panels.

19. Permits for commercial tour activities will continue to be issued, subject to the guidelines established by the USFS.

The USFS currently considers the following types of activity to require a priority use permit: rock climbing/canyoneering, hiking/ interpretive/educational, short stops, jeep tours, metaphysical uses, mountain biking. Please refer to the following page on the USFS web site for further details:

www.fs.usda.gov/detail/coconino/passes-permits/event-commercial/?cid=stelpdb5307972

- 20. Commercial hot air balloon landing on monument lands outside the wilderness areas may be permitted, subject to guidelines established by USFS.**

Wilderness areas that fall within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument are by law subject to specific regulations and restrictions that control their use. Commercial hot air balloon landing is not a permitted use in wilderness areas.

- 21. Special events may be allowed.**

As with all special uses within the National Monument, prior approval must be granted by the USFS.

- 22. Recreation of many types has been a historic value of the proposed Monument and will continue.**

Recreation activities current allowed in the Monument include but are not limited to: hiking, biking, running, wildlife observation, photography, backpacking, rock climbing, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, camping, hunting, fishing, ATVs, dirt bikes, guided tours, hot-air ballooning.

- 23. The RMP will include an ongoing process for evaluating recreational activities with emphasis on safety concerns, impact on the Monument, compatibility with Monument values, and impact on the overall recreational experience of other Monument users.**

This item recognizes that recreational activities are continually being invented. For example, geocaching began circa 2000, and drones are an even more recent development. The Resource Management Plan will recognize this evolution of recreational activities. The RMP will require a process by which the NFS, with stakeholder input, will determine if new types of activities are permitted, prohibited, or regulated.

- 24. Motorized vehicle use will be permitted only on designated roads, except in emergencies or for administratively designated purposes.**

This item allows vehicles to be driven off road to respond to emergencies. It also allows the USFS to identify situations where off-road access is required. For example, if a rockslide closes a road, and in order to clear the road USFS vehicles must travel off-road, this is permitted.

- 25. Non-motorized vehicle use and human-powered activities will be permitted on designated roads and trails, and for cross country travel except where prohibited by the USFS.**

Examples of non-motorized vehicle use include but are not limited to: hiking, walking, running, dog walking, cycling, and horseback riding. Human powered activity includes but is not limited to cycling.

Activities that may be prohibited include such things as: recreational target shooting, paintball activities, BASE-jumping, hang gliding, and tighrope walking. Regulated activities may include such things as flying model airplanes, drone flying and geocaching. Geocaching activities are prohibited in areas managed for primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized settings. Caches will not be allowed within archaeological sites. The USFS will be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of prohibited and regulated activities.

- 26. The Monument's native species and ecosystems will be protected, and restored to the extent possible.**

This does not require restoration to be executed. Rather, it places emphasis on the value of restoration, and encourages such restoration when possible and practical.

- 27. Invasive species will be inventoried. Native plant species will be used in Monument planning for projects.**

The USFS currently inventories invasive species as one aspect of managing the National Forest. That activity will continue upon establishment of the National Monument.

In managing the federally controlled lands within the National Monument, projects undertaken by the USFS will use native species, not invasive species.

The requirement to use native species will have no impact on private or State property lying within the boundaries of the National Monument.

- 28. Visitor amenities may be provided.**

Examples of visitor amenities that may be established include but are not limited to: a designated and developed parking area, toilets, trash receptacles, kiosks, signs and trail head information, and picnic tables.

- 29. Wildlife management will continue to be the responsibility of the State of Arizona Game and Fish Department.**

The State of Arizona establishes regulations and enforcement concerning fish and wildlife on all lands administered by the NFS. Nothing will be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or associated responsibilities of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD). Hunting and fishing are allowable activities on these lands.

- 30. Light and noise pollution will be addressed and minimized in coordination with local governments.**

This item recognizes the fact that the City of Sedona has have achieved Dark Sky designation, and that the Village of Oak Creek is pursuing such designation. Establishment of the National Monument will not impose additional regulations on light and noise pollution.

- 31. Light and noise pollution will be addressed and minimized in coordination with local governments.**

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- 32. Monument resources will be available for scientific study.**

Any scientific research project must obtain the prior approval of the USFS. This item simply allows the possibility of scientific study, subject to approval.



Photograph Courtesy of © Derek von Briesen

NOISE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE

Over the past few years, there has been an unacceptable increase in noise - both in Sedona, the Village of Oak Creek and in the Coconino Forest. In particular, the increase in low-flying helicopter tours and flights near sensitive sites has become a concern.

Therefore, early in 2015 KSB formed a Noise Abatement Committee to address this problem. We believed that the City of Sedona, while not owning the airport itself (Yavapai County is the owner), had a direct interest in the operations of the helicopter tours due to the impact that this activity has on the residents of the city.

Therefore, KSB initiated discussions with the city, and the

City of Sedona agreed to authorize a Citizen's Engagement Group to look at airport noise in general and helicopter tours in particular. Mike Yarbrough, a board member of KSB, agreed to head up this Group.

Addressing modifications and restrictions on helicopter tours is a complex matter. This group has contacted the Forest Service, the FAA, Yavapai County, the Sedona Airport Authority (which manages the airport for the county), concerned citizens and city council (which has a Council member as a part of this group.) The KSB Noise Abatement Committee is attempting to coordinate a comprehensive approach in light of overlapping jurisdictions.

During a recent meeting, both helicopter tour companies explained to the group the steps they have taken or are willing to take to alleviate noise during tours. While each company is complying with the letter of the regulations on flight paths and altitude, neither is adhering to FAA Advisories or to Sedona Airport Authority Noise Abatement recommendations as to desired altitudes.

The goal of the noise abatement group is to find mechanisms to require helicopter tour companies to fly in a manner and at an altitude that provides reasonable protection for the wilderness, sensitive sites and species, and also preserves the solitude for hikers and other users of the forest.

Bell Rock (\$250 level) cont.

Eye Boutique of Sedona is located in the Village of Oak Creek. Dr. Carolyn Martin and her team's mission is to provide state-of-the-art eye care and eyewear. www.EyeBoutiqueofSedona.com

Green Magic Landscape (Chris Bosman) provides full service landscaping including pavers, ponds, irrigation, lighting, erosion control, and water features. www.GreenMagicSedona.com

Green Window Cleaning (Jesse Martin) provides residential window washing and solar panel service. Their service focuses on sustainability from an environmental, social and economic perspective. www.GreenWindowCleaning.com

K.P. Ventures Well Drilling & Pump Co. LLC (Kenny Porter) provides residential service in Northern Arizona and commercial service for the entire SW with a wide range of drilling and pump systems. www.KPVenturesWellDrilling.com

MacClinic/PCClinic (Tim Miller) provides Apple certified and trained technicians offering pc experience, custom business installations and integration of home entertainment systems. www.MacClinicSedona.com

Sedona Eye Care (Dr. Serge Wright) treats eye disease, provides routine vision care, and offers an extensive optical boutique. www.SedonaEyeCare.com

Trail Lovers Excursions (a new business venture for Jason Danoff, formerly of Hike House) features customized private outdoor adventure outings. www.TrailLovers.com

Chimney Rock (\$100 level)

Cate Design. Paul Cate.
www.GreenCommercialAndHomeArchitects.com

Cottonwood Window Tinting.
Owner Jake Amundson. 634-6354

Digitech Sedona. Owner Jeff Dissinger.
www.DigitechSedona.com

Hummingbird Society. Ross Hawkins.
www.HummingbirdSociety.org

Mike Cadwell. Astrophotographer.
www.astroverde.org/mike_cadwell.htm

Northern Arizona Pump. Owner Nathan White.
634-4978

Safari Jeep Tours. Dave Swartwout.
www.SafariJeepTours.com

Superior Sun Solutions. Owner Jared Adams.
480-947-3070

Verde Valley Wine Consortium.
www.verdevalleywine.org

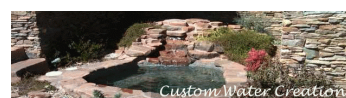
VomFass. Michael McShane.
www.sedona.vomfassusa.com



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Our Mission: Keep Sedona Beautiful, Inc., acting through the stewardship of its members and volunteers, is committed to protect and sustain the unique scenic beauty and natural environment of the Greater Sedona Area.

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CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

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(KSB is an environmental organization. To conserve paper, ink and other natural resources, and to reduce our carbon footprint, we communicate electronically whenever possible.)

☐ I prefer to remain anonymous in public membership lists
☐ I am interested in volunteering. Please contact me.

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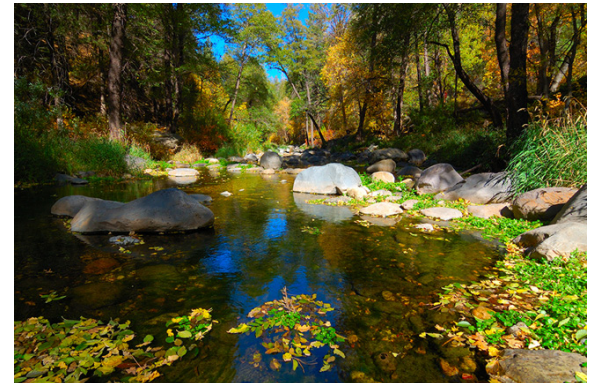
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Photograph Courtesy of © Derek von Briesen

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