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To: [Bowman, Randal](#)
Cc: [John Ruhs](#); [Peter Mali](#); [Michael Nedd](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [Sally Butts](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Timothy Spisak](#); [Perez, Jerome](#); [Joseph Stout](#); [Karen Kelleher](#)
Subject: Carrizo Plain NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses Inbox
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Date: Thursday, June 08, 2017 8:22:34 AM
Attachments: [Carrizo Plain Data Summary 6 7 2017.docx](#)
[Carrizo Plain Executive Summary 6 7 2017.docx](#)
[Carrizo Plain New Information Request 6 7 2017.docx](#)

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Carrizo Plain Mountain National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Carrizo Plain Mountain National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Carrizo Plain _New Information Request_6_7_2017")

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Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Carrizo Plain National Monument

Please help us gather information about each of the items listed below, for each of the National Monuments listed below in Table 1.

1. Documents Requested

- a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans
 - i. The RMP approved in April of 2010 can be accessed via: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>
- b. Record of Decision
 - i. Can be accessed via: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>
- c. Public Scoping Documents

Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP/EA Timeline 2005

Jan. 21	CD of Draft document
Jan 21-April 15	Completed Editing, formatting, insert maps, front and rear matter/TOC/glossary/index and production of production-ready PDF document, instructions, CD and Web versions, bookmarks and link files estimate 60 days due to contract issues
May 1-10	Document Printed/ hard copies distributed (7-10 days per printer) Web version delivered to BLM
May 15	Public notification of Draft Plan Availability: no FR notice
July 1-15	Public Meetings, held at Taft, Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains

July 15	60 day Public Comment Period ends
Aug 1-Sept 1	Public Comments responded by staff
September 20	Issue proposed plan/FONSI/DR
	Public notification of Plan Availability
October 31	30 day protest period ends
November 1-30	Edit, upgrade, finalize RMP Document
December 1	Release Final Carrizo Plain National Monument Plan

Meetings were held with the public and the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) in the development of the alternatives, review of the alternatives and development and review of the proposed alternative. These meetings took place in Bakersfield, Carrisa Plains, San Luis Obispo. The public planning process started in July 2002 through 2011 involving the public, tribes and Monument Advisory Committee.

- d. Presidential Proclamation
 - i. Presidential Proclamation 7393 of January 17, 2001 is in this folder.
- 2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**
 - a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. Include in this folder is the Recreational Management Information System (RMIS) data for annual visitation from 2001 until 2016. Visitation fluctuates from lows in the 20,000's to highs in 80,000's depending on wildflowers expressions.
 - b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. There has only been one application for a new transmission line during this time period. Pacific Gas and Electric (PGE) applied on 3/30/2016. PGE has done public scoping for this project, however they currently put a hold on the project. There have been 3 renewals on existing right-of- ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
 - ii. Energy-annual production of oil and gas for the Morales Canyon and Russell Ranch fields.
 - iii. Oil and Gas Production

Year	Oil BBLS	Gas MCFS
2001	13,195	11,725
2002	11,217	10,382
2003	14,911	4,991
2004	18,691	7,730
2005	19,462	10,463
2006	18,597	13,855
2007	14,004	3,553
2008	14,571	2,538
2009	16,455	105
2010	12,342	310
2011	9,765	13,040
2012	11,597	13,487
2013	14,513	16,665
2014	13,863	22,758
2015	10,121	3,717
2016	8,845	2,909

Difference in production from year to year may be related to changes in operator's ownership with the facilities, price fluctuation of commodities, and/or return to production after periodic idle well reviews.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There are no solid mining activities on the Monument.
 - ii. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. There are no active timber operations in the Monument.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.

- iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008 Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP.

Annual AUMs permitted within the Carrizo Plain National Monument (CPNM):

Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
Traditional Section 15 Grazing Leases:				
00015	Part of 7,882	1,840/ 7,936	2,039/ 8,091	Land acquisitions
00022	40	40	83	Land acquisitions
00031	2,295	2,295	1,341	Compliance with objectives of Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00039	Part of 2,715	168/ 730	168/ 730	Allotment split prior to designation.
00044	3,182	3,182	1,341	Compliance with objectives Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00096	Part of 1,073	188/ 939	188/ 939	Allotment boundary adjustments
03655	Part of 2,059	2/ 5	2/ 5	Allotment split prior to designation.
7 allotments		7,715	5,162	
Annual Free Use Grazing Permits for Vegetation Management Only:				
00018	643	3,350	3,350	Land acquisitions
00026	900	3,660	3,660	Land acquisitions
00029	3,099	13,070	13,070	Land acquisitions
00043	2,734	2,470	2,251	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00046	443	1,950	1,875	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00053	4,694	28,375	28,135	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00070	227	2,750	1,401	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and

				capacities.
00092	914	4,200	4,200	Land acquisitions
03945	0	0	261	Land acquisition
9 allotments		59,825	58,203	

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food. Water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
 - ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. There are currently a total of 241 recorded archaeological sites within the CPNM. The majority of these sites are associated with the long history of Native American occupation of the Carrizo Plain. One hundred of these constitute scientifically and spiritually significant Native American heritage sites and have been awarded the highest level of national significance as the Carrizo Plain Archaeological District National Historic Landmark. An important component of this district is the 33 pictograph sites internationally recognized as among the most significant examples of their kind in the world. The CPNM also contains a large number of historic period sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites consist of remains and structures associated with mid-18th century settlement and homesteading and subsequent post World War II large scale agricultural development.
 - ii. The majority of the known archaeological sites (194) have been recorded since the designation of the CPNM. This is largely due to a marked increase in the completion of archaeological surveys during this period. Since 2001, approximately 22,500 acres, roughly 10% of the monument, has been surveyed for cultural sites.
 - iii. Due to the deep history of Native American use and occupation of the Carrizo Plain and the presence of identified sacred sites, contemporary tribes maintain strong ties with the area. The BLM provides tribal access

and assist with facilitating ceremonies. In recognition of the significant tribal values associated with the Carrizo Plain, the BLM coordinated with several affiliated groups to establish the Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee in 1997. Since, the BLM continues to work closely with Committee members and other interested tribes and Native American individuals to insure the CPNM is managed in manner compatible with tribal values.

3. Information on activities occurring during the **5 years prior to designation**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Prior to designation, traffic counters were not installed. RMIS data is only available from 1999 to current. Visitation numbers from 1996-1998 are based on counts conducted at the Visitor Center. Annual visitation fluctuates significantly based on the amount of wildflowers.

Year	Visitors
2000	18660
1999	9554
1998	3070
1997	1044
1996	1055

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)

- i. There were no applications for new lines during this time period. There was 1 amendment and 1 renewal for right -of-ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
- ii. There were a total of 8 right-of-ways issued between 1949 and 1970.
- iii. Energy – Annual production of oil and gas on the Russell Ranch Field and the Morales Canyon Field.
- iv. Oil and Gas production in the monument.

Year	Oil BBLs	Gas MCFS
1996	29,488	27,982
1997	24,427	27,104
1998	21,207	54,086
1999	22,275	17,427

2000 15,983 15,770

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There have been no applications for solid mineral development on the Monument.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No timber in the Monument
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations which are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, which are issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.
 - iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008 Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 CPNM RMP.

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Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
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f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

- i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food. Water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
- ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available

- i. Prior to designation of the CPNM, the Carrizo Plain was widely recognized as containing a large number of scientifically significant historical resources. During this period, the BLM made efforts to ensure these resources were managed according to the federal regulatory framework for historic sites. This would have continued to occur in the absence of the CPNM designation, this framework does not promote the level of site protection addressed in the CPNM proclamation. In addition, opportunities for cultural survey, research, preservation measures, and public interpretation were limited prior to designation due to the lack of funding specific to the management of these highly significant resources.

4. (b) (5) [REDACTED]

(b) (5)



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(b) (5)

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size
 - i. There have been no changes to boundaries.
6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment
 - i. Prior to the Carrizo becoming a National Monument it was managed as a Natural Area. It had a management plan developed with the public and BLM partners. While developing the plan, public meetings were held in Taft, Cuyama, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains. The Carrizo was then being proposed as a National Conservation Area (NCA). First by Congressman Walter Capps then after his passing, his wife Congresswoman Lois Capps.
 - ii. 5/11/1999 Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives
 - iii. 9/22/1999 Meeting in San Luis Obispo with Congresswoman Capps, BLM, Partners, Hunters, Ranchers, Environmentalists, Oil persons, and County Supervisors.
 - iv. 11/6/1999 Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps and all the persons in the 9/22/1999 meeting. At this meeting the Secretary suggested an Advisory Committee be formed as a subgroup of the Resource Advisory Council (RAC). With representatives from the RAC and persons with local interest in the Carrizo.
 - v. 11/23/1999 Meeting at the Carrisa Farm building. Meeting with the Carrizo Advisory committee and general public to discuss National Conservation Area designation.
 - vi. 12/13/1999 Carrizo Plain Advisory Committee meeting discussing designation.
 - vii. 3/28-29/ 2000 Meeting on Carrizo at the Visitor Center, Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps, Native Americans, local ranchers, environmentalists, oil interest, hunters, partners, press and general public. Discussing National Conservation Area designation.

Throughout this process comments were encouraged from the public and interest groups.
7. Terms of Designation
 - i. Refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional background (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.).

Executive Summary of Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Key Information about Carrizo Plain National Monument

Carrizo Plain National Monument (204,000 acres) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 17, 2001. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, and the California Department of Fish and Game and continues to be following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as oil production, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific objects identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those objects.

Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in the Carrizo Plain National Monument that are compatible with the protection of the objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (depending on proclamation language).

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

The public has helped to develop two previous plans guiding activities in the Carrizo Plain. The Caliente RMP was approved in May 1997, and provides general guidance on a landscape level. Following many years of work with the Nature Conservancy and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), an inter-agency management plan was also signed by the BLM and the managing partners in 1999 for the Carrizo Plain National Monument. In 2003, the BLM initiated a Resource Management Plan and completed public scoping, however the draft document was never issued. In 2002, three public meetings were held in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley during the development of the draft plan. The planning process was re-initiated in 2005 and three additional public meetings were held in the same communities. In 2007, the BLM initiated an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and all comments received from the earlier Environmental Assessment planning efforts were carried forward into the EIS level of analysis to ensure the plan addressed the full range of public issues and concerns.

For the 2007 RMP/EIS planning effort, three additional public meetings were held in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley. During the scoping process BLM set up an informational website on the planning process as well accepting comments. BLM also had a dedicated informational phone line for comments or questions about the planning process.

Over-all, thirteen meetings were held by the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) and the public during the development of alternatives and the proposed action between July 2002 and

October 2011.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Activities within the monument include hunting, horseback riding, biking, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping, and viewing cultural sites. There are two active oil fields in the monument and 16 grazing allotments (see attached economic snapshot for economic activity). Visitation to the monument has increased steadily since designation. Vehicle counters have been in place since 2012. Data from these counters indicates that visitation has more than doubled since 2012; where there were 35,864 visitors in 2012 and over 89,000 visitors in 2017.

Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation

Activities in the area for the five years preceding the designation included hunting, horseback riding, biking, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping, and viewing cultural sites. Off-highway vehicle use was also allowed on designated roads. There were two active oil fields and 16 grazing allotments in the area. Visitation to the area was as follows:

Year	Visitors
2000	18,660
1999	9,554
1998	3,070
1997	1,044
1996	1,055

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Since designation the gateway communities in San Luis Obispo and Kern counties have seen a 25% increase in population and job growth. Personal income also grew during this time period. Gateway communities also saw a rise in tourism and tourism related income (refer to attached economic snapshot and Carrizo economic reports). Visitor spending to the national monument resulted in a total economic supported amount of \$4,821,762 for 2016. Economic information is included in the Drive folder (Basin and Range NM – Economic Snapshot).

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

June 7, 2017

New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

- a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills
There were no legislative or appropriations bills referencing Carrizo Plain.

b) (b) (5)

(b) (5)

[REDACTED]

(b) (5)

- c) Designated wilderness areas (None),
Wilderness Study Areas (Caliente Mountain WAS (CA-010-042) 17,984 acre, and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs; 13,319 acres managed for lands with wilderness characteristics.

The Caliente Mountain WSA was established in 1978 under section 603 of the Federal Lands Policy Act. Public lands managed for wilderness characteristics under the RMP were developed over a ten year-long collaborative public planning effort and with strong public support during the planning process.

- d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history
None.
- e) Maps
Boundary of the Monument has not changed since designation. Map E.

f) (b) (5)

- g) Other – general questions or comments

The Carrizo Plain National Monument, includes 204,000 acres of public lands managed by the BLM for the public's use and enjoyment. The monument located only a few hours from Los Angeles, is home to diverse communities of wildlife and plant species including 13 federally listed Threatened and Endangered species. Native Americans have occupied the area for at least the last 10,000 years, including the Chumash, Salinian, and Yokuts Tribes. In

addition, the monument provides many recreational opportunities, including hiking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, bicycle riding, tours of Native American rock art sites and historical ranches, and wildlife and wildflower viewing. It also provides opportunities for solitude and alone time. The area is cooperatively managed by our managing partners California Department of Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy.

During the designation process of the Carrizo, stakeholders, non-profit organizations, Native Americans, and the general public were involved and commented throughout the entire process. The designation of the Monument had backing and support from these constituents.

Carrizo has many partners; Native American Advisory committee, three gateway communities, Monument Advisory council, and Friends of the Carrizo to help guide the management of the monument to achieve monument objectives.

With the designation of the monument there still are a wide range of recreational activities such as hunting, hiking, horseback riding, wildflower viewing and bicycle riding. Activities such as grazing and oil and gas production still are also active on the monument. The proclamation authorizes valid and existing rights throughout the monument.

During the planning process it was proposed by the public the area be closed for Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs). After going through the planning process and public comment the area was closed to non-street legal OHVs; however there is an open OHV area adjacent to the monument boundary.