

**To:** Christian Crowley[christian\_crowley@ios.doi.gov]  
**From:** Simon, Benjamin  
**Sent:** 2017-06-24T19:29:37-04:00  
**Importance:** Normal  
**Subject:** Rio Grande del Norte  
**Received:** 2017-06-24T19:29:37-04:00  
[NM socioeconomics 6 24 17.xlsx](#)  
[Rio Grande Del Norte Review 06 24 17.docx](#)  
[Rio Grande del Norte \(graphs\).xlsx](#)

Hey Christian,

Here is the Rio Grande del Norte paper. I would appreciate it if you could have a look. I've also included the spreadsheets with the data/graphs that I included in the paper.

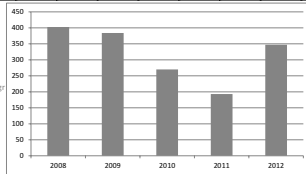
Thanks for helping with this.

Ben

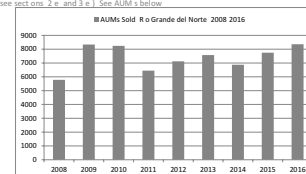
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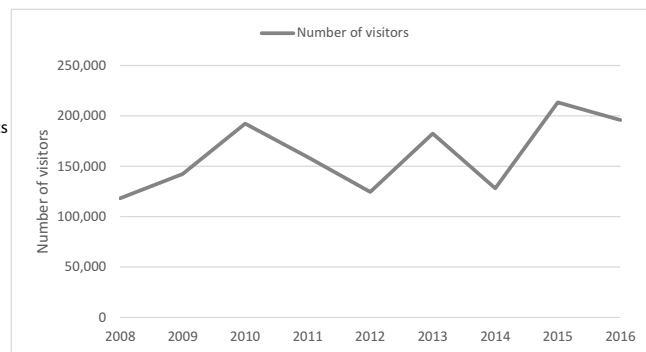
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1		2008	314 cords	402.5 CCF		2008	402.5																									
2		2009	300 cords	384 CCF		2009	384																									
3		2010	210 cords	270 CCF		2010	270																									
4		2011	150.5 cords	189 CCF		2011	189																									
5		2012	271 cords	347 CCF		2012	347																									
6						ave	319.3																									
7		1 Graz ng annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and so d)																														
8		There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument. 62 are active gr																														
9		2008	5780 AUMs			2008	5780																									
10		2009	8334 AUMs			2009	8334																									
11		2010	8243 AUMs			2010	8243																									
12		2011	6449 AUMs			2011	6449																									
13		2012	7122 AUMs			2012	7122																									
14						ave	7185.6																									
15		AUMs Sold Rio Grande del Norte 2008 2016																														
16		BLM has not made any changes in amount of livestock grazing AUMs (see sections 2 e. and 3 e.). See AUM's below																														
17		2008	5780 AUMs			2008	5780																									
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21		2012	7122 AUMs			2012	7122																									
22		2013	7574 AUMs			2013	7574																									
23		2014	6875 AUMs			2014	6875																									
24		2015	7746 AUMs			2015	7746																									
25		2016	8357 AUMs			2016	8357																									
26						ave	7386.7																									
27		AUMs Sold Rio Grande del Norte 2008 2016																														
28		BLM has not made any changes in amount of livestock grazing AUMs (see sections 2 e. and 3 e.). See AUM's below																														
29		2008	5780 AUMs			2008	5780																									
30		2009	8334 AUMs			2009	8334																									
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34		2013	7574 AUMs			2013	7574																									
35		2014	6875 AUMs			2014	6875																									
36		2015	7746 AUMs			2015	7746																									
37		2016	8357 AUMs			2016	8357																									
38						ave	7386.7																									



Within the monument there are currently 13 759 permitted AUMs of grazing mostly for cattle. For the five years prior to designation the following shows the AUMs actually used



Year	Number of Consumer surplus value				
2008	118,255				
2009	142,359				
2010	192,337				
2011	159,045				
2012	124,477				
2013	182,501				
2014	128,026				
2015	213,390				
2016	195,948	54.19	10,618,422	source of CS value is benefits	
avg	161,815				





# Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

*DRAFT*



Rio Grande del  
Norte National  
Monument

DRAFT June 24, 2017 Figures, values, and text are subject to revision

### *Introduction*

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the economic values and economic contributions of the activities and resources associated with Rio Grande del Norte (RGDNNM) as well as to provide a brief economic profile of Counties.<sup>1</sup>

### *Background*

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument encompasses 242,455 acres and was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 25, 2013. The resources identified in the Proclamation include cultural and historic resources, ecological diversity, wildlife, and geology. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM. Post designation BLM continues to manage the area

Several legislative proposals have been introduced into the House and/or Senate to establish a National Conservation Area in areas covered by the current monument designation,

The BLM manages the Monument for multiple use (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, woodcutting and collection of herbs, pine nuts, and other traditional uses), while protecting the historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. Taos and Rio Arriba County have RS 2477 claims, but none are contested or challenged.

The BLM Taos Field Office is in the process of preparing a monument management plan. Until this plan is complete, the Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP-May 2012) remains the current land use plan for the Monument.<sup>2</sup>

### *Public outreach prior to designation*

Congressional delegations and community groups held multiple public meetings from 2007 to 2013 regarding the proposed national monument prior to designation. BLM participated in these meetings as subject matter experts and did not keep records of dates, attendees or content of these meetings. A coalition of sportsmen, ranchers, land grant members, water right holders, outfitters and guides, local business groups, local government bodies and others was formed in 2007. The coalition held public meetings, shared information, and created a website that describes this effort: [www.riograndedelnorte.org/monument\\_review/](http://www.riograndedelnorte.org/monument_review/).

#### **Rio Grande del Norte National Monument**

Managing agencies: BLM  
County: Taos  
Gateway communities: Taos, NM; Questa, NM  
Tribes: Taos and Picuris Pueblos; Jicarilla, Apache and Ute Tribes

#### **Resource Areas:**

☒ Recreation ☐ Energy ☐ Minerals  
☒ Grazing ☐ Timber ☒ Scientific  
Discovery ☒ Tribal Cultural

<sup>1</sup> The BLM provided data used in this paper.

<sup>2</sup> The Taos RMP is available here: [https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved\\_Taos\\_RMP\\_-\\_5.16.12\\_\(print\\_version\).pdf](https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved_Taos_RMP_-_5.16.12_(print_version).pdf)

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### *Local Economy and Economic Impacts*

Table 1 presents socio-economic information for Taos County. The population of Taos County increased about 43% from 1990 to 2015. About 8% of the County population is Native American. Over the last eight years, the unemployment rate in Taos County rose to about 10.7% in 2010 and has since declined to about 8.6% which is above the state average of 6.2%. Median household income is about 88% of the state average.

Figure 1 shows percentage employment by sector in Taos County for 2015.<sup>3</sup> The largest sectors are accommodations and food service (22%), retail trade (18%), and health care (16%).

Information is provided below on two different types of economic information: “economic contributions,” and “economic values.” Both types of information are informative in decision making. Economic contributions track expenditures as they cycle through the local and regional economy, supporting employment and economic output. Table 2 provides estimates of the economic contribution of activities associated with MTNM. It is estimated that recreation activities in the MTNM area supported about 460 jobs and provided about \$23 million in value added in FY 2016.

*Table 1. Taos County and State of New Mexico Economic Snapshot*

Measure	Taos County	State of New Mexico
Population, 2015 <sup>a</sup>	32,943	2.1 million
Native American population as a % of the total	7.6	10.3
Employment, December 2016 <sup>c</sup>		
Unemployment rate, March 2017	8.6	6.2
Median Household Income, 2015 <sup>a</sup>	36,582	44,963

<sup>a</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

<sup>c</sup>[https://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data\\_views/data\\_views.htm#tab=Tables](https://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab=Tables).

#### **Definitions**

**Value Added:** A measure of economic contributions; calculated as the difference between total output (sales) and the cost of any intermediate inputs.

**Economic Value:** The estimated net value, above any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services; these are particularly relevant in situations where market prices may not be fully reflective of the values individuals place on some goods and services.

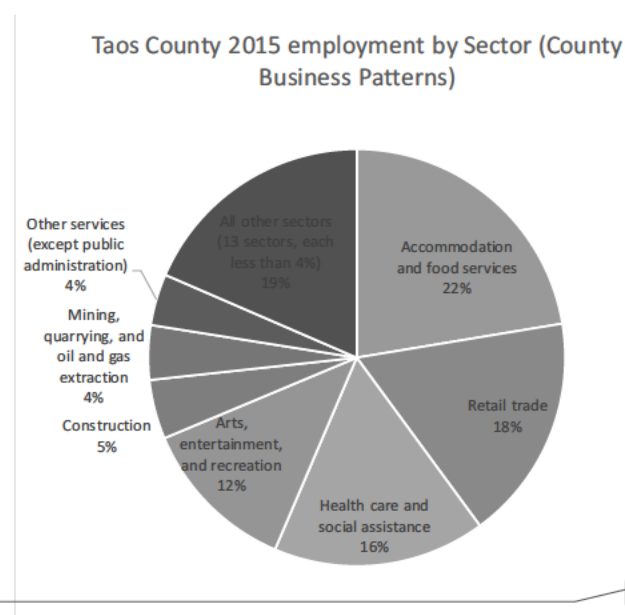
**Employment:** The total number of jobs supported by activities.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2015.

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Economic values, in contrast to economic contributions, represent the net value, above and beyond any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services. It is not appropriate to sum values for economic contributions and economic values because they represent different metrics. To the extent information is available, some economic values are presented in Table 3 along with information on the timing and drivers of future activity. For commodities bought and sold in markets (e.g., oil, gas, etc.), the economic values are closely related to the market prices of the commodities. For goods and services such as recreation which are typically not bought and sold in markets the values are estimated based on visitor surveys which attempt to capture individual values above and beyond their direct expenditures. [The economic value in FY 2016 associated with recreation is estimated to be about \$10.6 million.]

Figure 1. Percent of Employment by Sector, Taos County, 2015



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#### *Activities and Resources Associated With RDGNM*

Since designation, few changes occurred to livestock grazing AUMs, rights-of-way restrictions, and forestry and wildlife activities.<sup>4</sup> Details on the activities occurring at Mohave Trails National Monument are provided below.

Table 2. Rio Grande del Norte Estimated Economic Contributions, 2016

Activities	Value added (net additions to GDP), \$ millions	Employment supported (number of jobs)
Recreation	7.4	169
Non-energy Minerals		
Grazing		

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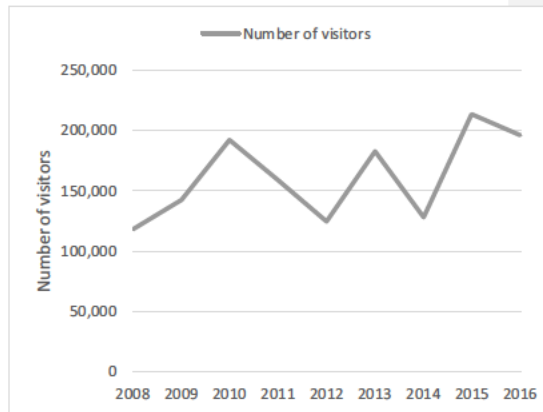
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<sup>4</sup> The 2012 Taos RMP established the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which limited commercial or surface disturbing activities that had been occurring.

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- **Recreation:** Hunting, fishing, hiking, and general recreation all occur on the Monument. Annual visitation is shown in figure 2. Average visitation has been about 162,000 over 2008-2016. While trends in the data are difficult to discern, with the exception of 2014, visitation in recent years has generally been higher than pre-designation years. BLM also indicates that there has been an increase of use at developed recreation sites. Recreation staff managing these developed sites in the lower part of the monument have reported that use began increasing at an average annual yearly rate of 20% since designation. Camp and day-use sites that were filled only a few times each year are now being used at capacity every weekend from May through mid-September. The Taos Plateau area west of the Rio Grande has also had a noticeable increase in visitation to the monument. Anecdotal information also suggests that

Figure 2. Annual Visitation to Rio Grande del Norte, 2008 2016



information also suggests that

- Fishing is an everyday occurrence along the Rio Grande in the monument, and accounts for about 13% of total visitor use each year. [The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish conducts a creel survey every five years. Information from the survey indicates that the Monument receives about 80,000 fishing visits per year. Hunting licenses are issued by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department for elk, mule deer, antelope, and bighorn. In 2016-2017, a total of 3,569 permits were issued for the three game management units covering the National Monument.<sup>5</sup>
  - Recreation activities provide the opportunity for economic activity to be generated from tourism for an indefinite period of time. The economic contributions occur annually, and in cases where visitation increases over time, recreation generates additional activity each year. These contributions affect the regional and state economies.
  - Recreation activities based on visitation to the Monument are estimated to contribute about \$7.4 million in value added (net economic contributions) and support 169 jobs.<sup>6</sup>
- **Energy:** There is no oil, gas, coal or renewable energy production within the monument. There is no oil and gas potential within the monument. A BLM Solar Energy Zone (~16,000 acres) lies immediately north of the Monument in Colorado, east of US 285.
- **Energy transmission:** There are four transmission line rights-of-way for electricity and 12 distribution lines to end-users. There are no gas pipelines and no applications pending for new or upgraded lines.

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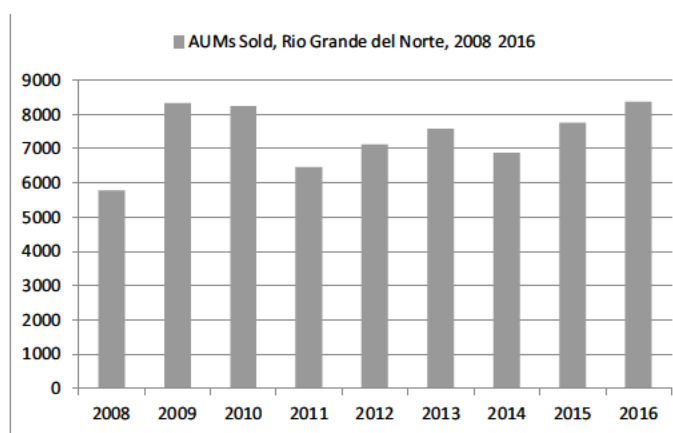
<sup>5</sup> The New Mexico Game and Fish Department has continued to keep 10,903 acres, within the monuments 242,455 acres, closed to hunting, in coordination with the BLM, in a developed recreation area with high density use.

<sup>6</sup> BLM data.

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- **Non -fuel minerals.** Mineral sales are allowed within the monument under the current management plan. However, there were no mining claims or operations at the time of designation so there are no valid existing rights for mining claims or mining operations in the RGDNNM.<sup>7</sup> There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the monument designation. There are large scale perlite mining operations on private lands in adjacent to or near the monument boundary. These are considered world-class perlite deposits in the No Agua Mining District. These operations include some on-site processing facilities. These operations are on private/patented land and are subject to the State of New Mexico, Mining and Mineral Division regulations. These existing perlite operations are minimally affected by the monument, if at all. Taos Gravel is an existing large-scale sand and gravel operation on BLM land adjacent to the monument boundary. Their operations might be minimally affected by the monument if noise and VRM issues apply to their existing operation.
- **Timber.** The Río Grande del Norte National Monument is not available for large scale timber harvesting or for commercial fuelwood harvest. All removal of fuelwood is for personal harvest. Since 2013 several hazardous fuels reduction and forest health treatments were completed by BLM, in partnership with other agencies (federal, state, and non-profit). In 2016 BLM began to permit the removal of dead and down fuelwood. It is anticipated in the future new areas will be available for green fuelwood cutting and removal.
- **Grazing.** There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument - 62 are active grazing allotments and 9 were closed to grazing before the designation. Within the monument there are currently 13,759 permitted AUMs. Figure 3 shows the number of AUMs used annually since 2008. Actual use fluctuates due to a combination of grazing permittee's herd sizes, weather conditions, etc. The amount of permitted grazing use has not changed since the designation of the monument.
- **Cultural, archeological, and historic resources.** Indigenous communities may utilize natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the

Figure 3. AUMs Sold, Río Grande del Norte, 2008-2016



**Commented [SBM5]:** Not sure we need to include this. Since the Monument designation in 2013, the following numbers of cords of fuelwood have been sold.

2008 - 314 cords = 402.5 CCF  
 2009 - 300 cords = 384 CCF  
 2010 - 210 cords = 270 CCF  
 2011 - 150.5 cords = 193 CCF  
 2012 - 271 cords = 347 CCF  
 2013 - 622 cords = 797 CCF  
 2014 - 464.5 cords = 595.5 CCF  
 2015 - 343 cords = 440 CCF  
 2016 - 431.5 cords = 553 CCF

<sup>7</sup> The 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan designated the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern that covers most of the area designated as the Río Grande del Norte National Monument. The ACEC and the Río Grande Wild and Scenic River were closed to salable mineral disposal; all leasable mineral entry. Locatable mineral entry was allowed in most of the area, with the exception of the San Antonio WSA (7,050 acres), the Ute Mountain area (13,190 acres), and the Wild Rivers zone of the Río Grande Gorge Recreation Area (about 10,000 acres).

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culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes. Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. Activities currently undertaken by tribal members include hunting, fishing, gathering, wood cutting, and the collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.

- The Ojo Caliente Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (66,150 acres) contains relevant and important cultural resources, as well as scenic quality, fragile ecological processes, riparian, and special status species and other critical wildlife habitat values. This ACEC includes some of the largest (200-to-2000 rooms) prehistoric and early historic period pueblo ruins in the Southwest. These individual sites and the attendant landscapes are important to the Tiwa and Tewa Pueblo people of the upper Rio Grande region and contain important religious and sacred sites. This BLM site is currently managed specifically for visitation to enhanced visitor experiences.
- Also within the Ojo Caliente ACEC is Mesa Prieta, a 6,500-acre tract of private land currently under consideration for acquisition by the BLM. Mesa Prieta contains over 80,000 petroglyph sites and other archaeological remains associated with prehistoric Tewa and Spanish Colonial cultures. It is unique to the region and exceeds the numbers of petroglyphs recorded to date within the Petroglyph National Monument near Albuquerque. The Ojo Caliente ACEC boundaries were expanded in the 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP) to include Mesa Prieta as a potential acquisition and addition to this management unit.
- Cultural landscapes extend beyond the confines of the current management boundary. Potential acquisition of adjacent lands from willing owners through purchase, exchange, or donation, or expansion of the monument boundaries to include adjacent BLM lands containing critical cultural resources and cultural landscape elements, would further provide management of the cultural resources within the contexts of its landscape.

### *Multiple Use and Tradeoffs Among Resource Uses*

This section presents some information to help understand land management tradeoffs. The designation of the monument has closed lands to certain types of development so within the context of the Monument Designation, some tradeoffs are not relevant.

Decision-making often involves multiple objectives and the need to make tradeoffs among those objectives. In general, market supply and demand conditions drive energy and minerals activity; societal preferences and household disposal income affect recreation activity levels; and market prices and range conditions affect the demand for forage. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes and thus tradeoffs are typically limited. A particularly challenging component of any tradeoff analysis is estimating the nonmarket values associated with RGDNNM resources, particularly the nonmarket values associated with cultural resources.

Planning for permitted resource use on National Monuments will involve trade-offs among different activities on the land area being managed so as to allow permitted activities that do not impair monument objects. In some cases, certain areas of the Monument may be appropriate for more than one use, and trade-offs must be considered and management decisions may be made that prioritize certain uses over others. In other cases, land areas may be more appropriate for a particular use and activities could be

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restricted to certain areas of the Monument. Factors that could inform these tradeoffs include demand for the good or activity, prices, costs, and societal preferences. Other considerations might include the timeframe of the activity - how long the benefits and costs of a given activity would be expected to extend into the future. Trust responsibilities and treaty rights should also be considerations.

In considering any trade-offs, it is not just the level and net economic value associated with an activity that occurs in a given year that is relevant to decision making. Virtually all activities within the Monument occur over time and it is the stream of costs and benefits over a given period of time associated with each activity that is relevant. For example, recreation activities could continue indefinitely assuming the resources required for recreation remain intact and of sufficient quality for the activity. Likewise, the values associated with the natural and cultural resources could continue indefinitely provided they are not degraded by other activities. Grazing could also continue indefinitely as long as the forage resource is sustainably managed and remains consistent with the protection of monument objects. Timber harvest may also continue indefinitely as long as the timber resource is sustainably managed. The stream of costs and benefits associated with some other non-renewable resources would be finite, however (assuming these activities were consistent with the designation). For example, oil, gas, coal and minerals are all non-renewable resources and would only be extracted as long as the resource is economically feasible to produce.

The RGDNNM Proclamation contains specific provisions for the protection of heritage objects and values extending beyond specific resources [concerns] Alternative options available for protection of resources include authorities such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations. These could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the RGDNNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Monument.

(b)(5) DPP

Mineral and archeological surveys could be updated and completed for the entire Monument. However, it is clear that: significant cultural resource values are present; statement about oil and gas; and recreation use has been increasing.

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This emphasis on protection rather than mitigation, is a critical distinction in the preservation of significant historic objects within the NM. The NM proclamation states the MTNM contains "xxxxx" and that the purpose of this designation, and the provisions it contains, is the "protection of these objects". This protection is largely derived through the extra regulatory proclamation provisions for limitations on uses which are known to impact heritage objects and values and requirements that the BLM shall implement the purposes of the proclamation to protect these resources.

<b>Deleted:</b> Oil, gas, coal production
<b>Deleted:</b> FV 2016 average prices <sup>a</sup> † crude oil (WTT) \$41.34/00t† natural gas \$2.29/mcf† coal (subbituminous) \$12.08/ton
<b>Deleted:</b> Development and non energy minerals is subject to market forces (worldwide supply and demand, prices) Mineral extraction is non renewable and occurs only as long as the resource is economically feasible to produce
<b>Deleted:</b> Market prices of energy commodities affect both supply and demand Local and regional cost considerations related to infrastructure and transportation are also relevant
<b>Deleted:</b> Non energy† Minerals
<b>Deleted:</b> Market prices of non energy commodities affect both supply and demand Mineral production is limited to 200,000 cubic yards over a 10 year period per the existing resource management plan

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Monument Name	State	Managing Agency	County
Rose Atoll	American Samoa/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Grand Canyon Parashant	Arizona	BLM, NPS	Mojave
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	BLM	Pima, Pinal*
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	BLM	Maricopa, Pinal
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	BLM	Coconino
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts	Atlantic Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	USFS, BLM	Lake, Napa*, Yolo*, Colusa*, Glenn*, Mendocino*
Carrizo Plain	California	BLM	San Luis Obispo, Kern*
Giant Sequoia	California	USFS	Fresno, Tulare
Mojave Trails	California	BLM	San Bernardino, Riverside**
Sand to Snow	California	BLM, USFS	San Bernardino, Riverside
San Gabriel Mountains	California	USFS	Los Angeles, San Bernardino**
Marianas Trench	CNMI/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	BLM	Montezuma, Dolores*
Papahānaumokuākea	Hawaii/Pacific Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	NPS, BLM	Blaine, Minidoka, Butte*, Lincoln**, Power*
Katahdin Woods and Waters	Maine	NPS	Penobscot
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	BLM	Blaine, Fergus, Phillips
Basin and Range	Nevada	BLM	Lincoln, Nye*
Gold Butte	Nevada	BLM	Clark
Organ Mountains Desert Peaks	New Mexico	BLM	Dofia Ana, Luna**
Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	BLM	Taos
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon/California	BLM	Jackson
Pacific Remote Islands	Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Bears Ears	Utah	BLM, USFS	San Juan
Grand Staircase Escalante	Utah	BLM	Garfield, Kane
Hanford Reach	Washington	FWS, DOE	Grant, Benton, Franklin

Expansion added: The expansion contains 5,000 acres in Northern California

\*monument not a significant part of the county  
 \*\*monument is barely in the county

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ACG 200 - 2015 5-year evaluation

2015-2016

It is possible that the results of this study are not generalizable to other populations.

ACS 2011-2015 5-year estimate

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2012

Oral history of a local discoloring dealer and individual companies  
and 20-2500 mg cases.

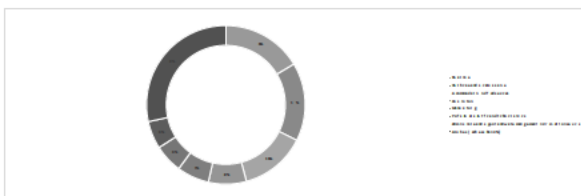
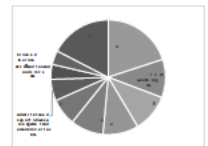
n=2: 00-45969 emp. cytes.

2. To show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

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Comment on the Draft EIS for the  
Bureau of Land Management

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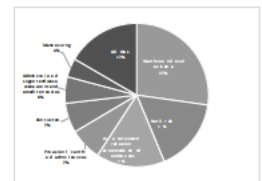
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Project title	T=total		County		Year
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Agri 3000	3000	3000	2	2	3000
Agri 4000	4000	4000	2	2	4000
Agri 5000	5000	5000	2	2	5000
Agri 6000	6000	6000	2	2	6000
Agri 7000	7000	7000	2	2	7000
Agri 8000	8000	8000	2	2	8000
Agri 9000	9000	9000	2	2	9000
Agri 10000	10000	10000	2	2	10000
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Agri 98000	98000	98000	2	2	98000
Agri 99000	99000	99000	2	2	99000
Agri 100000	100000	100000	2	2	100000

[New site](#)

[2011 2015 ACS 5 Year Estimates](#)

[https://www.census.gov/ipeds/data/popest/totals/1990-2010/states/cv-co-co-ss-2011-13-48.pdf](#)

[http://dhs.wisconsin.edu/data/unemployment/countyunemployment.html](#)

[2011 2015 ACS 5 Year Estimates](#)

[2011 2015 ACS 5 Year Estimates](#)

[how can i get the data by sex x hh med income by county 1990 to x O Del ex](#)

[can you find the list on old on the O'reilly O'FPA's union at T am in la ex](#)

2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

2011-2015 ACS 5 Year Estimates

8. *gus / wuu-er-uu-da-gu / ita-a-pru-ke / ta-tu-er-y' / g'ing- / ci-da-er /*

2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

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2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates

<http://www.ars.usda.gov/da/ars/pubs/abstract.cfm?userid=1>

<https://f21.indiancan.us.gov/ta-ss/able-erv-cas/j4/pages/produ-by-swathm-for-mb-ssk>

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