

To: Pool, Jamie[jpool@blm.gov]
Cc: Sally Butts[sbutts@blm.gov]; Fisher, Timothy[tjfisher@blm.gov]; Patrick Wilkinson[p2wilkin@blm.gov]; Jill Ralston[jralston@blm.gov]; Mark Brown[m3brown@blm.gov]
From: Wootton, Rachel
Sent: 2017-12-15T13:45:28-05:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Re: Time-Sensitive: CRS Request for Information on Grazing in National Monuments
Received: 2017-12-15T13:46:09-05:00
[Grazing Management in BLM Monuments Overview.docx](#)

Hi Jamie,
We worked with the field to update the document you provided. It is attached to this email.
Please let us know if you have any questions.

I hope you all have a great weekend!

Best,

Rachel

--

Rachel Wootton
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On Mon, Dec 11, 2017 at 12:19 PM, Wootton, Rachel <rwootton@blm.gov> wrote:

Hi Jamie,
Welcome back and thanks for looping us in!

We have updated information for 17 of the monuments already (updated recently per the DOI National Monument Review), but we will need to get the BLM State Offices to review for accuracy prior to sending to CRS/Front Office review. Can we get it back to you by the end of the week? You are welcome to see the draft we send for field review, we'll use google drive to share with the field.

Also, I don't see any charts attached, is there something else we will also need to update?

Thanks!

Best,

Rachel

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On Mon, Dec 11, 2017 at 11:40 AM, Pool, Jamie <jpool@blm.gov> wrote:

Hi Sally, Tim, Rachel,
We have received a CRS request for information/data on BLM's management of grazing within all BLM managed national monuments. Specifically, CRS would like the BLM to:

- 1) update the information in the attached document;
- 2) include information for any missing BLM monuments; and
- 3) if information is available, reflect any changes in grazing due to the the recent proclamations adjusting the size of certain monuments.

Please note that the BLM initially drafted the information in this document and sent it to CRS via email on 12/18/2013. In addition, we anticipate that the front hallway and Department will need to review and approve any response.

CRS recognizes that compiling information to update the charts may be time consuming. Do you all have a rough estimate for how long it might take for us to complete?

Thanks!
Jamie

--

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Grazing Management in BLM Monuments Overview

The BLM manages National Monuments consistent with applicable laws and legislation, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Antiquities Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, and the statutes and Presidential Proclamations that designated individual National Monuments. Unless the designating language specifically directs changes in grazing management, changes in grazing management would be made only through the BLM's planning process, including review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

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Agua Fria National Monument (Arizona)

The Agua Fria National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7263 on January 11, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the monument." This proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (Arizona)

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7265 on January 11, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "The Bureau of Land Management shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, consistent with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the remaining portion of the monument." This proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Ironwood Forest National Monument (Arizona)

The Ironwood Forest National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7320 on June 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument." The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Internal Draft 12/15/17**Sonoran Desert National Monument (Arizona)**

The Sonoran Desert National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7397 on January 17, 2001. The proclamation stated that “the Federal land and interests in land reserved consists of approximately 486,149 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” The proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument; provided, however, that grazing permits on Federal lands within the monument south of Interstate Highway 8 shall not be renewed at the end of their current term; and provided further, that grazing on Federal lands north of Interstate 8 shall be allowed to continue only to the extent that the Bureau of Land Management determines that grazing is compatible with the paramount purpose of protecting the objects identified in this proclamation.”

The designating proclamation included a 78,000 acre portion, known as Area A, of the larger Barry M. Goldwater Range that had been withdrawn in 1941 for military purposes. The Area A withdrawal was relinquished and returned to BLM under the proclamation and was not reopened to grazing. As required by the proclamation, an additional 155,900 acres became unavailable to grazing after all grazing permits south of Interstate Highway 8 expired in 2008 and 2009. Furthermore, in order to protect the objects and values identified in the designating proclamation, specifically protecting rare desert plant communities and associated wildlife, the 2012 Sonoran Desert National Monument Resource Management Plan and Approved Record of Decision made an additional 95,290 acres within the Monument unavailable for livestock grazing. Based on the ROD, 157,210 acres within the Monument would remain available for livestock grazing.

On March 31, 2016, the U.S. District Court-District of Arizona issued a ruling in the case of Western Watersheds Project (WWP), et al., v. United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (case 2:13-cv-01028-PGR) May 20, 2013. The court found in favor of the plaintiff’s claim that the BLM failed to adequately explain some of the data analyzed in the Land Health Evaluation (LHE) and grazing compatibility determination for the SDNM. The court ordered the BLM to complete a new LHE analysis and compatibility determination under NEPA and incorporate those decisions into the RMP. The WWP did not seek, and the court did not order, the BLM’s grazing decisions or the grazing portion of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) be vacated. Therefore, grazing under the RMP can continue while BLM completes a new LHE and compatibility determination. Per the court order, the Lower Sonoran Field Office-Sonoran Desert National Monument will complete a new LHE and livestock grazing compatibility determination for the SDNM. These findings, if different from the conclusions of the existing LHE and grazing compatibility determination, would inform an amendment to the SDNM RMP.

Vermilion Cliffs National Monument (Arizona)

The Vermilion Cliffs National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7374 on November 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the

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monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (California)

The Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9298 on July 10, 2015. The Proclamation states, “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by USFS or BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under their jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.” Annual grazing management continues to be managed in accordance with the latest planning document, the Ukiah Resource Management Plan of September 2006.

California Coastal National Monument (California)

The California Coastal National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7264 on January 11, 2000 and expanded by Proclamation 9563 on January 12, 2017. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument, and the designating proclamation makes no mention of grazing.

When the California Coastal National Monument was created, there was no livestock grazing on BLM managed lands. In recent years, two parcels have been added - the Stornetta and Coast Dairies properties. The Trust for Public Lands donated those properties to the BLM with 'Restrictions in Title' - aka conditions in funding from the state and from private grantors that grazing must continue on those properties. To date, the two Stornetta properties have received NEPA review and subsequent 10-year grazing leases.

The Central Coast Field Office has set up 3 cooperative agreements whereby they graze cattle to reduce weeds and fuels and continue to meet the requirements of the deed where they continue to keep livestock grazing on the property.

Carrizo Plain National Monument (California)

The Carrizo Plain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7393 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” In order to protect the objects and values identified in the designating proclamation, the 2010 Carrizo Plain National Monument Resource Management Plan and Approved Record of Decision allocated 55,900 acres as available for livestock grazing; 117,500 acres as available for livestock grazing but only for the purpose of vegetation management; and 33,100 acres as unavailable for livestock grazing. The BLM continues to manage 12 free use grazing permits on the Carrizo Plain National Monument over approximately 160,000 acres of land.

Internal Draft 12/15/17**Fort Ord National Monument (California)**

The Fort Ord National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on April 20, 2012. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument, and the designating proclamation makes no mention of grazing. Fort Ord has sheep and goats which are grazing to keep the weeds and the fuels at a manageable level.

Mojave Trails National Monument (California)

The Mojave Trails National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on February 12, 2016. Public scoping has not yet occurred for the development of the resource management plan. Grazing continues within the monument at permitted levels. There is one grazing allotment within the boundary of Mojave Trails National Monument, the Lazy Daisy allotment. The allotment covers a total of 311,289 acres, of which there are 183,232 acres are within Mojave Trails and 171,604 acres outside of the monument boundary. 3,192 AUMs were permitted and sold in FY 2016.

Sand to Snow National Monument

The Sand to Snow National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9396 on February 12, 2016. No BLM-permitted livestock grazing allotments have been present within the current boundary of the Monument for more than a decade since the Whitewater Canyon allotment phase out. The number of AUMs for BLM-permitted livestock grazing has always been at zero for the BLM public lands inside the boundary of the Monument. The designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument has not impacted the number of AUMs delivered to permittees. Under the Proclamation, livestock grazing is allowed to continue, subject to laws, regulations, and policies followed by the U.S. Forest Service or the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (California)

The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument was established by Congress on October 24, 2000. Its designating legislation states that: "The Secretaries shall issue and administer any grazing leases or permits in the National Monument in accordance with the same laws (including regulations) and Executive orders followed by the Secretaries in issuing and administering grazing leases and permits on other land under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grazing permit of the Wellman family (permittee number 12-55-3) on lands included in the National Monument." The legislation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument. The BLM has no record of a Wellman family grazing permit on BLM managed lands. That lease is likely on the USFS portion of the Monument.

Browns Canyon National Monument (Colorado)

Browns Canyon National Monument was designated by Presidential Proclamation 9232 on February 19, 2015. BLM and USFS are currently assessing ecological conditions and trends of the resources, objects, and values of the Browns Canyon National Monument in a planning assessment report to inform land use planning and a Management Plan to be completed in 2017-2020.

Internal Draft 12/15/17**Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (Colorado)**

The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7317 on June 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Craters of the Moon National Monument (Idaho)

The BLM portion of the Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7373 on November 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument. A court ordered grazing management amendment to the 2007 Monument Management Plan makes 273,600 acres in the Monument available for livestock grazing and adjusts two allotment boundaries, which sets the maximum number of AUMs in the Monument at 37,792.

Pompeys Pillar National Monument (Montana)

The Pompeys Pillar National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7396 on January 17, 2001. Although the designating language makes no mention of grazing, the 2015 Resource Management Plan outlines that livestock grazing within the Monument may be allowed on a temporary basis, for the treatment of noxious weeds, or as a prescription to meet site specific vegetation or other resource management goals. Livestock grazing on the Monument would be very limited due to the small size (51 acres) and substantial visitor use. The Approved RMP Maps show the area that includes the National Monument and the Area of Critical Environmental Concern, which the BLM land adjacent to the Monument. From a management standpoint and due to the small size of the monument and visitor use, if prescribed livestock grazing did occur, it would most likely be in the ACEC.

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (Montana)

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7398 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

Basin and Range National Monument (Nevada)

Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) was designated by Presidential Proclamation 9297 on July 10, 2015. The Basin and Range National Monument Proclamation states the following regarding livestock grazing: “Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect authorizations for livestock grazing, or administration thereof, on Federal lands within the monument. Livestock grazing within the monument shall continue to be governed by laws and regulations other than this proclamation.” The proclamation further identifies ranchers and

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livestock operations as part of a “rich cultural tradition” and specifies that protection of the area as a national monument will preserve the “historic legacy.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument. A Resource Management Plan (RMP) for BARNM is in progress. The 2008 Ely District RMP as amended and Presidential Proclamation 9297 guide management.

All 703,585 acres of acres of BLM-administered lands within BARNM are available for livestock grazing. There are 32 allotments wholly or partially contained within BARNM. These allotments include approximately 32,119 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). This includes both sheep and cattle use. The boundary of BARNM does not coincide with allotment boundaries. Therefore, the number of AUMs was calculated using percentages of allotments within the BARNM boundary and is not precise because distribution of livestock is not uniform in allotments. There have been no changes in AUMs permitted since designation. Individual permittees may adjust the amount of AUMs they use based on land health, resource conditions, or individual reasons.

Gold Butte National Monument (Nevada)

Gold Butte National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9559 on December 28, 2016. The Gold Butte National Monument Proclamation states the following regarding livestock grazing: “Livestock grazing has not been permitted in the monument area since 1998 and the Secretary shall not issue any new grazing permits or leases on lands within the monument.” There are four active grazing allotments administered by the Arizona Strip District either fully or partially contained within the Gold Butte National Monument. Permits for the aforementioned allotments have various expiration dates starting in 2020 with last permit expiring in 2026.

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument (New Mexico)

The Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7394 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: “Only a very small amount of livestock grazing occurs inside the monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall retire the portion of the grazing allotments within the monument, pursuant to applicable law, unless the Secretary specifically finds that livestock grazing will advance the purposes of the proclamation.” The 2007 Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument Resource Management Plan and approved Record of Decision discontinued grazing on the 4,088 acres previously grazed within the Monument except for short-duration grazing that would help to achieve specific vegetative or ecological objectives.

Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument (New Mexico)

Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9131 on May 21, 2014. Management of Recreation, livestock grazing, and cultural resources has continued within the OMDPNM. There are 37 allotments wholly or partially contained within OMDPNM. These allotments include 86,271 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). The Proclamation, states that grazing laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument, consistent with the protection of the objects identified. Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument (OMDPNM) has not yet

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initiated a Resource Management Plan (RMP). The 1993 Mimbres RMP will be followed in the interim.

Prehistoric Trackways National Monument (New Mexico)

The Prehistoric Trackways National Monument was established by Congress on March 30, 2009 in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. Its designating legislation states that: “The Secretary may allow grazing to continue in any area of the Monument in which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to applicable laws (including regulations).” The legislation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument. There are 2 allotments partially contained within Prehistoric Trackways National Monument.

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument (New Mexico)

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 8946 on March 25, 2013. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument, consistent with the purposes of this proclamation.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument. There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument - 62 are active grazing allotments and 9 have been closed to grazing before the Monument was designated. Within the monument there are currently 13,759 permitted AUMs of grazing, mostly for cattle.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (Oregon)

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7318 on June 9, 2000 and expanded by Presidential Proclamation 9564 on January 12, 2017. Its designating Proclamation states that: “The Secretary of the Interior shall study the impacts of livestock grazing on the objects of biological interest in the monument with specific attention to sustaining the natural ecosystem dynamics. Existing authorized permits or leases may continue with appropriate terms and conditions under existing laws and regulations. Should grazing be found incompatible with protecting the objects of biological interest, the Secretary shall retire the grazing allotments pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Should grazing permits or leases be relinquished by existing holders, the Secretary shall not reallocate the forage available under such permits or for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretary specifically finds, pending the outcome of the study, that such reallocation will advance the purposes of the Proclamation. Section 1402 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11) provides for the voluntary donation of grazing leases and concomitant permanent retirement of those leases within the monument. There were seven active allotments active at the time of monument designation; current status is as follows:

- Four allotments were voluntarily donated and are no longer available for grazing.
- The three remaining allotments within the original monument are actively grazed.

The 2017 expansion of the monument includes all or portions of 11 active allotments and one inactive allotment. Three of these allotments are both within the expansion and original monument boundaries. Medford District administers grazing on seven of the 12 allotments; the Lakeview District administers three; and the Redding District administers the remaining two.

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Authorized AUMs in the expansion area are as follows: 1,225 AUMs for Medford, 281 AUMs for Lakeview, and 119 AUMs for Redding.

Bears Ears National Monument (Utah)

Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) was designated Presidential Proclamation 9558 on December 28, 2016 and modified by Proclamation 9681 on December 4, 2017. Language from the 9558 Proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by USFS and BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under their jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument to ensure the ongoing consistency with the care and management of the objects identified above.” The 9681 Proclamation revises the 9558 Proclamation language to read as: “Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect authorizations for livestock grazing, or administration thereof, on Federal lands within the monument. Livestock grazing within the monument shall continue to be governed by laws and regulations other than this proclamation.” Grazing is currently administered in conformance with the 2008 Monticello RMP. The Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) has not yet initiated a Monument Management Plan (MMP).

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (Utah)

The Grand-Staircase Escalante National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 6920 on September 18, 1996 and modified by Proclamation 9682 on December 4, 2017. Its designating proclamation (6920) states that: “Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for, or levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation.” Proclamation 9682 clarifies, “Paragraph 12 of Proclamation 6920 governing livestock grazing in the monument is hereby modified to read as follows: ‘Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect authorizations for livestock grazing, or administration thereof, on Federal lands within the monument. Livestock grazing within the monument shall continue to be governed by laws and regulations other than this proclamation.’ Neither proclamation resulted in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

San Juan Islands National Monument (Washington)

The San Juan Islands National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 8947 on March 25, 2013. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument and the designating language made no mention of grazing.