



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

San Juan Islands National Monument

Site Catalog

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San Juan Islands National Monument
BLM Lopez Island Office
PO Box 3 Lopez, WA 98261
37 Washburn Place
Phone: (360) 468-3051
Email: blm_or_sanjuanisland.gov

Introduction

In 2013, President Obama designated approximately 1,000 acres of federally managed land as the San Juan Islands National Monument. This site catalog provides a snapshot of existing resources and uses on the Monument landscapes. The catalog includes approximately 700 acres currently under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction and nearly 300 acres withdrawn to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) that are in the process of being relinquished to the Bureau. The BLM and USCG currently co-manage those lands.

Today the BLM is in the process of developing a land use plan for the Monument. Anticipated to be published in 2018, the planning process considers a range of potential management approaches and may redefine the activities that the BLM encourages or prohibits in each Monument location. When the final plan and environmental impact statement is published the activities allowed at any given location may differ from those described in this site catalog. Anyone visiting after the summer of 2018 should contact the Monument office on Lopez Island (see cover page for contact information) for updated information.

The Monument is located within the traditional use area of a number of Native American Tribes who continue to utilize and value the lands and resources in the Salish Sea region. Fishing, hunting, gathering, and other traditional activities by tribal members are protected by treaty. Please be respectful of the area's tribal heritage and of activities that may be taking place during your visit.

In these pages you will find a wide variety of habitats including forests, grasslands, inter-tidal areas, bluffs, sandy beaches, and wetlands. Due to the presence of sensitive cultural and natural resources, please Leave No Trace when visiting the Monument. This includes not collecting rocks or plants and not disturbing marine mammals or resting or nesting birds. As stated in the proclamation, "The protection of these lands in the San Juan Islands will maintain their historical and cultural significance and enhance their unique and varied natural and scientific resources, for the benefit of all Americans."

A BLM permit is required for any commercial use of these lands. Commercial use includes any instance where a person, group, or organization who makes or attempts to make a profit in the use of, or from participants engaging with Monument resources. Anyone interested in using Monument lands for commercial purposes or as a named destination should contact the Monument office

This document is a tool to inform visitors and enable responsible visitation. It was not designed to be a full categorization of all legal uses on each site or as a map of the San Juan Islands. Partnership opportunities, the San Juan Islands Seven Leave No Trace Principles, the full proclamation, and more are found in the appendices.

Thank you for visiting. Enjoy your time in this special place.

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Activity and Facility Key

Activities



Human-Powered Watercraft Landing



Lighthouses



Geological Sightseeing



Tide Pools



Whale Watching



Hiking



Botanical Sightseeing



Watchable Wildlife

Facilities



Camping in Designated Sites



Horseback Riding Trails



Informational Kiosks



Restrooms



Picnic Areas



Campsites



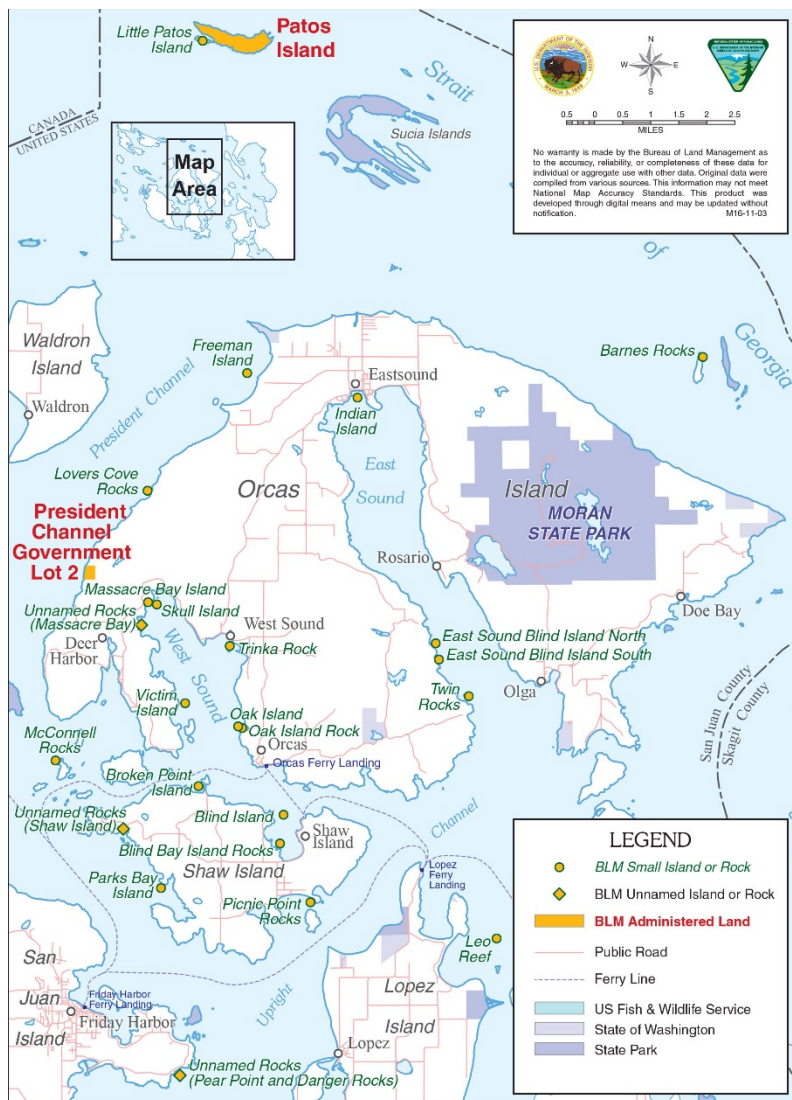
Hiking Trails

Note: These icons represent activities and facilities within the Monument as of June 2017. Activities prohibited or encouraged within the Monument may change with the Resource Management Plan release in 2018.

Northwest Quadrant: Map and Locations

Northwest Quadrant Monument Locations

Barnes Rocks
 Blind Island
 Broken Point Island
 East Sound Blind Islands: N and S
 Freeman Island
 Government Lot 2 (President Channel)
 Indian Island
 Little Patos Island
 Lovers Cove Rocks
 Massacre Bay Island and Rocks
 McConnell Rocks
 Oak Island and Rock
 Parks Bay Island
 Patos Island
 Picnic Point Rocks
 Skull Island
 Trinka Rock
 Twin Rocks
 Unnamed Rock (Blind Bay)
 Victim Island



****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Barnes Rocks



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Barnes Rocks are located off the northern tip of Barnes Island and are only viewable by water (N48°42'15.30", W122°46'30.45"; N48°42'11.45", W122°46'31.85"; N48°42'11.05", W122°46'25.34"). The nearest access launch site is the North Beach Day Use Area on Orcas Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Barnes Rocks provide wildlife viewing opportunities and rest for seabirds. Kayaking and recreational boating also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Blind Island

Approximate Size: < 3 acres

Fees: Camping is cooperatively managed with Washington State Parks, park fees apply

Estimated Visitation (2014): 7,900 visitors

Location and Access: Blind Island is located west of the Shaw Island ferry dock and one mile south of the Orcas Island ferry dock (N48°35'6.18", W122°56'13.68"). Best access to the island is at a small pocket cove at the southwest side (look for the State Park sign onshore). Boaters should approach from the northeast (Shaw Island ferry terminal) to access the four mooring buoys located on the south side of Blind Bay. State park buoys are marked; all other buoys in Blind Bay are private. Visitors should also note the reef marker 200 yards east of Blind Island. Do not approach from the northwest as there is an extensive reef in the area.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Blind Island is a three-acre marine camping area located on the north side of Shaw Island. All campsites are offered on a first-come, first-served basis and are for the exclusive use of boaters arriving by human- or wind-powered watercraft. Recreation activities include camping, picnicking, non-motorized boating, and wildlife watching. The island is very primitive and there is no fresh water available on site. Facilities include four designated campsites (along the Cascadia Marine Trail) with fire rings and picnic tables, a kiosk, .30 miles of hiking trails, and one composting toilet. Access can be challenging due to the shallow rocky landing.

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Broken Point Island



Approximate Size: 1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Broken Point Island is located off the western shore of Broken Point on Shaw Island and is only viewable by water (N 48 35' 32.71", W 122 58' 12.29"). The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island. This island does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

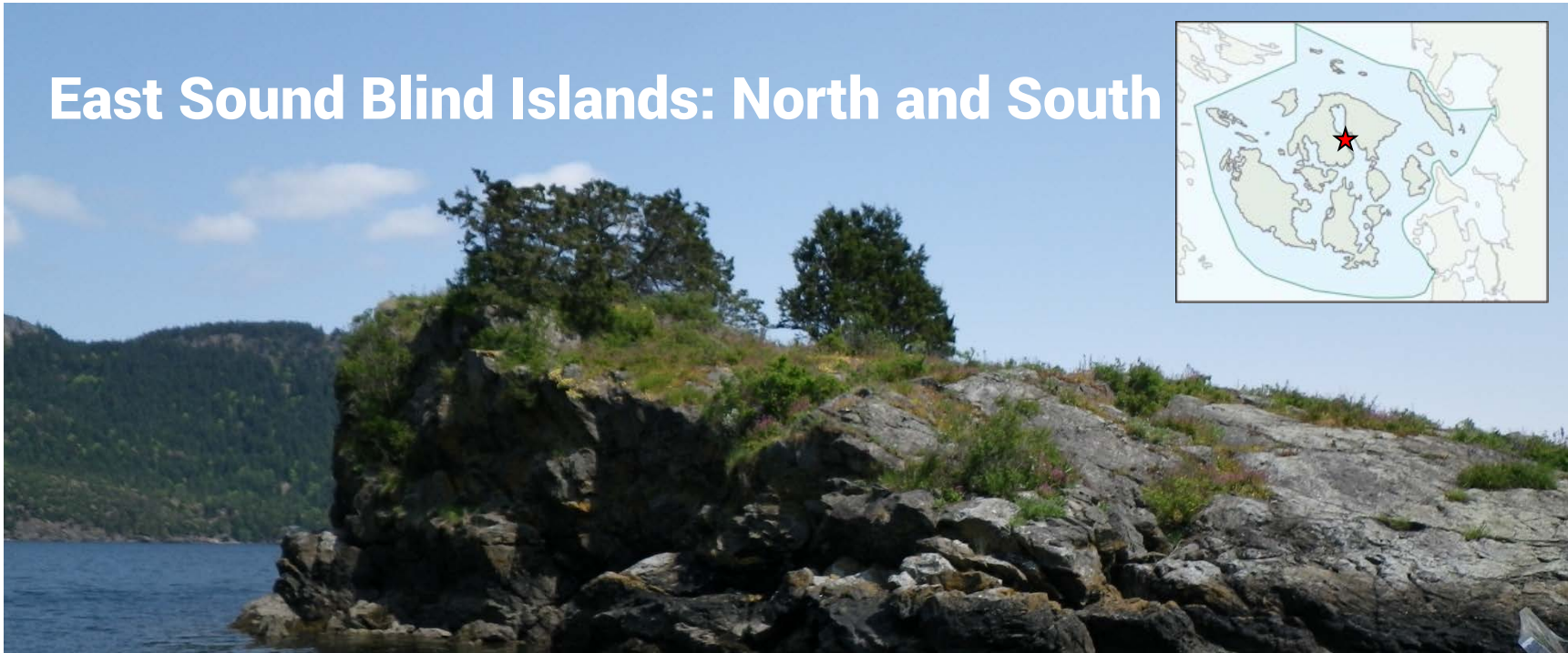


Facilities: None

Description: Broken Point Island is located along the route for San Juan Islands Scenic Byway. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

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East Sound Blind Islands: North and South



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: East Sound Blind Islands: North and South are located in Orcas Island's East Sound, approximately 50 to 100 feet from shore, near Rosario Resort (N48°37'44.83", W122°52'40.52"; N48°37'30.00", W122°52'36.02"). These islands are only viewable by water. The north island is approximately 14 feet above sea level. The south island is approximately 3 feet above sea level. The nearest access launch site is the Rosario Resort Marina on Orcas Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: East Sound Blind Islands: North and South are two small islands roughly one acre each. The south island supports a variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses and several trees. The north island is covered in dust lichens. Motorized and non-motorized recreational boating occurs in the area. Wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occurs in the area. The BLM has identified the south island as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72.

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Freeman Island

Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Freeman Island is located off the northwest shore of Orcas Island (N48°41'55.185", W122°57'3.295"). The nearest access launch site is the West Beach Resort on Orcas Island. Landing access is rocky and steep with submerged rocks nearby. Best small craft (kayak, canoe, row boat) access is from the southwest of the island during lower tides.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Freeman Island is a steep-banked, long thin island that is relatively flat on top. The sides of the island range from flat tidelands to stepped and steep rock features. Freeman Island has shrubs, trees, grassy patches, and a diversity of vegetation as noted in the *San Juan Islands Natural Areas Guide*. Wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals and other species, photography and sea kayaking occur in the area. A nearby YMCA youth camp frequents this area for environmental education. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified the north shore of Freeman Island as marine mammal haul-out site 503. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

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Government Lot 2 (President Channel)



Approximate Size: >21 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Government Lot 2 (President Channel) is located on Orcas Island and is currently only accessible by water (N48°38'51.44", W123°0'50.70"). Access from the water is steep and rocky. A small pocket beach to the north provides the best access for small watercraft, such as kayaks. The nearest access launch site is the West Beach Resort Marina on Orcas Island. A small gravel beach located at the south portion of the parcel offers suitable landing at lower tides for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats).

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: The Government Lot 2 area offers scenic vistas of President Channel and wildlife viewing.

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Indian Island



Approximate Size: 1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 8,000

Location and Access: Located off the shore of East Sound on Orcas Island, Indian Island is accessible by land (using an exposed spit to its south) during a minus -1.5 foot tide (N48°41'32.76", W122°54'29.67"). The north side of the island provides suitable landing during lower tides.

Activities:



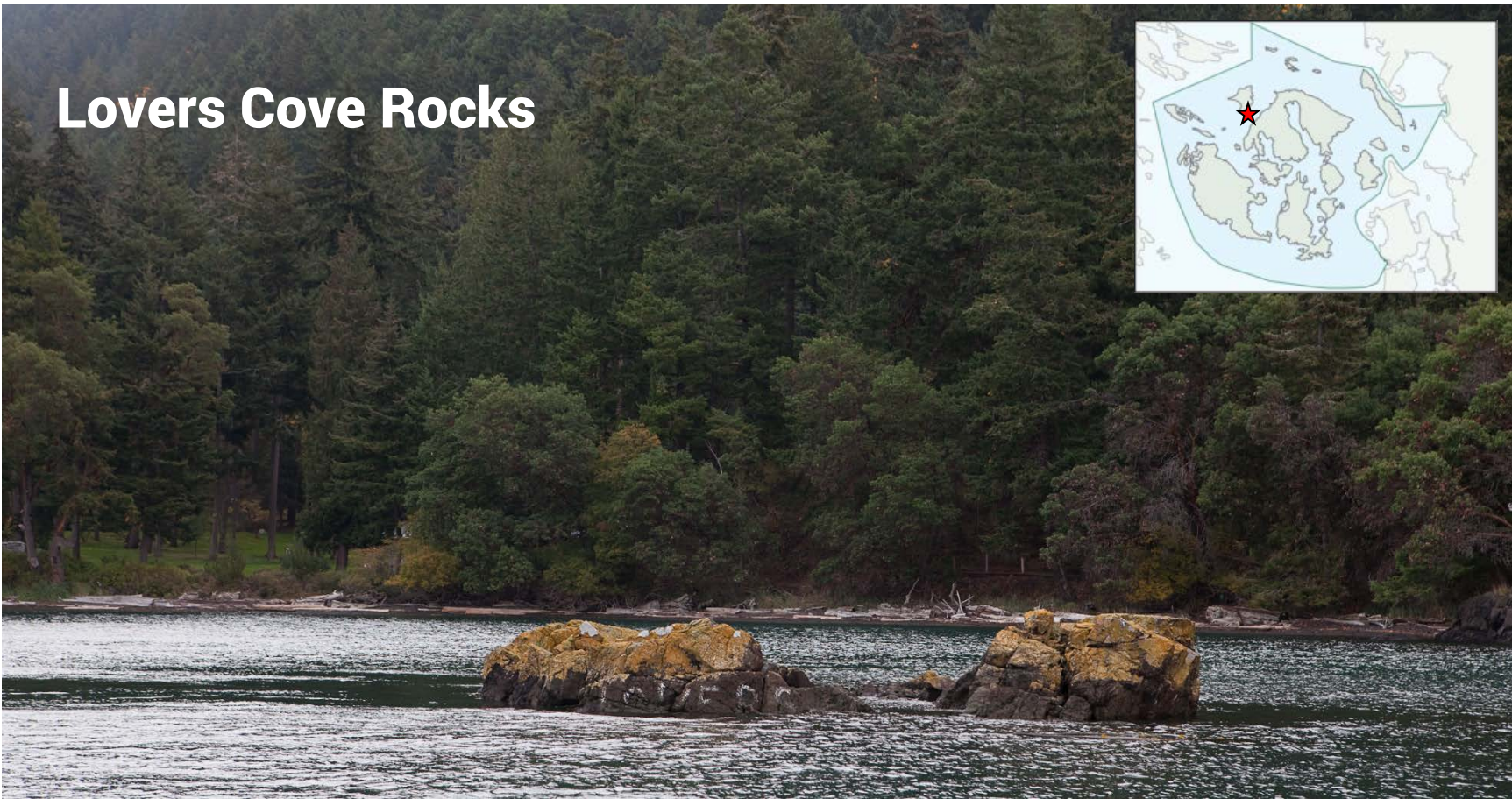
Facilities:



Description: During low tide events the island is a popular destination for the community of Eastsound. Indian Island is along the route for San Juan Islands Scenic Byway. After hiking across the muddy spit during a -1.5' foot tide, a small trail, less than 0.10 mile, on the north side of the island provides an overlook of the area. In partnership with Kwiáht (a citizen science based non-profit) and the Indian Island Marine Health Observatory, volunteers monitor the site and provide environmental education and outreach. Wildlife viewing is a favorite pastime in this area. Oystercatchers and cliff swallows nest on Indian Island.

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Lovers Cove Rocks



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Lovers Cove Rocks are located near West Beach Resort on Orcas Island (N48°40'9", W122°59'43"). Lovers Cove Rocks are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the West Beach Resort on Orcas Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Lovers Cove Rocks provide opportunities for wildlife viewing, and seabird resting and foraging.

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Unnamed Rocks (Massacre Bay)

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rocks (Massacre Bay) are located in Massacre Bay in Orcas Island's West Sound and are only viewable by water (N48°38'1.89", W122°59'32.06"; N48°38'20.77", W122°59'25.40"; N48°38'23.17", W122°59'22.83"; N48°38'27.40", W122°59'9.37"; N48°38'12.85", W122°59'24.30"). The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island. These areas do not offer suitable landing. Note: this photo does not show all unnamed rocks in Massacre Bay that are in the Monument.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Wildlife can be viewed on the rocks and island as they are used by seabirds for resting and foraging. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, also occurs in the area.

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McConnell Rock



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): Unknown

Location and Access: McConnell Rock is located approximately 350 feet east of McConnell Island (N48°35'56.66", W123°58'32.20"). The nearest access launch site is the Deer Harbor Marina on Orcas Island. Access to McConnell Rock is limited to a long sandy and graveled beach located on the southeast side, accessible during lower tides.

Activities:



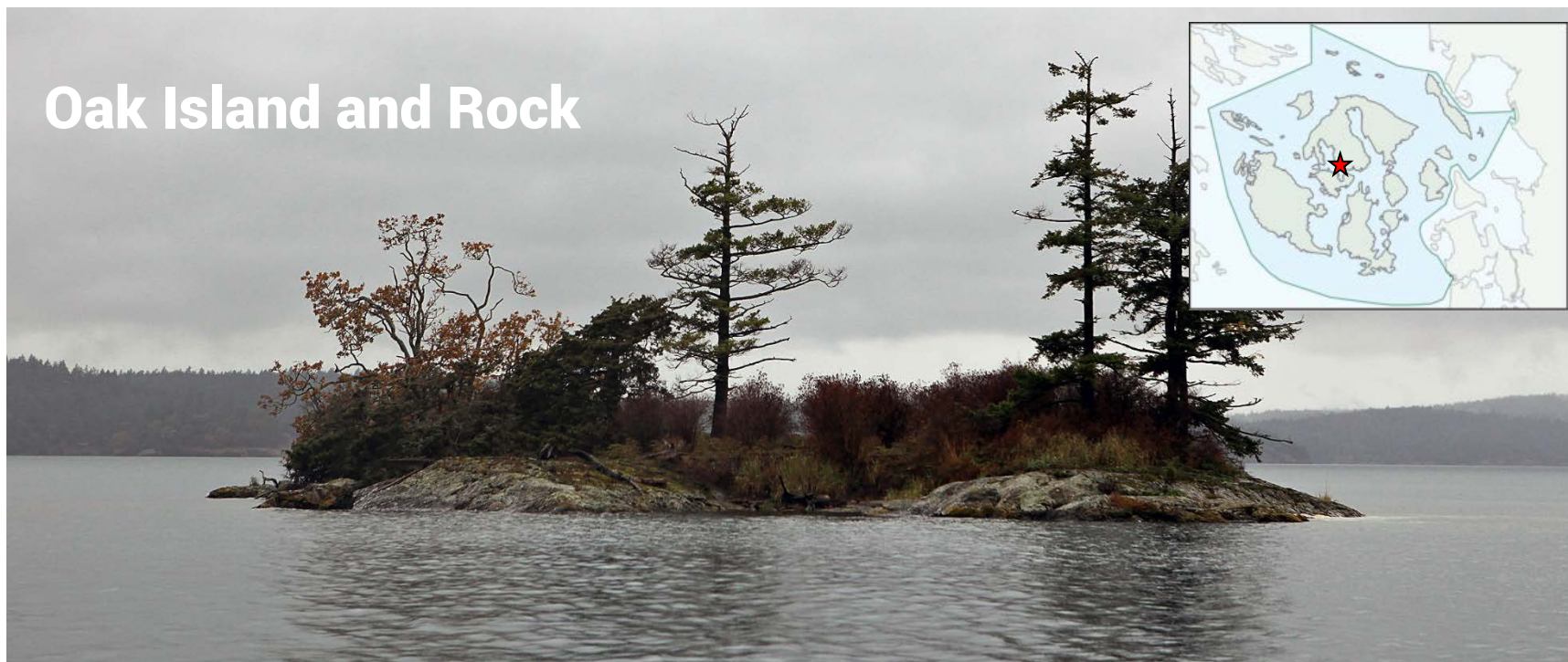
Facilities:



Description: McConnell Rock is a popular day-use area for commercial and private sea kayakers. Located along the San Juan Islands Scenic Byway, McConnell Rock is approximately two acres, flat, and roughly twelve feet above sea level. Wildlife viewing, photography, and sea kayaking occur in the area. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

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Oak Island and Rock



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Oak Island and Rock are located in the southeast corner of the West Sound of Orcas Island (N48°36'28.35", W122°57'16.80"; N48°36'26.84", W122°57'11.38"). The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island. Oak Island features a small gravelly beach that is suitable for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats) landing at lower tides. The beach is best approached from the south. There are submerged rocks near the island. Oak Rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Oak Island rises to approximately ten feet above sea level and Oak Rock is approximately five feet above sea level. It supports a variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, and several trees, including Pacific Maritime Junipers (a local endemic species) and Douglas Firs. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

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Parks Bay Island



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Parks Bay Island is located within 30 feet of Shaw Island and during extreme low tide is connected to Shaw Island (N48°33'57.47", W122°59'5.19"). During higher tides, access is best using small, non-motorized, human-powered watercraft due to numerous submerged rocks on the north and west side of the island. Access is best from the northeast during lower tides. The nearest access launch site is the Port of Friday Harbor Marina on San Juan Island.

Activities:

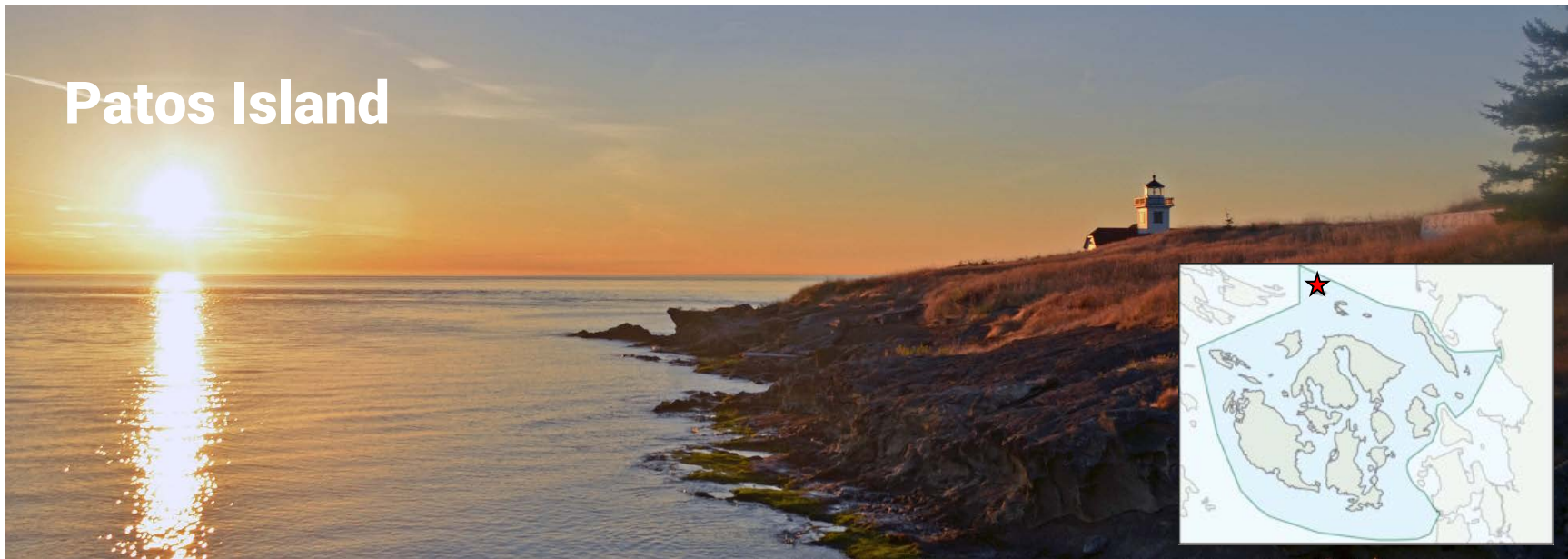


Facilities: None

Description: Parks Bay Island supports a diverse variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, shrubs, and trees. A predominate number of the trees are Pacific Maritime Juniper (a local endemic species). Wildlife viewing, sea kayaking, and photography are popular activities for this area. The BLM and the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories maintain a Memorandum of Understanding to utilize the island for research. Parks Bay Island is along the San Juan Islands Scenic Byway. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

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Patos Island



Approximate Size: 205 acres

Fees: Camping is cooperatively managed with Washington State Parks, park fees apply

Estimated Visitation (2014): 8,500 visitors

Location and Access: Patos Island is located approximately five miles northwest of Orcas Island (N48°47'6.51", W122°57'50.17"). Patos is accessible only by boat; no commercial ferry service available. Nearest launch sites are Point Roberts Marina (13 miles north), Blaine Harbor (11 miles northeast), Deer Harbor Marina, Orcas Island (13 miles northwest) and Squalicum Harbor, Bellingham (24 miles east). There are multiple gravelly beaches along the north, south, and east side of the island. These beach landings have submerged rocks nearby. Best access and landing is the sandy and gravelly beach on the west side, commonly known as Active Cove beach.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Patos Island, a wild and remote island accessible only by boat, is the northwestern-most point in the lower 48 states. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified the north shore of Patos Island as marine mammal haul-out site 469. The island features varied topography including flat ledges, deeply forested rolling hills, sandy to rocky beaches, and steep cliffs. Patos Island Lighthouse, built in 1893, stands on the western-most end of the island, providing light and reference to mariners. Other

historic features include sidewalks, concrete foundation structures, anchor points, a boat house foundation, and the remnants of a historic dock.

The mountains of Canada and the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges provide scenic backdrops to this special area. Recreational activities include hiking, camping, boating, sea kayaking, and viewing wildlife and wildflowers along the beaches, wooded areas, and overlooks. Facilities include seven designated campsites with fire rings and picnic tables, a kiosk, just over two miles of hiking trails, and two composting toilets. However, the island is very primitive and there is no fresh water available on site.

Keepers of the Patos Light, a nonprofit partner working in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), operates a small interpretive center in the lighthouse during the summer weekends from June through September (based on weather and available volunteers). The BLM cooperatively manages the area with Washington State Parks. Mooring buoys and campsites offered in Active Cove are on a first-come, first-served basis. There is a small metal fee box onsite for submitting camping fees. The BLM has identified the east side of Patos Island as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72





Patos Island: Little Patos Island

Approximate Size: 15 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Little Patos Island is listed with Patos Island in this catalog as they are separated by only 50 feet of water. It is five miles northwest of Orcas Island (N48°47'3.26", W122°58'2.21"). Little Patos is only viewable by water. The nearest access and launch site is at North Beach on Orcas Island. This island does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

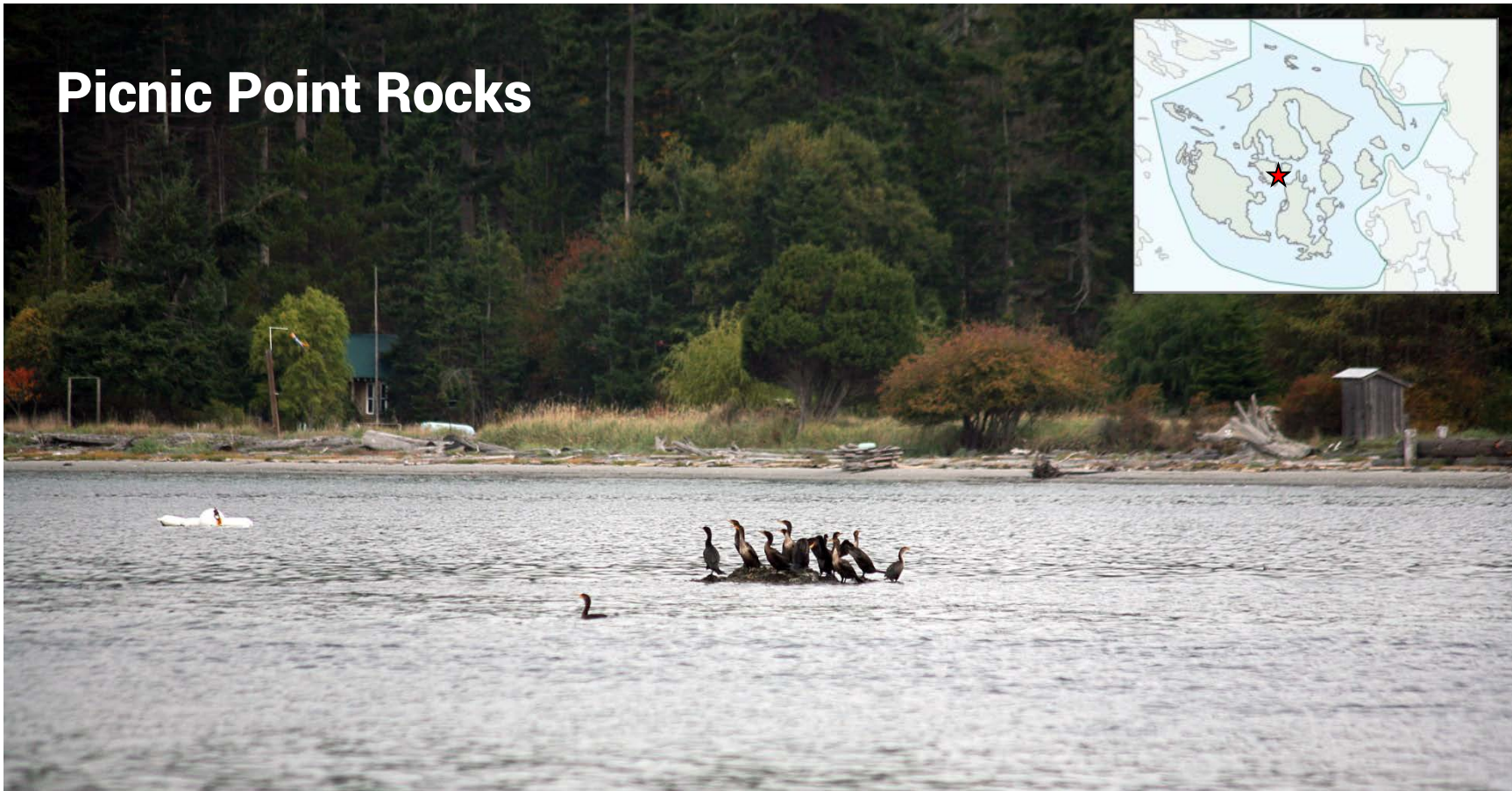


Facilities: None

Description: Little Patos Island is a beautiful, heavily vegetated fifteen-acre island alongside the much larger Patos Island. Wildlife viewing is a popular activity due to the many harbor seals and other marine mammals that frequent the area on the western end of this island. Best wildlife viewing is from the water. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Picnic Point Rocks



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Picnic Point Rocks are located near Shaw Island and are only viewable by water (N48°33'44.71", W122°55'36.85"). The nearest access launch site is Shaw Island County Park boat ramp and beach. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Picnic Point Rocks provide opportunities for wildlife viewing resting and foraging seabirds. Recreational boating and sea kayaking occurs in the area.

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Skull Island



Approximate Size: > 3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): Unknown

Location and Access: Skull Island is located in Massacre Bay in the West Sound of Orcas Island (N48°38'21.05", W122°59'10.34"). Access to Skull Island is limited to a small beach located on the east side that is only accessible during lower tides. There are numerous submerged rocks nearby. The nearest access launch site is West Sound Marina on Orcas Island.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Skull Island supports a diverse variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, trees, and non-native plants. The island's opportunities for sea kayaking, wildlife and wildflower viewing, picnicking, and photography make it a popular day-use area for nearby neighbors and small watercraft. Skull Island is often mistakenly labeled as a Washington State Park on older maps. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Trinka Rock

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Trinka Rock is located directly northwest of Picnic Island in the West Sound of Orcas Island (N48°37'42.75", W122°57'28.56"). This small rock is only accessible by water. The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island. Access is best using small non-motorized, human-powered watercraft due to shallow water. A small sandy beach is best approached during lower tides from the east and west.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Trinka Rock supports a variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, and Pacific Maritime Juniper (a local endemic species). Wildlife viewing, kayaking, non-motorized and motorized boating occurs in the area.

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Twin Rocks



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Twin Rocks are located approximately 200 feet from shore in Orcas Island's East Sound (N48°36'56.45", W122°52'0.347"; N48°36'55.99", W122°51'54.23"). Twin Rocks are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Rosario Resort Marina on Orcas Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

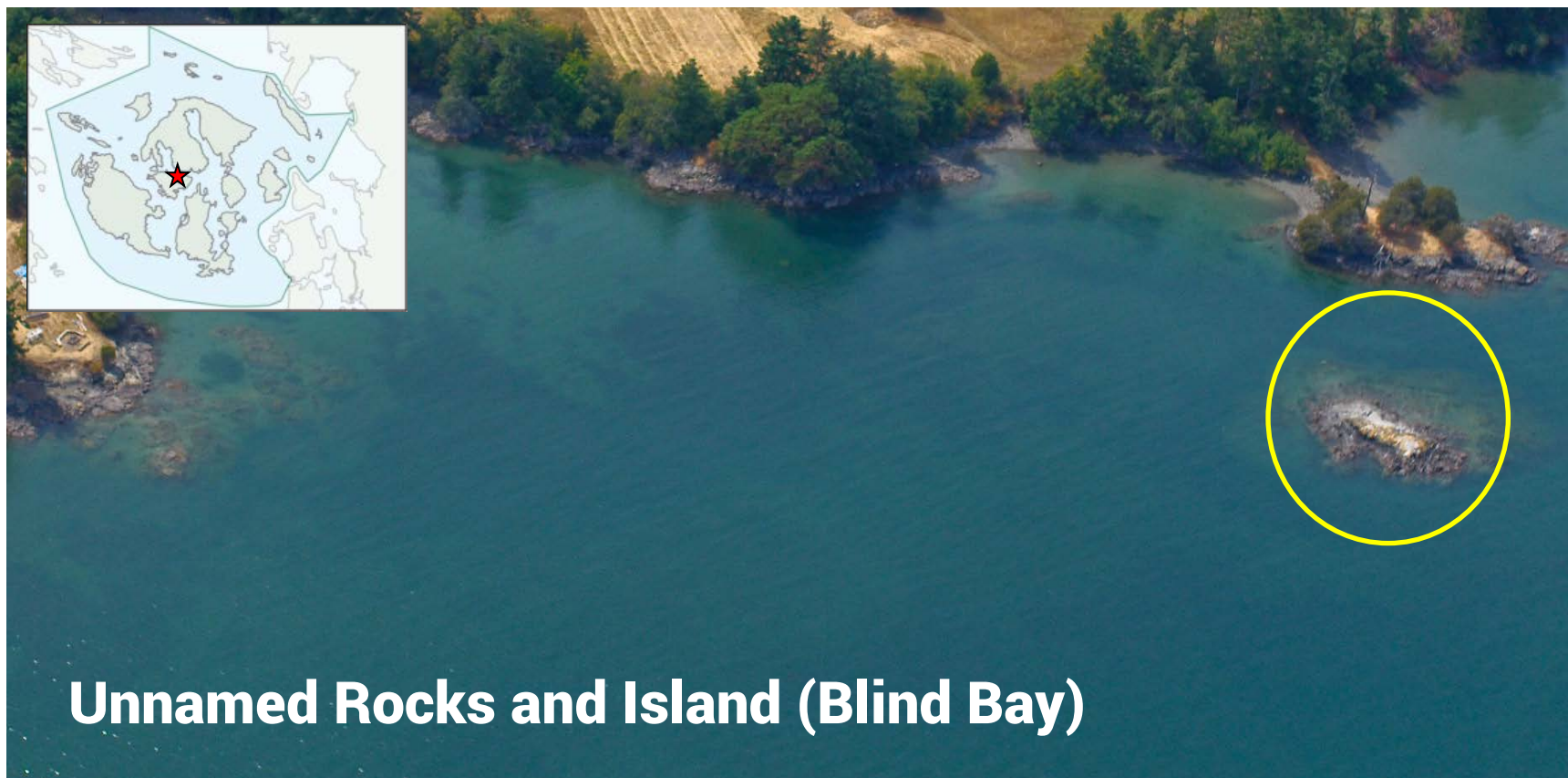
Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Twin Rocks are roughly one acre each. Both areas support a variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, and shrubs, including wind-swept, low-lying Gary Oaks. Recreational boating, wildlife viewing, and photography occur in this area. Twin Rocks are identified as Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife marine mammal marine haul-out site 448.

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Unnamed Rocks and Island (Blind Bay)

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: These rocks and island are located in Blind Bay of Shaw Island and are only viewable by water (N48°34'42.509", W122°56'30.138", N 48°34'39.77", W122°56'18.76"). The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island. These rocks and island do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Wildlife can be viewed on the rock as it is used by seabirds for resting and foraging. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, also occurs in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Victim Island

Approximate Size: 4 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): Unknown

Location and Access: Victim Island is located approximately 250 feet from shore in the West Sound of Orcas Island (N48°36'49.37", W122°58'30.96"). Access to Victim Island is limited to a small beach located on the south side and only accessible during lower tides. This island offers a suitable landing at lower tides for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats). The nearest access launch site is the West Sound Marina on Orcas Island.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Victim Island supports a diverse variety of grasses, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, trees, and non-native plants. Wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species occurs in the area. Opportunities for recreation abound, including sea kayaking, day-use, and photography. Camp Four Winds, a nearby non-profit youth camp, often utilizes the island as an environmental education day-use site. The island is often mistakenly labeled as a Washington State Park on older maps. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Southwest Quadrant: Locations and Map

Southwest Quadrant Monument Locations

Cattle Point
 Johns Island Rock
 Johns Pass Rocks and Rock Island
 Kanaka Bay Islands
 Kellett Bluff
 King Islands
 Mitchell Bay Rocks
 Mud Island
 Posey Island
 Prevost Harbor Rocks
 Reid Harbor Rock
 Turn Point
 Unnamed Rock (Grandma's Cove)
 Unnamed Rocks (Pear Point and Danger Rocks)
 Unnamed Rocks (Satellite Island Rocks)
 Unnamed Rocks (WNW Kanaka Bay)
 Unnamed Rocks (WNW Kanaka Bay)



**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **

Cattle Point



Approximate Size: 27 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 12,200 visitors

Location and Access: Access to the site is along Cattle Point road on San Juan Island (N48°27'6.77", W122°57'55.42"). Parking along the road is limited. Additional parking is available nearby at the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Cattle Point Interpretive Center. Currently, a Washington State Discover Pass is required to park at the DNR site.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Along the San Juan Islands Scenic Byway, Cattle Point offers sweeping vistas of rugged sandy bluffs and the Strait of Juan De Fuca. The stunning backdrop makes the Cattle Point Lighthouse one of the most photographed lighthouses in Washington State. Recreational activities include hiking on approximately one mile of trail, picnicking, sea kayaking, and wildlife and wildflower viewing. Cattle Point is designated as a “Hands On the Land” educational site in partnership with Friday Harbor Elementary School. During the peak of the summer the site can be somewhat crowded; shoulder seasons offer a more isolated experience. Cattle Point has two interpretive panels.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Johns Island Rock



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Johns Island Rock is located within approximately 70 feet of Johns Island and is only viewable by water (N48°39'27.371", W123°8'14.867"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

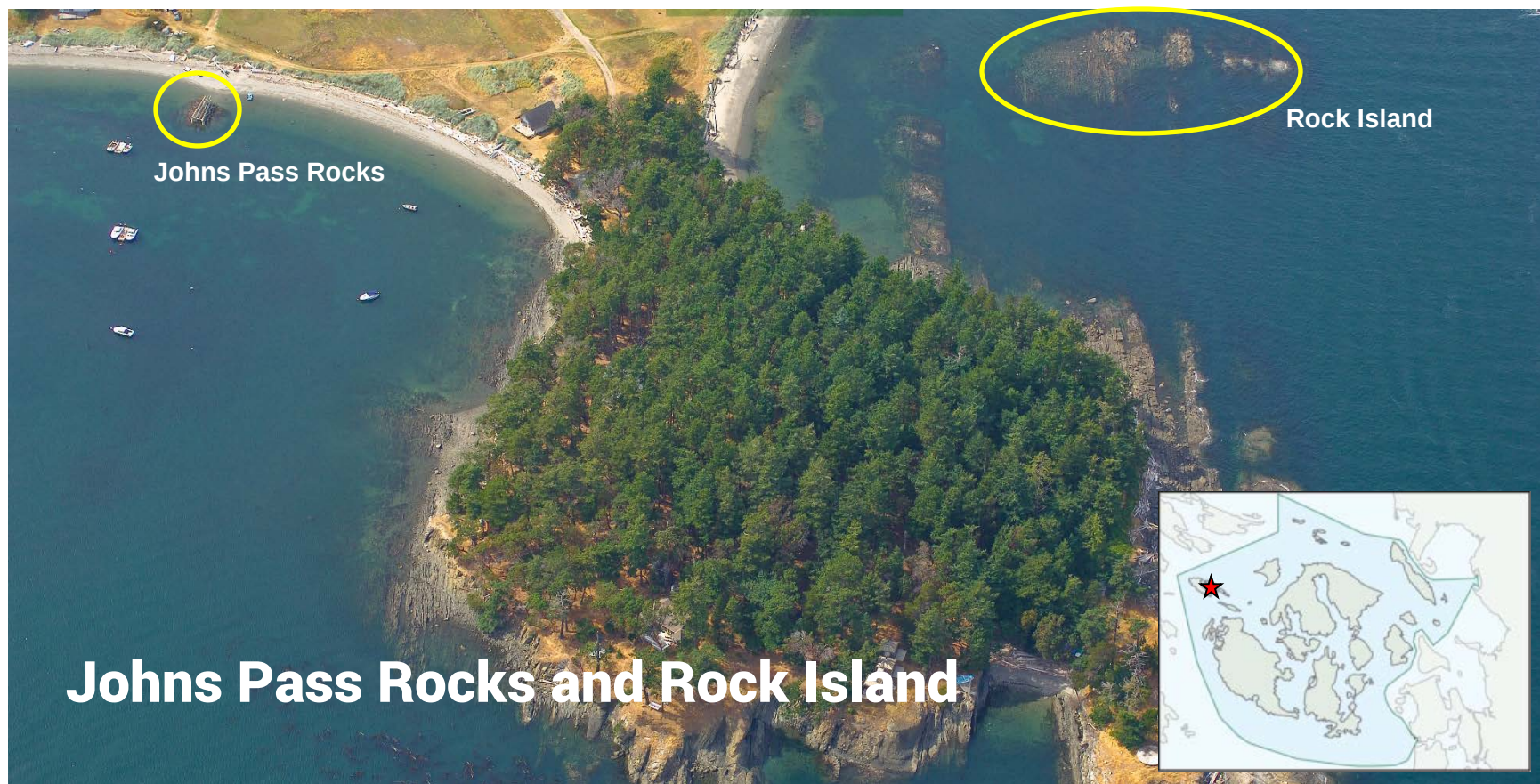
Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Johns Island Rock is a steep sided, flat topped, rock less than one acre in size. The rock supports a diverse variety of seaweeds and lichens. Wildlife viewing, photography, and recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occur in the area. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Johns Pass Rocks and Rock Island

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Johns Pass Rocks and Rock Island are located in Johns Pass, just off the southeastern edge of Stuart Island (N48°40'23.007", W123°10'5.77"; N48°40'32.09", W123°10'0.48"). Both areas are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **

Kanaka Bay Islands



Approximate Size: 3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Kanaka Bay Islands are located in Kanaka Bay off the southwestern shore of San Juan Island and are only viewable by water (N48°28'57.794", W123°5'6.87"; N48°28'56.416", W123°5'15.515"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. These areas do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Kellett Bluff

Approximate Size: 70 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Kellett Bluff is located on the southern end of Henry Island (N48°35'14.17", W123°11'52.67"). Access to Kellett Bluff is limited to a rocky and steep shoreline. A small, rocky pocket beach located on the eastern side of Kellett Bluff in Open Bay offers suitable landing at lower tides for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats.) The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Kellett Bluff is a remote headland with an expansive meadow stepped landscape. This historical reef-net fishing site bears the deteriorating remnants of several older "fishing shacks". Visitors to this remote and hard to access site are rewarded with wildflower and wildlife viewing. Orca whales frequent the area off shore during the summer months feeding off the swift tidal current exchange of the Haro Strait.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Approximate Size: 1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: King Islands are located in Enterprise Bay on the southwestern shore of San Juan Island and are only viewable by water (N48°28'54.678", W123°4'39.452"; N48°28'52.913", W123°4'41.512"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. These areas do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

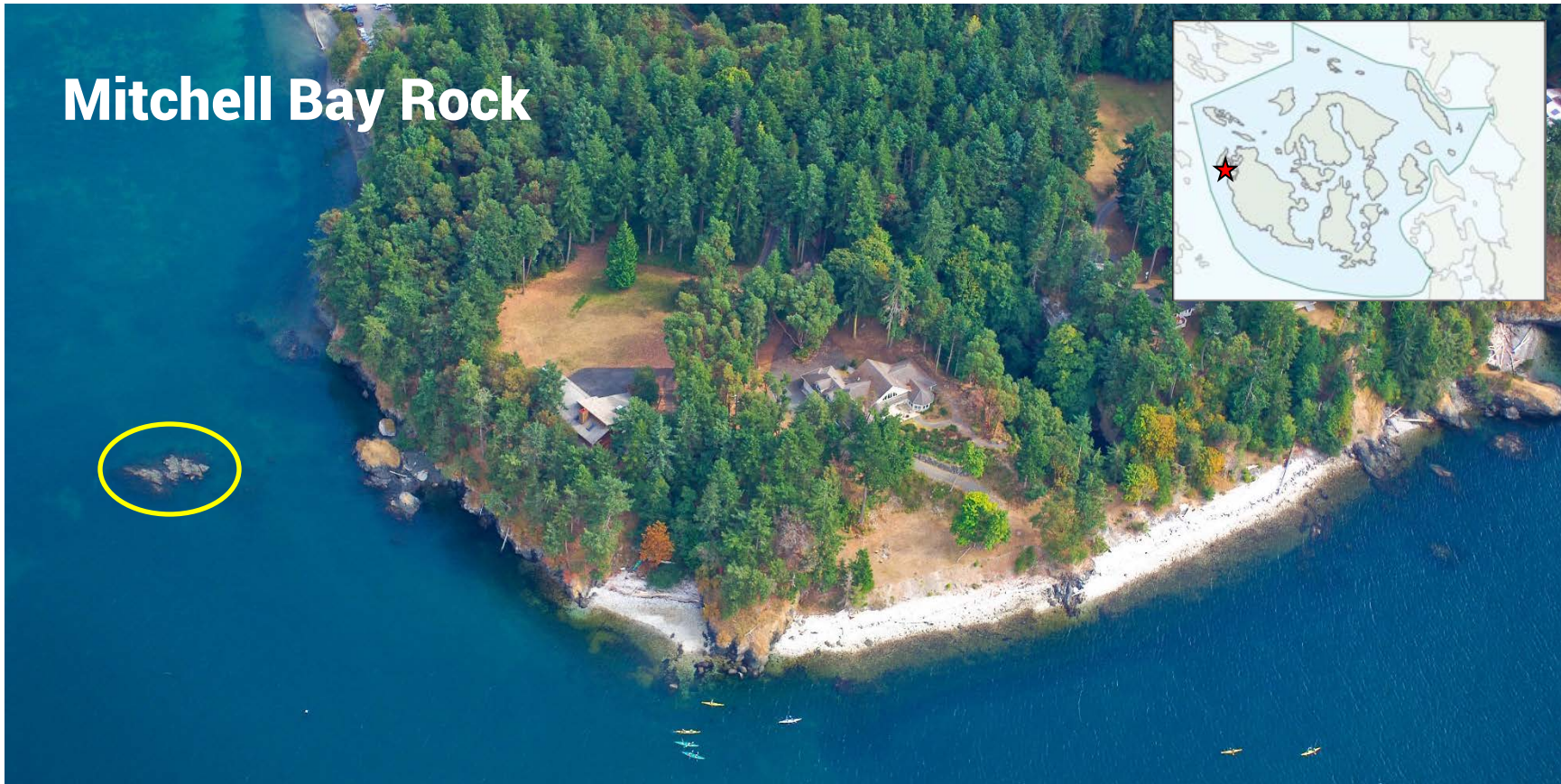


Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Mitchell Bay Rock



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Mitchell Bay Rock is located in San Juan Island's Mitchell Bay near the Snug Harbor Resort and is only viewable by water (N48°34'19.57", W123°10'11.85"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Mud Island



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Mud Island is located in San Juan Island's Mitchell Bay and is only accessible by water (N48°34'19.31", W123°9'25.69"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. Access is best using small non-motorized, human-powered watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats) due to shallow water.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Wildlife can be viewed as Mud Island is used by seabirds for resting and foraging. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, also occurs in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Posey Island



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: Camping is cooperatively managed with Washington State Parks, park fees apply

Estimated Visitation (2013): 2,750 visitors

Location and Access: Posey Island is located minutes from San Juan Island's Roche Harbor by sea kayak or small private boat (N48°37'6.23", W123°10'4.31") and is only accessible by water. The Roche Harbor Resort boat ramp, located on San Juan Island, is the nearest launch site. Landing access is a gravelly beach best approached from the south west. There are numerous submerged rocks nearby.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Posey Island, a one-acre marine camping area, is a popular destination for commercial and private sea kayakers. Visitors to the island are attracted by the overall scenic beauty and diverse vistas of the Haro Strait. Recreational activities include camping, sea kayaking, and watching seabirds and marine mammals. Two Cascadia Marine Trail designated campsites, including fire ring and picnic table, are for the exclusive use of boaters arriving by human-or wind powered watercraft. There is one composing toilet, but no fresh water available on site. Posey Island campsites are available by reservation only. For more information, please visit www.parks.wa.gov/parks/region.

**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: This rock is located in Prevest Harbor near the Prevest Harbor county dock and Stuart Island State Park (N48°40'47.39", W123°12'12.83"). This rock is only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

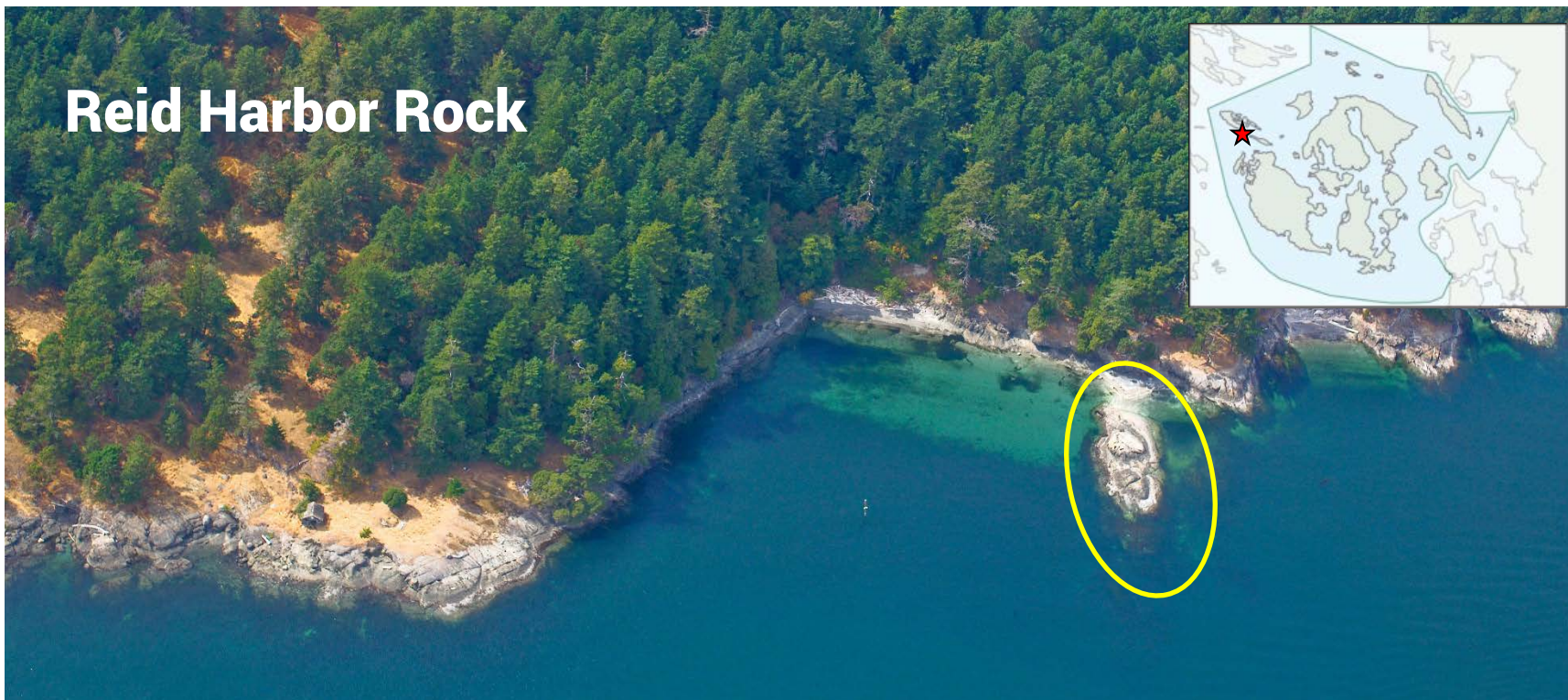


Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals and other species also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Reid Harbor Rock



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Reid Harbor Rock is located just west of the entrance to Reid Harbor within approximately 70 feet of Stuart Island (N48°39'48.516", W123°10'46.95"). This rock is only viewable by water. During low tide events the rocks are connected to Stuart Island. The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Reid Harbor Rock is part of a low lying grouping of rocks less than one acre in size. Reid Harbor Rock supports a variety of seaweeds. Reid Harbor is a popular recreational boating destination and a Washington State Park. Wildlife viewing, tide pooling, photography, and sea kayaking also occur in the area. The BLM has identified this rock as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Turn Point



Approximate Size: 80 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 13,750 visitors

Location and Access: Turn Point is located on Stuart Island, which is not accessible via ferry service (N48°41'17.79", W123°14'12.78"). The Roche Harbor Resort boat ramp, located on San Juan Island, is the nearest launch site. Once visitors arrive at Stuart Island, Prevost Harbor's county dock and Reid Harbor's county boat ramp provide access to a graveled county road leading to Turn Point (~1.5 miles from Prevost and ~2.5 miles from Reid). There is no taxi service. A small graveled beach with submerged rocks on the western edge and south of Turn Point provides access for small non-motorized watercraft.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Turn Point Light Station, built in 1893, stands on the westernmost end of Stuart Island, providing light and reference to mariners. Turn Point offers commanding views of the Haro Strait and the Canadian Gulf Islands and is one of the best places in the Monument to see orca whales. Recreational activities include 1.7 miles of hiking trails, sea kayaking, and wildlife and wildflower viewing. There is one vault toilet, but no potable water. The BLM cooperatively manages this site with the Turn Point Lighthouse Preservation Society, which operates a small interpretive museum from July to September.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Unnamed Rock (Grandma's Cove)



Approximate Size: 1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rock (Grandma's Cove) is located in Grandma's Cove adjacent to San Juan Historical National Park's American Camp and is only viewable by water (N48°27'30.235", W122°1'27.615"). Nearby beaches are public and administered by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Wildlife can be viewed as the area is used by seabirds for resting and foraging, and identified by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife as marine mammal haul-out site 469. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, also occurs in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Unnamed Rocks (Pear Point and Danger Rocks)



Approximate Size: >3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rocks (Pear Point and Danger Rocks) are located near San Juan Island and are only viewable by water (N48°31'5.14", W122°58'45.18"; N48°31'4.22", W122°58'40.66"; N48°31'4.88", W122°58'38.79"; N48°31'15.59", W122°58'16.86"; N48°31'14.09", W122°58'15.78"). The nearest access launch site is the Port of Friday Harbor's Jackson Beach. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

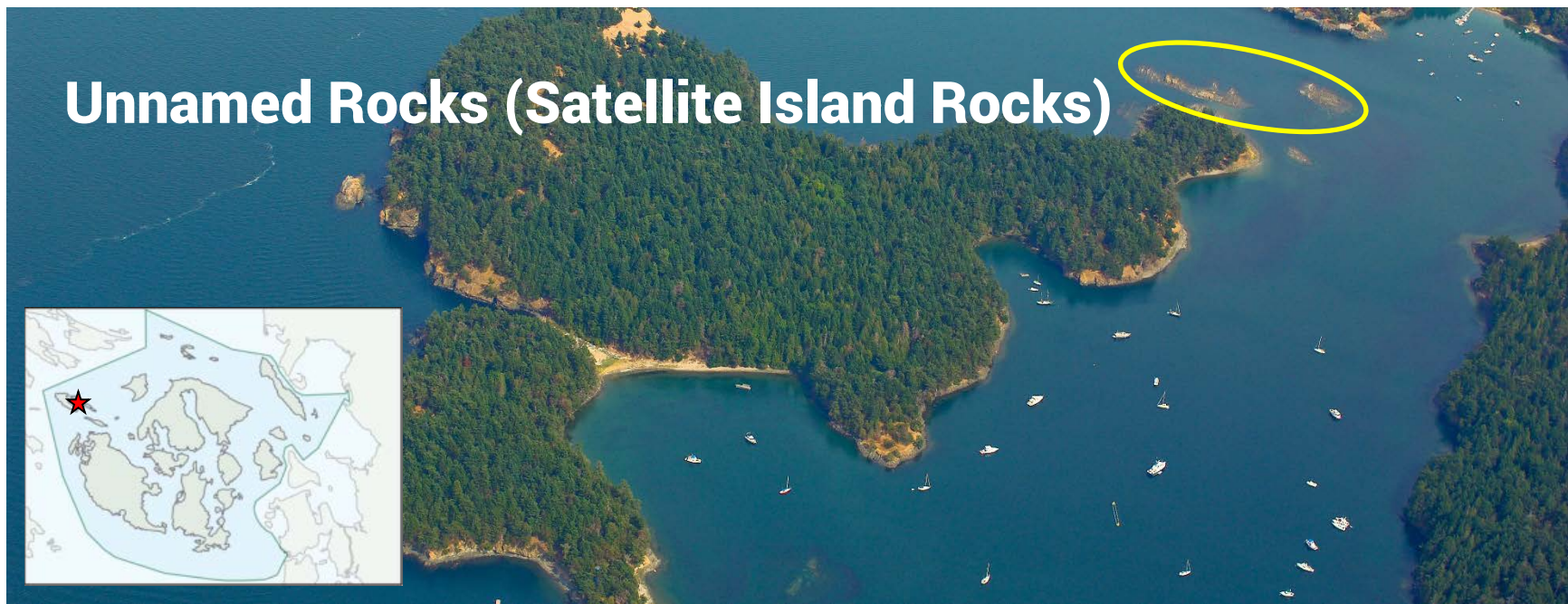
Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Seabird resting and foraging occur on these small rocks. The rocks are identified as Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife marine mammal marine haul-out sites 429 and 430 and offer opportunities for wildlife viewing. Sea kayaking and recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Unnamed Rocks (Satellite Island Rocks)

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

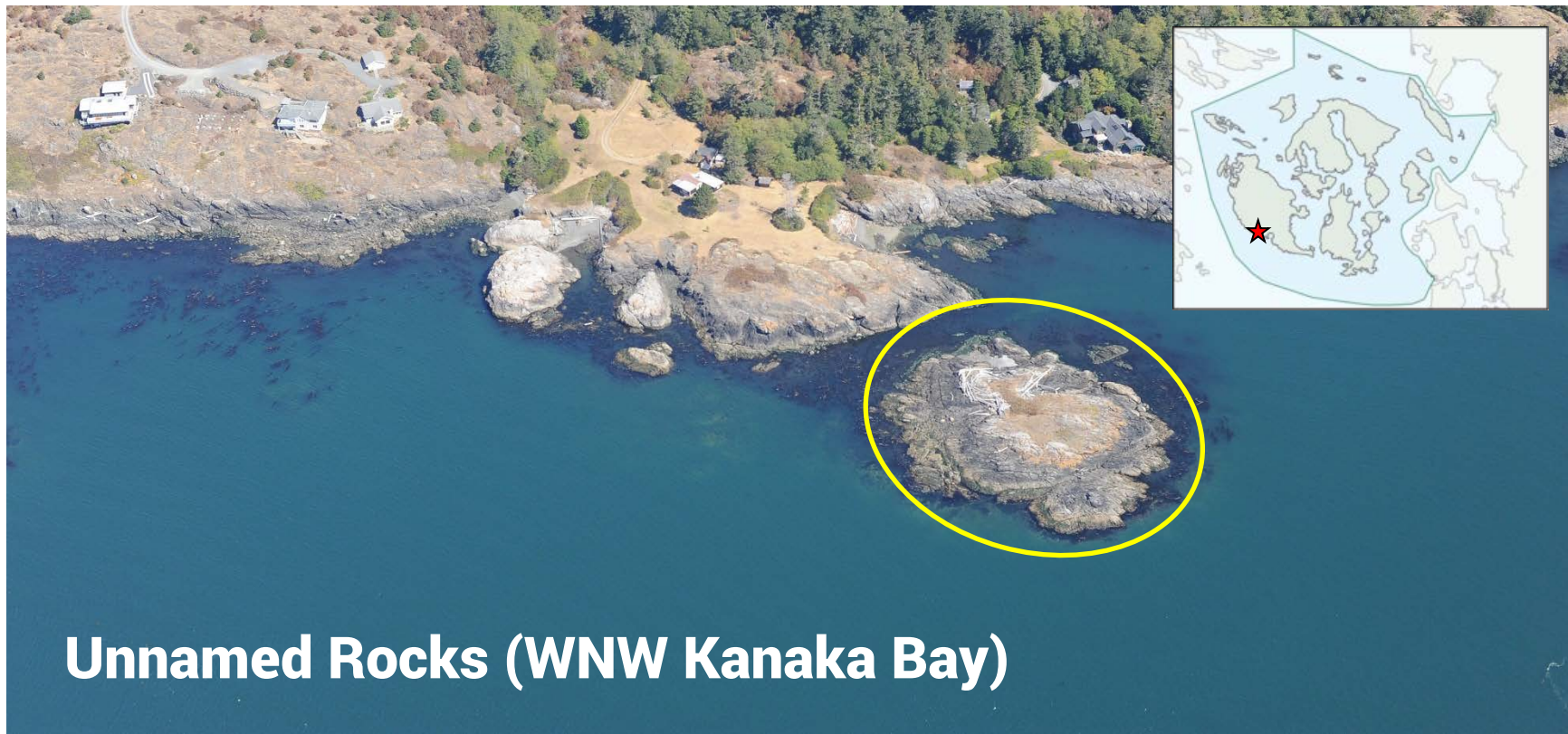
Location and Access: Unnamed Rocks (Satellite Island Rocks) are located within 30 feet of Satellite Island, near larger Stuart Island (N48°40'39.70", W123°11'5.706"; N48°40'36.94", W123°11'12.008"; N48°40'35.458", W123°11'5.098"; N48°40'38.472", W123°10'59.289"). Stuart Island Marine Park is also nearby. These rocks are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina and ramp on San Juan Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Unnamed Rocks (Satellite Island Rocks) are a grouping of flat rocks approximately one acre in size that are submerged at higher tides, while the larger rocks are about four feet above sea level. They support a variety of seaweeds; the larger rocks support lichens. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, and sea kayaking occur in the area. These rocks are an important resource for the Island Oil Spill Association as designated anchor points to protect the harbor from spill impacts. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified them as marine mammal haul-out site 469. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72



Unnamed Rocks (WNW Kanaka Bay)

Approximate Size: 1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: These rocks are located in Kanaka Bay off the southwestern shore of San Juan Island and are only viewable by water (N48°29'23.04", W123°6'26.13"). The nearest access launch site is the Roche Harbor Resort Marina on San Juan Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

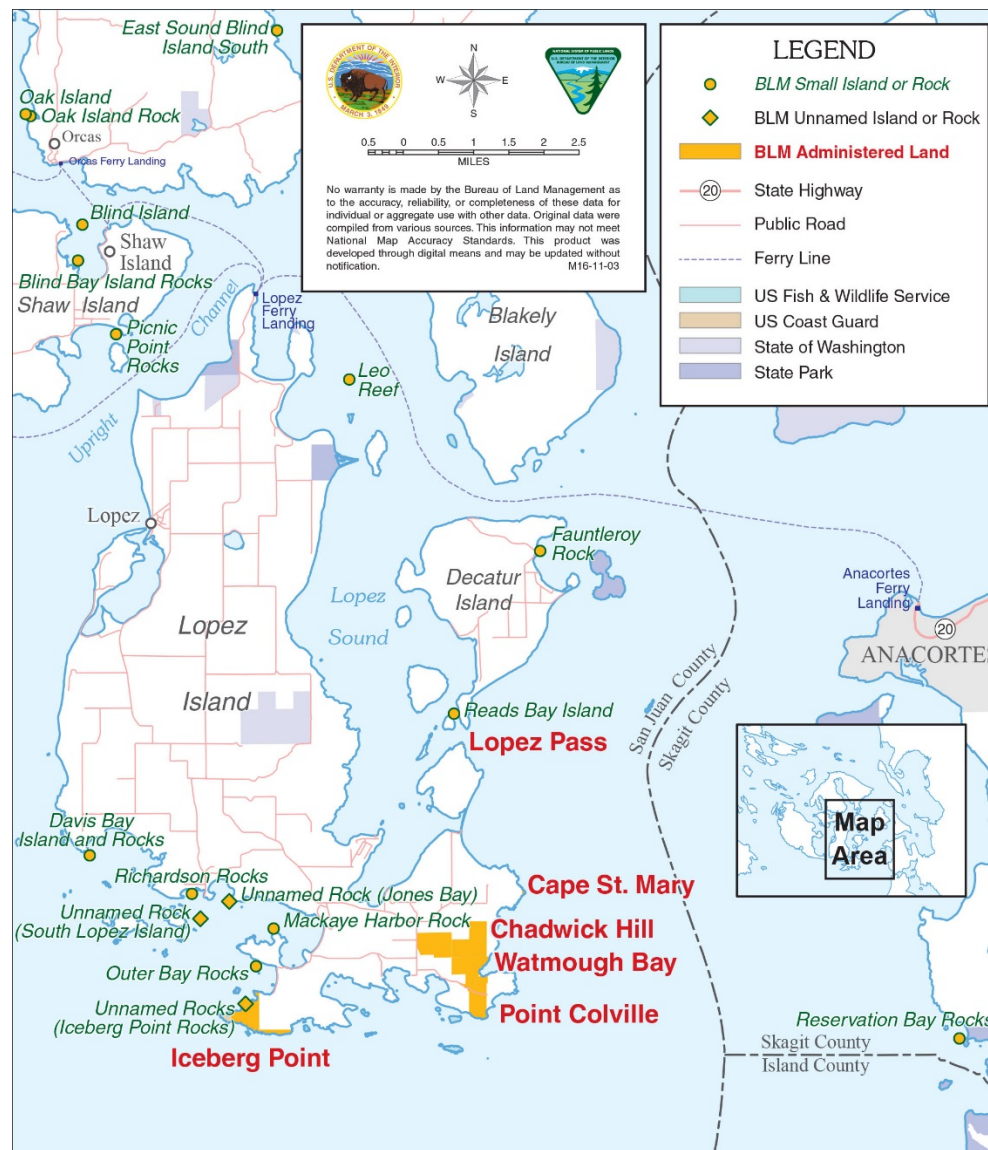
Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **

Southeast Quadrant: Locations and Map

Southeast Quadrant Monument Locations

Cape Saint Mary
 Chadwick Hill and Marsh
 Davis Bay Island and Rocks
 Fauntleroy Rock
 Iceberg Point
 Leo Reef
 Lopez Pass
 Mackaye Harbor Rocks
 Outer Bay Rocks
 Point Colville
 Reads Bay Island
 Reservation Bay Rocks
 Richardson Rocks
 Unnamed Rocks (Iceberg Point)
 Unnamed Rocks (Jones Bay)
 Watmough Bay



**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **

Cape Saint Mary



Approximate Size: 3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Cape Saint Mary is located on the eastern edge of Lopez Island and is currently accessible only by water (N48°26'50.32", W122°48'01.68"). The nearest access launch site is the Hunter Bay county ramp and dock on Lopez Island. Landing access is rocky and steep with submerged rocks along shoreline. A very small rocky beach approached from the north offers suitable landing at lower tides for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats).

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Cape Saint Mary offers scenic vistas of Rosario Strait, and wildflower and wildlife viewing.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Chadwick Hill and Marsh



Approximate Size: >240 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 3,700 visitors

Location and Access: Chadwick Hill and Marsh are on the southeastern end of Lopez Island (N48°26'12.33", W122°49'47.77"). The BLM maintains an access easement to the site from Watmough Head Road. Drive south from Lopez Village on Fisherman Bay Road. Keep left onto Mud Bay Road, turn right at Aleck Bay Road, then left on Watmough Bay Road. Watch for a manila rope stretched across a small field road and attached to a green t-post. Park along the road edge; avoid blocking mailboxes or driveways.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Chadwick Hill and Marsh are identified as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern for their natural character. Chadwick Marsh is also a “Hands On the Land” educational site in partnership with the Lopez School. Visitors may enjoy wildlife and wildflower viewing, photography, hiking, and horseback riding (lower trails) on approximately 3.5 miles of trails, and deer hunting within Washington State Department of Wildlife specified seasons. Hiking trails connect this area to Watmough Bay and Point Colville. Facilities on BLM land include a small informational kiosk.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Davis Bay Island and Rocks



Approximate Size: <2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Davis Bay Island and Rocks are a grouping of rocks approximately 75 feet from the shore of Lopez Island. Davis Bay Island is approximately 100 feet south of shore (N48°27'30.50", W122°55'48.35"; N48°27'18.75", W122°56'5.74"). Davis Bay Rocks are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor county dock and boat ramp on Lopez Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Davis Bay Island and Rocks are low lying rocks that provide support a variety of seaweeds and intertidal species; Davis Bay Island also supports some lichens. Wildlife viewing, kayaking, and non-motorized and motorized boating occur in the area. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified them as marine mammal haul-out site 417. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Fauntleroy Rock



Approximate Size: < 1 Acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): Unknown

Location and Access: Fauntleroy Rock is located approximately 80 feet off the east shore of Decatur Island and east of Washington State San Juan Marine Park (N48°31'3.66", W122°47'43.37"). Fauntleroy Rock is only viewable from water. Nearest launch access is the Hunter Bay county ramp and dock on Lopez Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

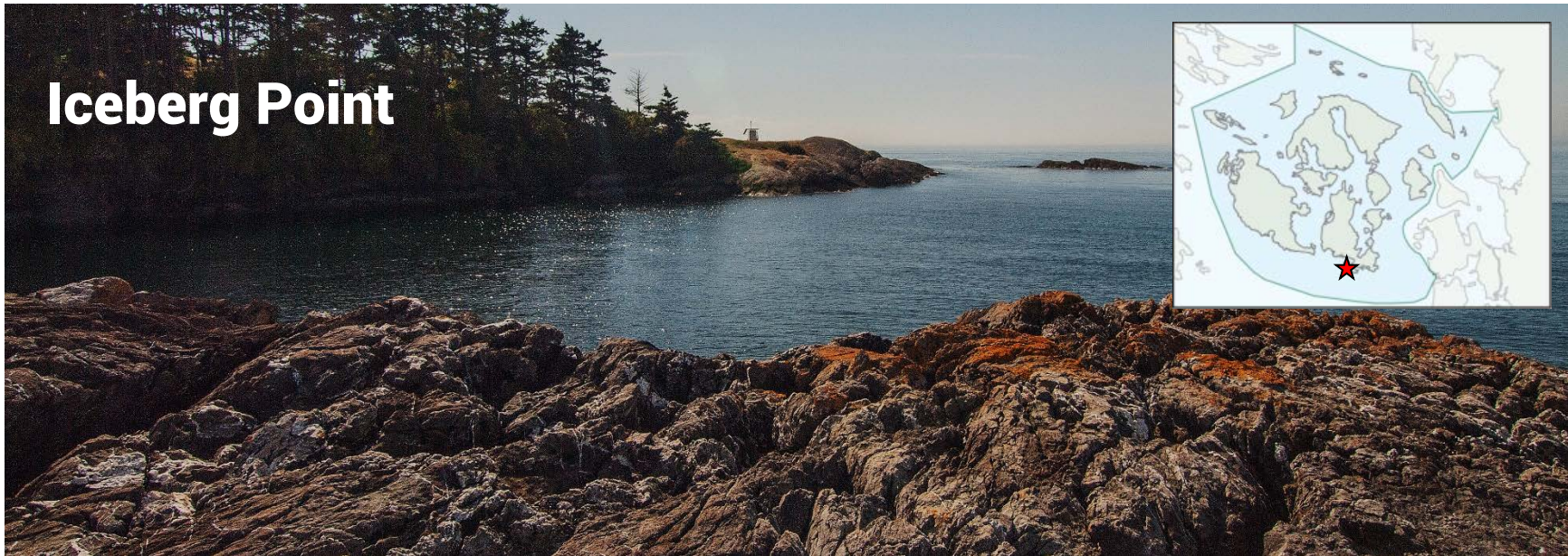


Facilities: None

Description: Lichens, mosses, grasses, wildflowers, and an assortment of native plants cover this small island. Both motorized and non-motorized recreational boating occur in the area. The area offers excellent opportunities for photography, sea kayaking, and seabird and marine mammals viewing. Fishing and crabbing occur in the area. Fauntleroy Rock is along the route of the San Juan Islands Scenic Byway. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Iceberg Point



Approximate Size: >80 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 15,300 visitors

Location and Access: Iceberg Point is located on the southwest tip of Lopez Island (N48°25'17.53", W122°53'22.94"). Drive south on Mud Bay Road. Turn Right on Mackaye Harbor road to the County Park at Agate Beach. Park at Agate Beach County Park's day-use area. Hike south along the Mackaye Harbor road past where the "End of County Road" sign is posted. At this point you will enter private property—please be respectful. Turn right at Bat and Ball Lane, onto the driveway with a green metal gate (go around the gate). Follow this private road and stay to the left at the fork. Follow this trail for about .5 miles to access BLM lands.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Iceberg Point offers majestic views of rugged bluffs and rocky shorelines on the south side of Lopez Island. Iceberg Point is available for day-use only and is identified as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern for its natural character. Facilities on Monument land include an interpretive panel and a small informational kiosk. Recreational activities include hiking on 4 miles of trail, wildflower viewing, and seabird and marine mammal viewing at overlooks. Outhouses are available at Agate Beach County Park. A small graveled beach on the north western edge of the point offers landing access for small watercraft.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Leo Reef

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Leo Reef is located near Lopez Island and only viewable by water (N48°33'11.41", W122°51'15.97"). The nearest access launch site is the Odlin County Park boat ramp on Lopez Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: This rock is along the route for San Juan Islands Scenic Byway and provides seabird resting and foraging. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified it as marine mammal haul-out site 449. Wildlife viewing is popular in the area. The U.S. Coast Guard maintains an active aids to navigation right-of-way on the rocks.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Lopez Pass



Approximate Size: >1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Lopez Pass is located on the northern point of Lopez Island's Sperry Peninsula and is currently accessible only by water (N48°28'41.76", W122°49'10.68"). The nearest access launch site is the Hunter Bay county ramp and dock on Lopez Island. Landing access is rocky and steep with submerged rocks along shoreline. A small rock beach offers suitable landing at lower tides for small watercraft (kayaks, canoes, row boats).

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Lopez Pass offers scenic vistas of Rosario Strait and wildflower and wildlife viewing.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Mackaye Harbor Rock



Approximate Size: <1 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Mackaye Harbor Rock is located in Mackaye Harbor on the southeastern edge of Lopez Island (N48°26'24.32", W122°52'41.10"). The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor County dock and boat ramp on Lopez Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

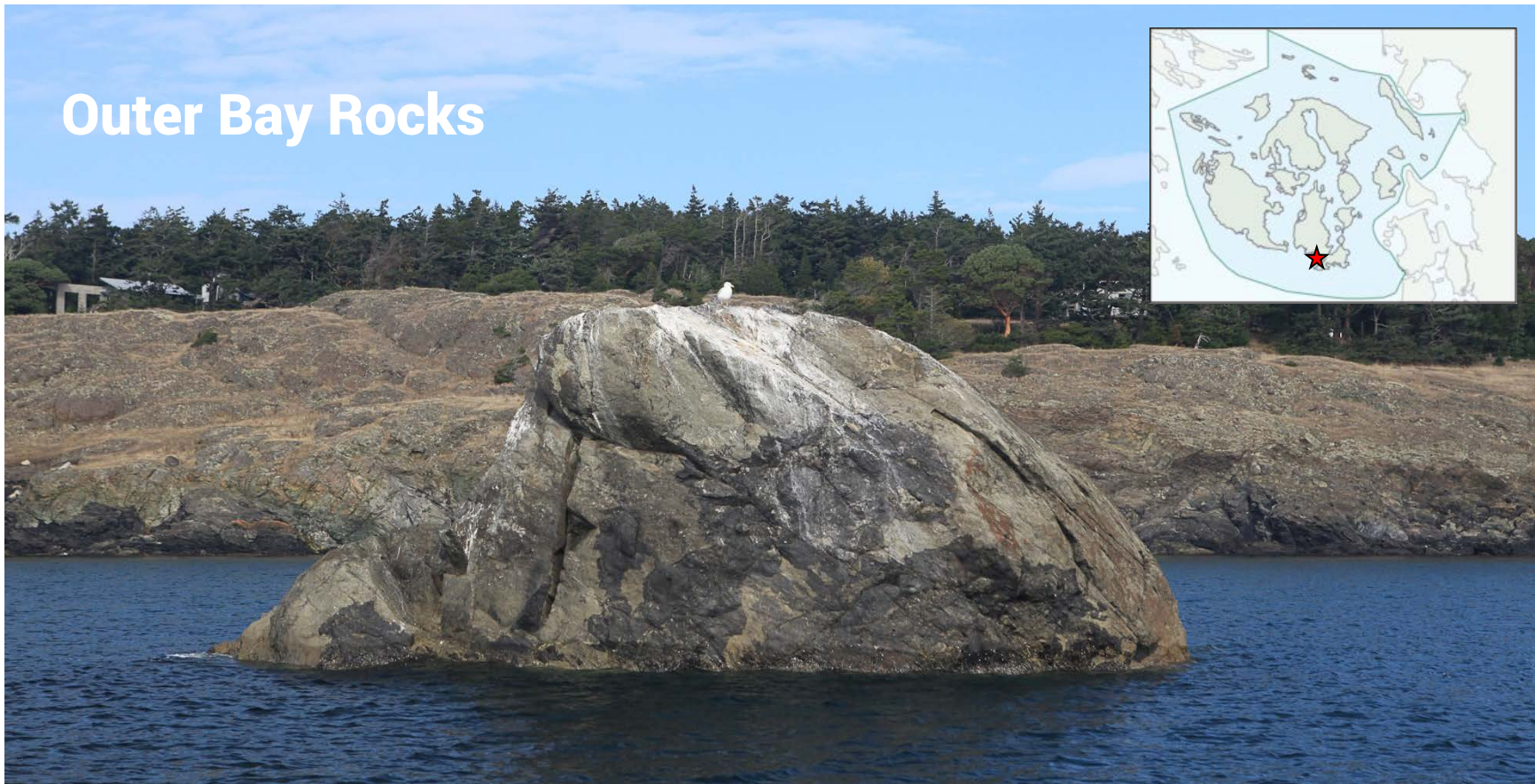


Facilities: None

Description: Mackaye Harbor Rock has minor grasses and lichens, and a small, bent metal post that currently acts as a bird rest. The rock is fully exposed at mean and higher tides. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Wildlife viewing for seabirds and marine mammals, photography, and sea kayaking also occur in the area. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Outer Bay Rocks



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Outer Bay Rocks are located near Agate Beach County Park on Lopez Island (N48°25'56.46", W122°53'0.89"; N48°25'51.37", W122°52'57.69"). The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor county dock and boat ramp on Lopez Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Outer Bay Rocks provide opportunities for wildlife viewing, including of resting and foraging seabirds. Sea kayaking and recreational boating also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Point Colville



Approximate Size: 40 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 3,500 visitors

Location and Access: Point Colville is located on the southeast corner of Lopez Island (N48°25'19.14", W122°48'57.27"). Drive south on Fisherman Bay Road from Lopez Village. Keep left onto Mud Bay Road, turn right at Aleck Bay Road, then left on Watmough Bay Road. Follow this road approximately 1.5 miles, then turn left at the Watmough Bay sign. Park in the trailhead parking area. Once at the Watmough Bay Trailhead hike westerly along the access road and turn left. Head easterly approximately .4 miles until you see the two large Douglas-firs crossed high above the road. The Point Colville trailhead is on the right.

Activities:



Facilities:



Description: Visitors to Point Colville can explore coniferous and broad-leafed forest, fescue grassland, a forested wetland community, a secluded beach, and an exposed rocky shoreline through a network of approximately 1.5 miles of trail. Point Colville is identified as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern for its natural character. Hiking trails connect this area to Watmough Bay and Chadwick Hill. Facilities on BLM land include 1 bike rack and a small informational kiosk. A small sandy beach with numerous submerged rocks, located on the eastern side of Point Colville, provides access for small non-motorized watercraft.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Reads Bay Island



Approximate Size: >3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Reads Bay Island is located between Lopez and Decatur islands and is only accessible by water (N48°29'03", W122°49'36.3"). The nearest access launch site is the Hunter Bay county dock and boat ramp on Lopez Island. Landing access is rocky with submerged rocks near shoreline. Due to shallow waters, access is best when approached from the south using a small non-motorized, human-powered watercraft such as a canoe, kayak, or row boat.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: The vegetation of Reads Bay Island includes grasses, wildflowers, mosses, lichens, and an assortment of younger Douglas-fir trees. Motorized and non-motorized recreational boating occurs in the area. Boaters often drop anchor (gunkhole) in the small bay and dinghy over to the island. Reads Bay Island has one of the best wildflower displays in the nearby area. Wildlife viewing, photography, and sea kayaking also occur in the area. There is a small historic foundation from a World War I-era bull kelp production operation. Directly to the south of Read's Bay Island is the San Juan Preservation Trust's Kimball Preserve. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Reservation Bay Rocks



Approximate Size: 2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Reservation Bay Rocks are located near Fidalgo Island and are only viewable by water (N48°25'1.20", W122°39'57.70"; N48°24'55.92", W122°39'34.91"; N48°24'51.43", W122°39'36.55"; N48°24'46.93", W122°39'43.65"). The nearest access launch site is the Skyline Marina on Fidalgo Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Richardson Rocks



Approximate Size: <2 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Richardson Rocks are located off the southern end of Lopez Island and are only viewable by water (N48°26'50.16", W122°54'12.14"; N48°26'42.01", W122°54'25.66"; N48°26'41.32", W122°54'22.55"). The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor county dock and boat ramp on Lopez Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Richardson Rocks provide opportunities for photography and wildlife and wildflower viewing. Recreational boating and sea kayaking also occur in the area.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Unnamed Rocks (Iceberg Point)



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rocks (Iceberg Point) are located approximately 20 feet from the western shoreline of Iceberg Point on the south end of Lopez Island (N48°25'28.60", W122°53'12.52"; N48°25'31.33", W122°53'5.80"). The rocks are only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor county dock and ramp on Lopez Island. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

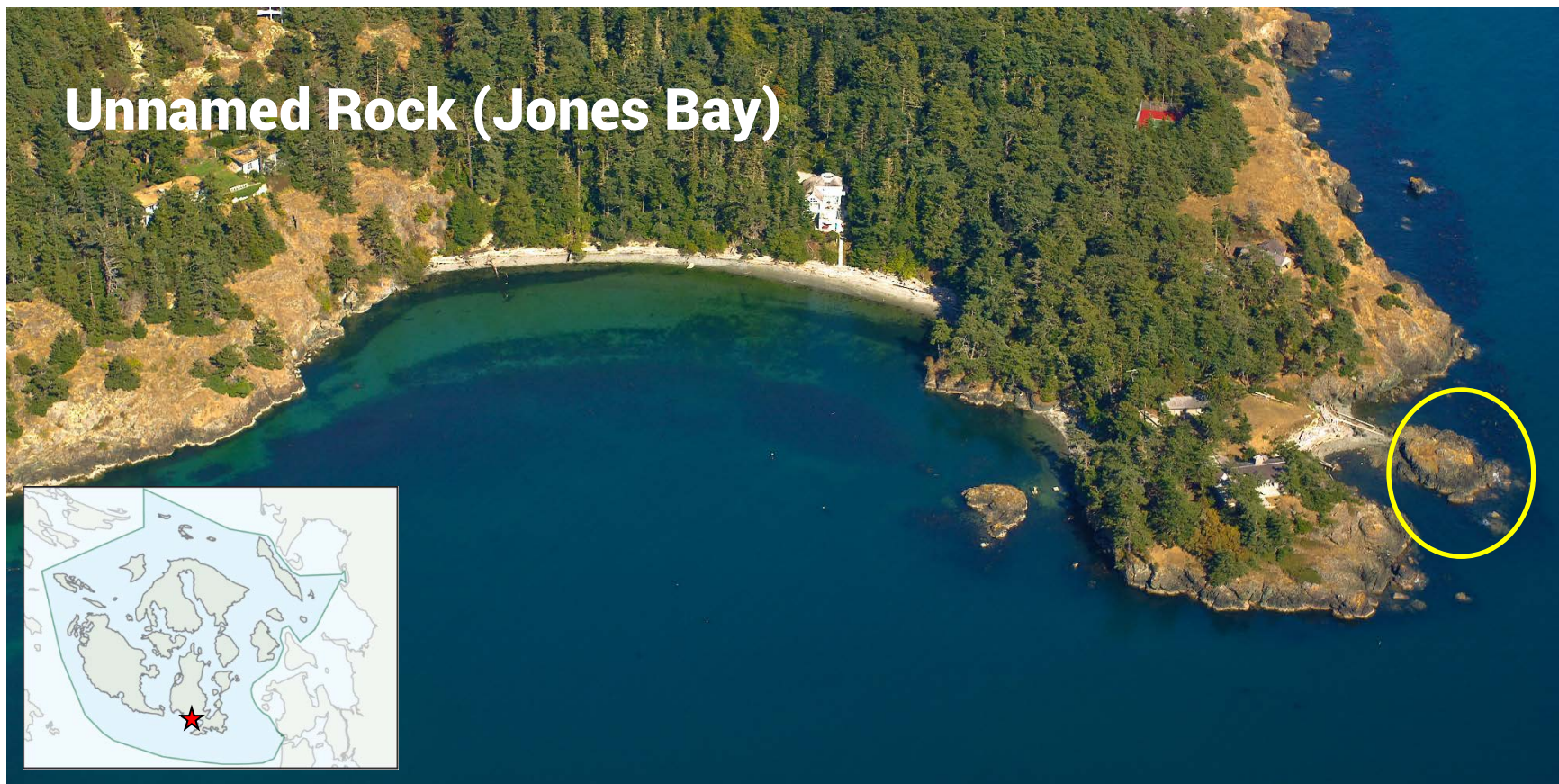
Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Unnamed Rocks (Iceberg Point) are a small grouping of rocks located directly adjacent to Iceberg Point, which is also part of the Monument. The rocks support a variety of seaweeds. The undeveloped area of Iceberg Point shoreline and the broad expansive Straits of Juan De Fuca to the west and south provides opportunities for solitude. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area, in addition to opportunities for wildlife viewing, picnicking, hiking, sea kayaking, and photography. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Unnamed Rock (Jones Bay)

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rock (Jones Bay) is located on southeastern edge of Lopez Island's Jones Bay and is only viewable by water (N48°26'44.34", W122°53'30.85"). The nearest access launch site is the Mackaye Harbor county dock and ramp on Lopez Island. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:

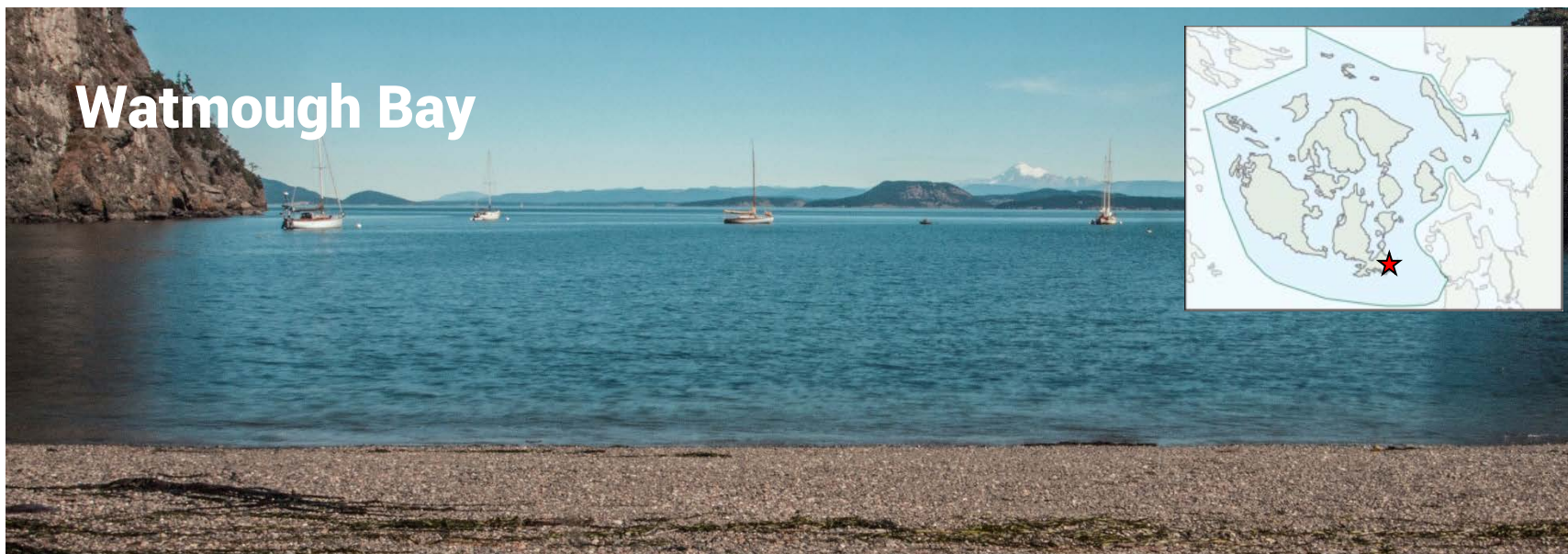


Facilities: None

Description: Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area. Photography, sea kayaking, and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species also occur in the area.

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Watmough Bay



Approximate Size: >20 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation (2014): 17,500 visitors

Location and Access: Watmough Bay is on the south end of Lopez Island (N48°25'50.13", W122°48'51.36"). Drive south from Lopez Village on Fisherman Bay Road. Keep left on Mud Bay Road, turn right at Aleck Bay Road, then left on Watmough Bay Road. Follow this road ~1.5 miles, then turn left at the bottom of a small hill, at the Watmough Bay sign. Park in the trailhead parking area.

Activities:



Facilities:



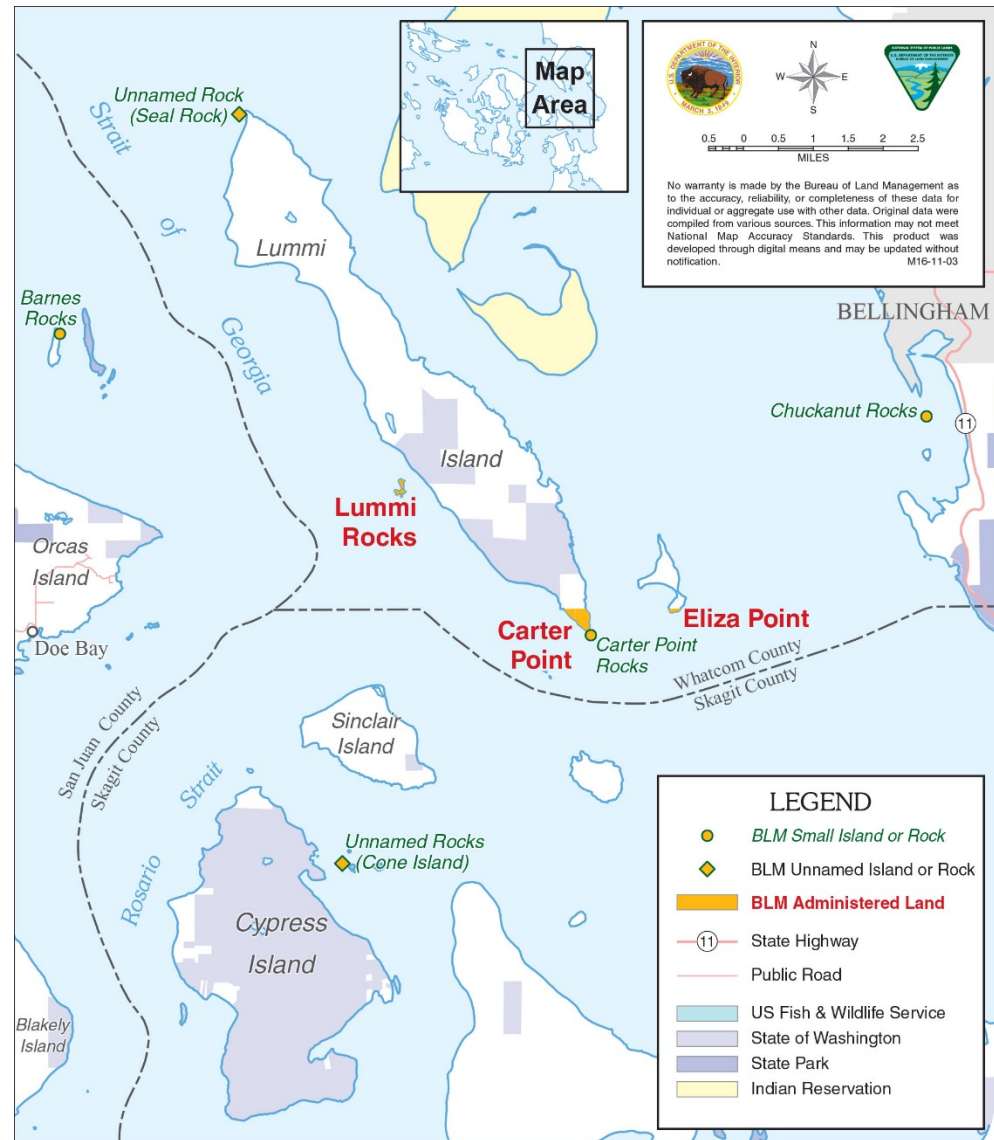
Description: Visitors to Watmough Bay enjoy relaxing on the beach, picnicking, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The bay has three moorage buoys and is a popular “gunkholing” site. Visitors may also access Watmough beach via non-motorized watercraft. The bay supports eel grass and seaweed, which provide habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon. Watmough is identified as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern for its natural character and is cooperatively managed with the San Juan County Land Bank and San Juan Preservation Trust, which manage parts of the area and adjacent properties. Facilities on BLM land include one vault toilet, a parking area, bike rack, and kiosk. Trails follow the edge of the wetland and connect through the forest to adjacent public trails including at Point Colville and Chadwick Hill.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Northeast Quadrant: Locations and Map

Northeast Quadrant Monument Locations

Carter Point
Carter Point Rocks
Chuckanut Rocks
Eliza Point
Lummi Rocks
Unnamed Rock (Seal Rock) (North
Lummi Island)



**This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. **

Carter Point



Approximate Size: 50 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Carter Point is located on the southernmost tip of Lummi Island and is currently viewable by water only (N48°38'25.21", W122°36'30.51"). The nearest access launch site is Fisherman's Cove Marina near Bellingham on the Lummi Nation Reservation. Several small rocky beaches on the east side of the point are accessible for landing at lower tide, but do not offer easy access to the rest of the area.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Carter Point offers scenic vistas of Rosario Strait and wildflower and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species. Recreational boating, both motorized and non-motorized, occurs in the area.

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Carter Point Rocks



Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Carter Point Rocks are located within a range of 5 to 100 feet of Lummi Island's Carter Point (N48°38'23.76", W122°36'29.07"). The nearest access launch site is the Fisherman's Cove Marina near Bellingham on the Lummi Nation Reservation. These rocks do not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Carter Point Rocks are a series of large to medium rocks totaling less than an acre. The rocks are exposed at higher tide events and support a variety of lichens. Recreational boating, sea kayaking, photography, and wildlife viewing occurs in the area. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

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Chuckanut Rock



Approximate Size: < 3 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Chuckanut Rock is located near Larrabee State Park in Bellingham (N48°41'5.17", W122°30'10.25"). This rock is only viewable by water. The nearest access launch site is Larrabee State Park. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Chuckanut Rock is a popular area for sea kayaking and wildlife viewing including of nesting and foraging seabirds and marine mammals. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified it as marine mammal haul-out site 274.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****

Eliza Point



Approximate Size: >4 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Eliza Island is a small island approximately 1.5 miles by boat from the southwest tip of Lummi Island (N48°38'40.69", W122°34'57.63"). Adjacent land is private; therefore, BLM land is accessible only by water. The nearest access launch site is Fisherman's Cove Marina near Bellingham on the Lummi Nation Reservation. Landing access is rocky with numerous submerged rocks along shoreline. Access is best during lower tide events using small, non-motorized, human-powered watercraft such as kayaks and row boats.

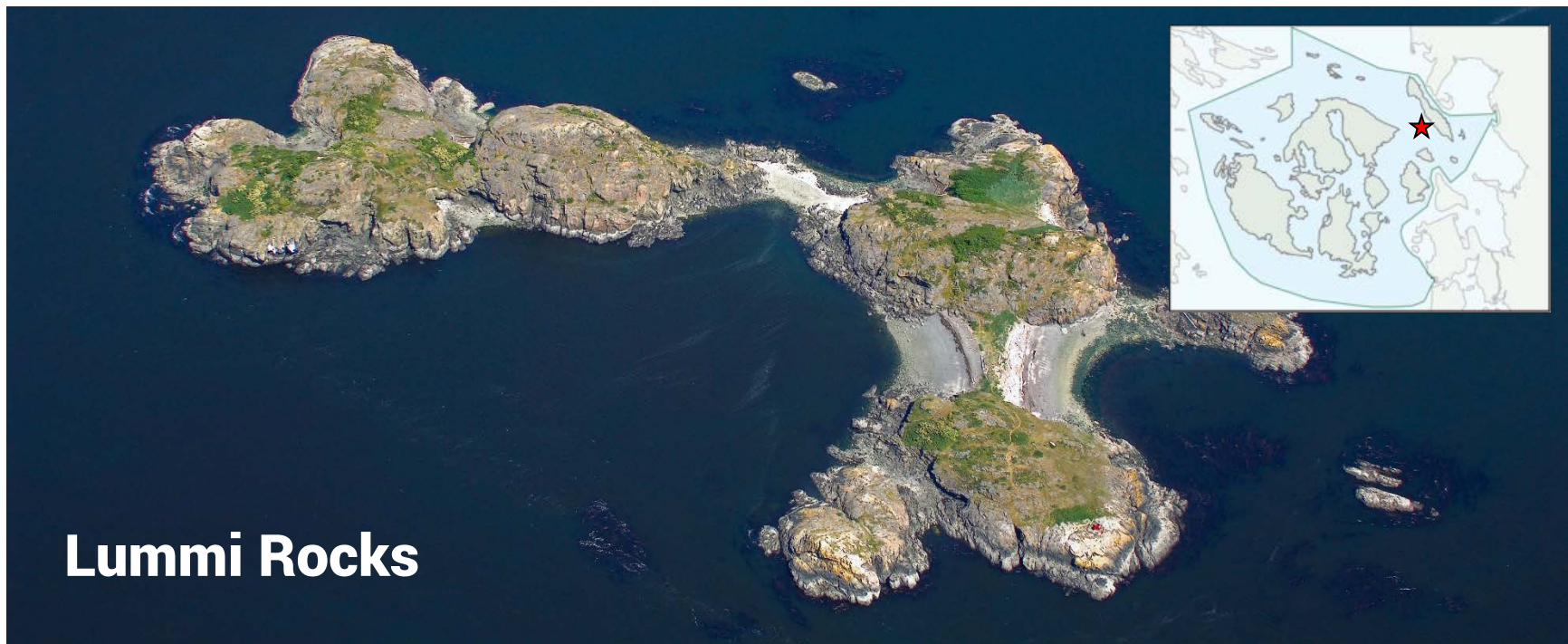
Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Eliza Point is a popular day-use area for the community of Eliza Island and offers scenic vistas of Rosario Strait. Eliza Point also offers wildflower and wildlife viewing.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Lummi Rocks

Approximate Size: 8 acres

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Lummi Rocks are located less than 2000' feet west of Lummi Island (N48°40'10.92", W122°40'3.94"). Lummi Rocks are accessible by two small graveled beaches. Best access and approach is from the north. Access is best using small, non-motorized human-powered or beachable watercraft. The nearest access launch site is the Fisherman's Cove Marina near Bellingham.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Lummi Rocks comprise a small island and a series of rocks. Lummi Rocks support a variety of grasses, native plants, wildflowers, shrubs, and small trees. Seabirds are known to nest in the area. Photography and wildlife viewing for seabirds, marine mammals, and other species occur in the area. Lummi Rocks are a popular sea kayaking day-use destination. Note: There is a small sign posted in partnership with Western Washington University and BLM identifying the sensitive plant communities of the area. Additionally, the U.S. Coast Guard maintains an active aid to navigation day marker on Lummi Rocks. The BLM has identified this area as having wilderness characteristics. For more information on wilderness characteristics see page 72

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Unnamed Rock (Seal Rock) (North Lummi Island)

Approximate Size: <1 acre

Fees: None

Estimated Visitation: Unknown

Location and Access: Unnamed Rock (Seal Rock) is located off the northern shore of Lummi Island (N48°44'53.05", W122°43'02.30"). Seal Rock is only viewable by the water. The nearest access launch site is the Fisherman's Cove Marina near Bellingham. This rock does not offer suitable landing.

Activities:



Facilities: None

Description: Seabirds and other wildlife can be viewed on Seal Rock. Sea kayaking, photography, and recreational boating also occur in the area. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified it as marine mammal haul-out site 274.

****This document provides a snapshot of activities currently occurring on Monument lands. Activities prohibited or encouraged may change. ****



Appendices

Southeast view from Lummi Rocks.

Presidential Proclamation 8947

Establishment of the San Juan Islands National Monument

- - - - -

By the President of the United States of America

Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands, rocks, and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts, where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant, snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wildlife species can be found here, thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites, historic lighthouses, and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans.

The islands are part of the traditional territories of the Coast Salish people. Native people first used the area near the end of the last glacial period, about 12,000 years ago. However, permanent settlements were relatively uncommon until the last several hundred years. The Coast Salish people often lived in villages of wooden-plank houses and used numerous smaller sites for fishing and harvesting shellfish. In addition to collecting edible plants, and hunting various birds and mammals, native people used fire to maintain meadows of the nutritionally rich great camas. Archaeological remains of the villages, camps, and processing sites are located throughout these lands, including shell middens, reef net locations, and burial sites. Wood-working tools, such as antler wedges, along with bone barbs used for fishing hooks and projectile points, are also found on the islands. Scientists working in the San Juan Islands have uncovered a unique array of fossils and other evidence of long-vanished species. Ancient bison skeletons (10,000-12,000 years old) have been found in several areas, indicating that these islands were an historic mammal dispersal corridor. Butcher marks on some of these bones suggest that the earliest human inhabitants hunted these large animals.

The first Europeans explored the narrows of the San Juan Islands in the late 18th century, and many of their names for the islands are still in use. These early explorers led the way for 19th century European and American traders and trappers. By 1852, American settlers had established homesteads on the San Juan Islands, some of which remain today. In the late 19th century, the Federal Government built several structures to aid in maritime navigation. Two light stations and their associated buildings are located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Patos Island Light Station (National Register of Historic Places, 1977) and Turn Point Light Station (Washington State Register of Historic Places, 1978).

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The lands on Patos Island, Stuart Island, Lopez Island, and neighboring islands constitute some of the most scientifically interesting lands in the San Juan Islands. These lands contain a dramatic and unusual diversity of habitats, with forests, woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands intermixed with rocky balds, bluffs, inter-tidal areas, and sandy beaches. The stands of forests and open woodlands, some of which are several hundred years old, include a majestic assemblage of trees, such as Douglas fir, red cedar, western hemlock, Oregon maple, Garry oak, and Pacific madrone. The fire-dependent grasslands, which are also susceptible to invasive species, are home to chick lupine, historically significant great camas, brittle cactus, and the threatened golden paintbrush. Rocky balds and bluffs are home to over 200 species of moss that are extremely sensitive to disturbance and trampling. In an area with limited fresh water, two wetlands on Lopez Island and one on Patos Island are the most significant freshwater habitats in the San Juan Islands.

The diversity of habitats in the San Juan Islands is critical to supporting an equally varied collection of wildlife. Marine mammals, including orcas, seals, and porpoises, attract a regular stream of wildlife watchers. Native, terrestrial mammals include black-tail deer, river otter, mink, several bats, and the Shaw Island vole. Raptors, such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons, are commonly observed soaring above the islands. Varied seabirds and terrestrial birds can also be found here, including the threatened marbled murrelet and the recently reintroduced western bluebird. The island marble butterfly, once thought to be extinct, is currently limited to a small population in the San Juan Islands.

The protection of these lands in the San Juan Islands will maintain their historical and cultural significance and enhance their unique and varied natural and scientific resources, for the benefit of all Americans.

Whereas section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the lands of the San Juan Islands;

Now, Therefore, I, Barack Obama, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be the San Juan Islands National Monument (monument), and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as a part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States and administered by the Department of the Interior through the BLM, including all unappropriated or unreserved islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide, within the boundaries described on the accompanying map,

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which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 970 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument administered by the Department of the Interior through the BLM are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of this proclamation.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the Government of the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) on behalf of the United States.

The Secretary shall manage the monument through the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation, except that if the Secretary hereafter acquires on behalf of the United States ownership or control of any lands or interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands and interests in lands will be administered by the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System or by another component of the Department of the Interior, consistent with applicable legal authorities.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretary, through the BLM, shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument and shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of such plan.

Except for emergency, Federal law enforcement, or authorized administrative purposes, motorized vehicle use in the monument shall be permitted only on designated roads, and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use in the monument shall be permitted only on designated roads and trails.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe. The Secretary shall, in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of religious and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of Washington or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of Washington.

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Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Washington with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to limit the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to engage in search and rescue operations, or to use Patos Island Light Station, Turn Point Light Station, or other aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to restrict safe and efficient aircraft operations, including activities and exercises of the Armed Forces and the United States Coast Guard, in the vicinity of the monument.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large 'B' followed by a circle and a horizontal line.

BARACK OBAMA



Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979)



The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) provides high fines and penalties for the unauthorized removal, damage, excavation, defacement, alteration, or the attempted unauthorized removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of any archaeological resource, more than 100 years of age, found on public lands or Indian lands. The Act also prohibits the sale, purchase, exchange, transportation, or offering of any archaeological resource obtained from public lands or Indian lands in violation of any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit under the act, or under any Federal, State, or local law. The Act overlaps with and partially supersedes the Antiquities Act, in its provisions for permits and penalties.

The ARPA recognizes that archaeological resources are an important and irreplaceable part of America's heritage. These artifacts and resources are in danger of being poached or damaged.

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Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Areas of critical environmental concern are an administrative designation that, unlike a national conservation area created by Congress or a national monument created by the President under the authority of the Antiquities Act, can be modified or removed through an administrative action. The BLM designates ACECs through its land use plans and revisits these designations each time a plan is developed or revised. ACECs provide special management direction required to protect identified values from actions otherwise permitted in a land use plan. These values may be biological, geological, cultural, historic, scenic, or safety-related. The criteria for designation as an ACEC are:

- **Relevance.** In order to meet the relevance criterion, the area must have one or more of the following:
 - o A significant historical, cultural, or scenic value (including but not limited to rare or sensitive archeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).
 - o A fish and wildlife resource (including but not limited to habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species, or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).
 - o A natural process or system (including but not limited to endangered sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities which are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).
 - o Natural hazards (including but not limited to areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, seismic activity, or dangerous cliffs). A hazard caused by human action may meet the relevance criteria if it is determined through the RMP process that it has become part of a natural process.
- **Importance.** The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described in the relevance section must have substantial significance and values to meet the importance criterion. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:
 - o Has more than locally significant qualities which give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared to any similar resource.
 - o Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.
 - o Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of FLPMA.
 - o Has qualities that warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.
 - o Poses a significant threat the human life and safety or to property.
- **Requires Special Management Attention.** To be designated as an ACEC, an area must require special management attention to protect the important and relevant values. “Special management attention” refers to management prescriptions developed during preparation of a plan expressly to protect relevant and important values from the potential effects of actions otherwise permitted by the plan.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics



The BLM is mandated by law to maintain an up-to-date inventory of wilderness characteristics on the lands it administers that are not currently designated as wilderness areas or wilderness study areas. It must also analyze impacts to this resource when undertaking actions and consider whether or not to manage these areas for their wilderness characteristics in its management plans.

The criteria used in wilderness characteristics inventories are drawn from Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964(16 USC 1132). Such inventories determine whether BLM-administered lands possess the minimum wilderness characteristics, which are:

- **Size:** Generally areas must be roadless and at least 5,000 acres in size. Roadless islands are an exception to the size requirement,
 - **Naturalness:** An area must generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of people's work substantially unnoticeable, and having outstanding opportunities for either
 - **Solitude:** The state of being alone or remote from others; isolation. A lonely or secluded place,
- Or
- **Primitive and unconfined recreation:** Non-motorized, non-mechanized (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreational activities. Bicycles are mechanical transport.

Leave No Trace ~ The San Juan Islands Seven

1. PLAN AHEAD AND PREPARE:

To stay safe, reduce stress and make the most of your visit:

- Know the rules, regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit.
- Prepare for extreme weather, tides, currents, hazards and emergencies.
- Check weather reports.
- Schedule your trip to avoid times of high visitor use.

2. STICK TO TRAILS AND CAMP OVERNIGHT RIGHT:

To protect fragile areas such as rocky outcrops with lichens, moss and plants; shoreline and tidepool areas, and native prairies; and respect private property:

- Walk and ride in the middle of designated trails.
- Do not create new trails or trample undeveloped areas
- Camp only in designated campsites.

3. TRASH YOUR TRASH AND PICK UP POOP:

Human waste and garbage can be harmful to plants and animals, visitors, and the marine environment. To protect wildlife, human health and keep water clean:

- Pack it in, Pack it out. Put litter—even crumbs, peels and cores—in bags and dispose of in garbage cans.
- Plan ahead and use toilets. If toilets are not available, bury human waste in a small hole 6-8 inches deep and 200 feet or 70 big steps from water. Pack out toilet paper in ziplock bags and dispose of it in a garbage can
- Use a plastic bag to pack out your pet's poop to a garbage can.
- Do not put soap, food, human or pet waste in the Salish Sea, lakes or streams.

4. LEAVE IT AS YOU FIND IT:

To allow others to enjoy the natural beauty of the islands and keep visitors safe:

- Leave plants, rocks and historical items as you find them so others can enjoy them.
- Treat living plants with respect. Carving, hacking or peeling plants may kill them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native plants and animals.
- Do not build driftwood forts, furniture, or dig trenches.

5. BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE:

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To keep your fire from harming plants, animals or other visitors:

- Use a camp stove for cooking rather than a fire.
- Do not build fires on the beach. Use only existing fire rings and keep your fire small.
- Burn all wood to ash and be sure the fire is completely out and cold before you leave.
- Pack out all trash and food. A fire is not a garbage can.
- Purchase firewood from a local vendor or gather on site if allowed. Bringing firewood from home can harbor tree killing insects and diseases.

6. KEEP WILDLIFE WILD: Stressing or feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.

To keep wildlife healthy:

- Observe wildlife from a distance and never approach, feed, or follow them.
- Learn and follow the Be Whale Wise guidelines for boating around marine mammals.
- Protect wildlife and your food by securely storing your meals and trash.
- Control pets at all times, or leave them at home. Know and follow leash rules and pet prohibitions for the area you are visiting.
- Give wildlife extra space during sensitive times (e.g., mating, nesting, raising young, or winter).

7. BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHER VISITORS:

To increase the enjoyment of the outdoors for all visitors:

- Keep your pet under control to protect it, other visitors, and wildlife.
- Yield to other users on the trail.
- Leave generous space between you and other visitors.
- Avoid making loud noises or yelling. You will also see more wildlife if you are quiet.



Marine Mammal Protection Act (1972) and Marine Mammal Haul-Outs

A photograph showing three seals in a shallow, rocky coastal environment. One seal is resting on a rock in the background, while two others are in the water in the foreground. The water is calm, and the rocks are dark and jagged.

The Marine Mammals Protection Act (MMPA) protects the mammals within waters of the US, including whales, dolphins, seals, sea lions, and sea otters among others. The Act was passed in 1972 in light of evidence that some marine mammal species were in danger of extinction due to human activities. Marine mammals are a resource to many nations, therefore their numbers should not be permitted to fall below optimum sustainable population levels.

The Act was then amended in 1994 to provide exemptions for certain activities that may require “take” such as subsistence hunting by natives. The MMPA allows “take” by commercial fishing operations or for scientific research with permits and authorization.

This legislation makes it illegal to “take” a mammal without a permit. The “taking” of a marine mammal means the harassment, capture, injury, hunting, or killing of any member of any species of marine mammal. The Act also prohibits the “taking” of marine mammals by US citizens on the high seas and the importation of marine mammals or marine mammal products into the US. The act is managed jointly by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the Department of Commerce and the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior.

Full text of the Act is available at the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration website](https://www.noaa.gov/mmpa).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918)



The Migratory Bird Treaty Act is the domestic law that implements the commitment of the United States to international treaties with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia for the protection of migratory birds. The law states that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected. This law prohibits the taking, possession, importation, exportation, transportation, selling, purchasing, barter, or offering for sale, purchase, or barter of any migratory bird or their parts.

Each of the conventions for each nation protects specific species of birds that are common to both countries.

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Protecting Your Monument ~ Be a Partner!



The BLM collaborates with invaluable agency partners, non-governmental organizations, and citizen volunteers to protect the Monument's sensitive ecological and cultural values. San Juan County is the only county in the USA that has adopted Leave No Trace as a guiding principle. All visitors to these lands, whether from local communities or thousands of miles away, are responsible for protecting what makes these places special. Please ensure that your activities do not disturb the plants and wildlife, and don't harm the historic structures and archeological sites you may visit. Take only memories, leave only footprints.

Keepers of the Patos Light: <http://patoslightkeepers.org/>

Kwiáht: Center for the historical ecology of the Salish Sea: <http://www.kwiaht.org/>

Indian Island Marine Health Observatory: <https://sites.google.com/site/indianislandproject/>

Indigenous Education Institute: <http://indigenousedu.org/wp/>

Islands Oil Spill Association: <https://iosaonline.org/>

San Juan Nature Institute: <http://sjnature.org/>

Lopez, Orcas, and San Juan Island Youth Corps: <http://www.sanjuanislandscd.org/>

Turn Point Lighthouse Preservation Society: <http://tplps.org/>

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