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From: Chewning, Travis
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[GSENM FY 17 Law Enforcement Plan TravisC Edits.docx](#)

I have some edits and comments in the document in track changes or comments, not too much though.

1) One thing I noticed when working with Bob a few weeks ago, none of the roads down HITR were marked as closed or open. How would we expect people to know this?

2) I've heard stories of mass crowding for example at Calf Creek during Memorial Day. A saturation patrol with LEOs, BC and VC rangers could be ideal for locations and timeframes like that. Even saturations during other times could result in benefits.

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GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN FY 2017

"This document is a sensitive law enforcement document. It contains material exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Any requests for this document or parts of it will be processed pursuant to General Order 32".

GSENM Manager

Cynthia Staszak

Signature

Date

South West Utah Zone Supervisory LE Ranger

Aaron Kania

Signature

Date

South West Utah Zone Field Staff LE Ranger

Mike Thompson

Signature

Date

South West Utah Zone Field Staff LE Ranger

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Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Objective

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) Law Enforcement Program provides for investigative, public education, and patrol support on approximately 1.9 million surface acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The objective of the GSENM Law Enforcement Plan is to provide the maximum feasible protection of public lands and their resources within authorized funding and staffing levels. The Law Enforcement Plan serves to coordinate the assignment of law enforcement resources with the priorities set through Bureau, State, and Monument planning efforts.

This plan is created to be a "living" document that must be reviewed at least annually to maintain its viability and credibility, and to update any changes in policy, regulations, and/or management objectives and goals.

The Monument Proclamation, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and other mandates provided the direction for the preparation of a management plan for GSENM. The Presidential Proclamation directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a plan. The Monument Management Plan of 2000 fulfills that directive by guiding management activities within GSENM and providing for the protection of Monument resources. It proposes to do so in a manner that creates opportunities for public discovery and education, sets a precedent for progressive public land stewardship, incorporates input from the scientific community and the public at large, and reflects the national significance of these resources. Within this guidance, many decisions remain about how best to protect monument resources and address the major issues surrounding monument management. Currently grazing is managed under the 1980's Management Framework Plans and the "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM lands in Utah" approved by the Secretary of the Interior in May 1997. However, at this time a grazing amendment is being developed.

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Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is unique among the public lands managed by the BLM. Its size, resources and remote character provide a spectacular array of scientific, public education, and exploration opportunities. It also has a purpose, delineated in the Presidential Proclamation, which is more specific than other BLM administered lands. The following two basic precepts provide the overall vision for future management:

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1. First and foremost, GSENM remains a frontier. The remote and undeveloped character of GSENM is responsible for the existence and quality of most of the scientific and historic resources described in the Presidential Proclamation. Safeguarding the remote and undeveloped frontier character of GSENM is essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources as required by the Proclamation.
2. Second, GSENM provides an unparalleled opportunity for the study of scientific and historic resources. In addition to the study of specific scientific resources, this setting allows study of such important issues as: understanding ecological and climatic change over time; increasing our understanding of the interactions between humans and their environment; improving land management practices; and achieving a properly functioning, healthy, and biologically diverse landscape. Scientific study will be supported and encouraged, but potentially intrusive or destructive investigations will be carefully reviewed to avoid conflicts with the BLM's responsibility to protect and preserve scientific and historic Monument resources.
 - While much of GSENM exhibits qualities where the Earth and its community of life show little evidence of human influence, it is also true that generations of people have used lands within GSENM for many different purposes. The proclamation directed that GSENM remain open to certain specific uses under existing laws and regulations. These include valid existing rights, hunting, fishing, grazing, and pre-existing authorizations. To the extent consistent with existing rights, these uses will be managed in a manner that protects Monument resources.
 - While interpretation and recreation will be accommodated, and in some areas developed, the intention of these management activities will be to contribute to the protection and understanding of Monument resources. Developed recreational and interpretive sites will be limited to small areas of GSENM. At these sites visitors can experience, and come to better understand, the scientific resources of GSENM and the process and importance of scientific research in improving our knowledge of natural systems. This will be accomplished without causing serious impacts to resources themselves. Undeveloped recreation will be accommodated as long as no significant impacts to Monument resources will occur. Limits on large groups, commercial uses, and even limits on overall number of individuals will be used when needed to prevent impacts to monument resources.

Management Goals

The Monument Management Plan for the GSENM is in a framework that accommodates multiple use, sustainability, and consideration for future generations. Another feature of this management framework will be an emphasis on partnerships and cooperative management with other land managers within Kane and Garfield Counties, Utah. Within the management context, specific goals will be developed to promote BLM programs, interpretation, education, and establish the protection and preservation of natural, cultural, and historic areas, open space and species diversity in the area.

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With the presence of uniformed Law Enforcement Rangers, BLM's on-site visibility will enhance awareness, provide public education, and reduce the threat of illegal activity on lands administered by GSENM. Rangers are an integral part of the management paradigm.

As the BLM identifies increased uses and opportunities on the public lands, it has the obligation to provide certain levels of user protection. The zone Supervisory Law Enforcement Ranger will participate as a member of the GSENM Management Team, and will be responsible for identifying visitor safety and resource protection concerns.

Mission and Function

The mission of the law enforcement program is to enforce the laws, policies, and regulations that protect the public lands from destructive and unlawful uses, and to safeguard the lives, property and rights of the visiting public. The lands managed by the GSENM will be patrolled by a uniformed BLM law enforcement Rangers. The Rangers will focus on:

- Providing a safe environment for BLM employees and public land users.
- Providing protection for Bureau facilities, or facilities for which the Bureau has an interest or oversight responsibilities, including developed recreation fee sites.
- Reducing or eliminating illegal drug activities on public lands, including manufacturing and cultivation.
- Reducing or eliminating threats to natural, cultural, and historical resources.
- Providing education through field contacts, public meetings, and outreach programs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GSENM

General Description	
Location	Headquarters-669 S. Hwy 89A, Kanab, UT 84741
Size	The GSENM manages 1.9 million acres of public BLM lands.
Amount of surface	1.9 million
Visitation	1,000,000

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Counties	There are two Counties located within the GSENM, Kane County and Garfield County
Number of Employees	55

Current Law Enforcement Program

Number of Rangers	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)
Availability of Rangers from Adjacent Field Offices	
Availability of Special Agents	
List of Current Law Enforcement Agreements	

Other Cooperating Agencies

Federal	Dixie National Forest Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Bryce Canyon National Park <u>Capital Reef National Park</u> Bureau of Indian Affairs
State	Utah State Parks School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration Utah Highway Patrol Utah Department of Environmental Quality Utah Department of Criminal Investigation Utah Department of Natural Resources
Local	Kane County Sheriff's Department Garfield County Sheriff's Department Kanab Police Department <u>Bigwater Marshall</u>

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Demographic Data

Geographic Description The GSENM covers approximately 1,870,000 acres of federal land in Kane and Garfield Counties in south central Utah. There are approximately 15,000 acres of land within GSENM boundary that are privately owned. Approximately 68 percent of GSENM is in Kane County, while the remaining 32 percent is in Garfield County. About 49 percent of Kane County and 18 percent of Garfield County lie within the Monument boundary. GSENM is primarily surrounded by Federal lands. Dixie National Forest borders GSENM to the north, Capitol Reef National Park to the east, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the east and southeast, Bryce Canyon National Park to the northwest, and other Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands to the south and west. Kodachrome Basin State Park also adjoins GSENM.	
Area population U.S. Census Bureau 2013 estimates	
Kane County	7,260
Garfield County	5,083
Total	12,343
Major Public Land Uses	Dispersed recreation and grazing

Designated Management Areas

Burning Hills WSA	Calf Creek Recreation Area
Carcass Canyon WSA	Lower Calf Creek Falls Trailhead
Death Ridge WSA	Upper Calf Creek Falls Trailhead
Devils Garden WSA	Boulder Mailtrail Trailhead
Escalante Canyons Tract 1 ISA	Buckskin Gulch Trailhead
Escalante Canyons Tract 5 ISA Complex	Deer Creek Campground

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Fifty Mile Mountain WSA	Wolverine Petrified Trailhead
Mud Spring Canyon WSA	Twenty Mile Wash Dinosaur Track site
North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch ISA Complex	Egypt Trailhead
Paria-Hackberry WSA	Dry Fork Slots Trailhead
Phipps-Death Hollow ISA Complex	Dance Hall Rock
Scorpion WSA	Willis Creek Trailhead
Steep Creek WSA	Bull Valley Gorge Trailhead
The Blues WSA	Lick Wash Trailhead
The Cockscomb WSA	Grosvenor Arch
Wahweap WSA	Cottonwood Narrows Trailhead
Head of the Rocks Overlook	Lower Hackberry Trailhead
Burr Trail/Circle Cliffs Overlook	Paria Townsite
Blues Overlook	The Toadstools Trailhead
Devils Garden Day Use Area	White House Campground
Horse Canyon Trailhead	Wahweap Hoodoos Trailhead
Early Weed Trailhead	Kelly Grade Overlook
Little Death Hollow Trailhead	Harris Wash Trailhead
Escalante River Trailhead	Nephi Pasture
Paria Box Trailhead	Round Valley Trailhead
The Gulch Trailhead	Wire Pass Trailhead
Land Ownership Patterns	Large block of public land

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BUDGET AND PROGRAM FUNDING

Law enforcement service provided by GSENM Law Enforcement Rangers will be funded through benefiting sub-activity accounts established by GSENM. The annual program budget will vary by program and allocation; however, currently all is funded through National Conservation Lands, L1711.

Requests for operations dollars to support law enforcement will be through benefiting functional areas, the Office of Law Enforcement and Security, and/or the Bureau's Budget Planning System. The following is a list of anticipated expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year. This is the operational budget and does not include Labor or vehicle WCF. For FY 2017

Item	Functional Activity	Amount
Travel (court, quarterly's, in-service, training)		<u>4800</u>
Uniforms		<u>1600</u>
Supplies/Equipment		<u>6500</u>
Kane County Agreement		<u>16000</u>
Vehicle equipment		<u>10,000</u>
Ammunition		<u>2000</u>
TOTAL		<u>40900</u>

Vehicle	Mileage	Costs
I429285	<u>20000</u>	<u>20000</u>
I429597	<u>20000</u>	<u>20000</u>
Total	<u>40000</u>	<u>40000</u>

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II. FIELD OFFICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES**SOIL, WATER, AIR****L10100000.NU0000(NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1010 FUNDS!)****BACKGROUND**

There are many uses of public lands which affect soils. Vehicle use, grazing, and fire are the predominant uses.

PROBLEMS**(b)(5) DPP**

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[REDACTED]

STRATEGY

Monitor resources, notify appropriate employee of areas that require remediation and educate the public about activities that are potentially harmful to the soil resources.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT**L10200000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1020 FUNDS!)**

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BACKGROUND

There are 91 permittees that graze livestock on 79 BLM livestock grazing allotments with 76,957 AUMs of authorized livestock grazing preference. Currently the GSENM is undergoing a planning effort associated with an Environmental Impact Statement.

PROBLEMS**(b)(5) DPP**

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STRATEGY**(b)(5) DPP**

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FORESTRY MANAGEMENT **L10300000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1030 FUNDS!)**

BACKGROUND

The forestry program in the GSENM manages two woodcutting areas, the Buckskin Mountain Fuelwood Cutting Area and Rock Springs Bench (pinyon pine or Utah Juniper). Special forest products include Christmas trees, cedar posts, and ceremonial oak. Woodcutting permits are purchased at BLM offices.

PROBLEMS

Theft of forest products occurs within GSENM. The GSENM issues a small number of personal-use permits to the public for a variety of forest products. The permits allow the public to harvest in two specific cutting areas. Dispersed camping use of firewood for campfires is an issue identified in the Monument plan. No supplemental rules have been enacted which make collection of firewood a violation.

STRATEGY

Vary patrol schedules and shifts, monitor vegetative resources, and conduct permit holder compliance checks. Educate visitors about leave no trace principals. Complete supplemental rules

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT **L10500000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1050 FUNDING!)**

BACKGROUND

Archaeological sites within the GSENM are combined in a data base with Kanab Field Office and include more than 5,000 documented cultural sites. Approximately 7% of the GSENM and KFO has been inventoried for cultural resources. It is estimated 60,000+ sites have not been recorded but the majority are simple lithic and artifact scatters. In the Anasazi and Fremont areas there is an estimated 50+ farmstead/pithouse or related sites per section (1 x 1 mile). There are two National Register listed sites on GSENM: Friendship Cover Rock Art Site above Calf Creek and Hole in the Rock Road. However, the majority of GSENM sites are considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An estimated 50% or more of known rock art sites and cliff-side granaries have been intentionally vandalized, ranging from minor to major. Looting at alcoves and rock shelters is estimated at 90%. Looting at pueblos, pithouses, and other structural sites is estimated at 60-70%. The majority of lithic scatters, prehistoric camp sites, and artifact scatters have been surface collected for artifacts. Looting trends are small one or two shovel hole operations on an opportunistic basis rather than large systematic digging. Vandalism trends usually include carving of initials on a rock art panel and appear more readily apparent closer to towns. Rock shelters appear to be vandalized consistently without regard to location.

Over 1000+ paleontological localities have been documented in the GSENM region. Fossils recovered from these localities represent a diverse array of plants, invertebrates, and vertebrates from both marine and terrestrial environments. Of particular importance, both as scientific and interpretive resources, and because they are called out specifically in the Monument's Proclamation, are fossils of Late Cretaceous age that date between 70 and 100 million years ago. Mostly found in the Kaiparowits Plateau area, these fossils include the most complete and well preserved large vertebrate skeletons found in southern Utah.

The Paleontological Resource Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009 provides the legal basis for prosecution of vertebrate fossil thieves, but petrified wood, paleobotanicals, and invertebrates would be protected only under GSENM supplemental regulations. Purely as an artifact of history, fossil wood is classified by the BLM as a mineral material and regulated under mining law. The prosecution of fossil wood theft is thus based on theft of mineral material rules and not fossils per se. As a result, its protection

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in GSENM is based on the fact that the Monument is closed to new mining claims and casual collecting is not allowed in our supplemental regulations and is treated as "theft of government property."

The greatest threat to fossils is natural erosion caused by plant roots, freeze thaw, and thunderstorms, in that order. Even though human impacts such as theft and vandalism are secondary to natural ones in terms of overall volume, they are of no small consequence because they target higher value resource (both scientific and monetary) and can completely destroy specimens and denude outcrops of fossils in very short time spans. For example, (b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)

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. The main problem areas that need monitoring are listed below:

1. (b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)

PROBLEMS

Vandalism and theft of cultural and paleontological resources occurs on most public lands. Enforcement is challenging due to the remote locations where resources are found and the skill of collectors in evading law enforcement.

STRATEGY

Periodic and random monitoring of cultural and paleontological sites identified by the GSENM Archaeologist and Paleontologist will be made to ensure public users are not removing protected cultural or paleontological resources. Effective enforcement for most casual looting is usually as simple as keeping a high profile presence in the affected areas. Deterring skilled black market collectors and dedicated amateur hobbyists is more difficult as they are fairly skilled at evading enforcement. (b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(F)

GSENM Partners manages Site Stewards which provide additional patrols to sites and report on any disturbances to the Archaeologist and LE Ranger.

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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT L11100000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1110 FUNDS)

BACKGROUND

Mule deer, pronghorn antelope, Rocky Mountain elk and desert bighorn sheep are the most common large mammals found in the GSENM. The Paunsaugunt mule deer unit is world renown for producing trophy animals and receives a lot of attention from hunters and shed-antler gatherers. Mule deer occupy higher elevations during summer and fall months and then migrate to lower elevations during winter and spring. The bulk of the mule deer population migrates across U.S. Highway 89 and onto Buckskin Mountain through underpasses constructed in 2013. Elk occupy higher elevations of the Monument and migrate to an extent but are able to remain at high elevations year round. Elk numbers are increasing on Monument lands and impacts to fences, seedings, springs, and crop production are being noted on private lands. Pronghorn, Bighorn sheep, and other have been reintroduced to GSENM in the past two decades. Pronghorn were reintroduced to the Monument on habitat near Church Wells and Big Water and occupy the habitat year round. Bighorn sheep are found in rocky terrain between Lake Powell and Boulder and are steadily increasing in number. Hunttable populations of all of these species reside within the Monument and hunting is considered a major recreational activity. Hunting of coyotes is legal year round in Utah and has become a major recreational activity. Trapping of fur bearing mammals such as bobcats, fox and coyotes is a legal activity that also occurs on the Monument.

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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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PROBLEMS

There are many roads and linear disturbances that may have been accessed by hunters or other users that are now not approved for travel within the guidelines of the Management Plan. The potential exists for illegal motorized use of these areas. Poaching is most likely occurring on the Monument. Rumors of poaching of pronghorn have been occurring around the Big Water area for nearly a decade. While poaching of deer or elk is likely occurring, it shouldn't have major impacts to populations. Pronghorn on the other hand are in such small numbers that poaching could present a real threat to populations. Hunting guide services occur on the Monument and all outfitters and guides must be registered through the BLM Special Recreation Permit system to conduct business on the Monument. Shed antler gatherers flood the Monument beginning in February. In the search of shed antlers, many people chase and harass wildlife at a critical time. Educating the public on the ethics of shed antler gathering may go a long way to reduce impacts to wintering wildlife. Individuals trapping wildlife on the Monument should be licensed by the UDWR and have the appropriate fur-bearers permit in order to operate on the Monument. There have been occasions where domestic animals (i.e. dogs not on a leash) become entrapped by legally set out traps. Public notification on this issue may be needed to prevent future occurrences. There is an active group in communities surrounding GSENM currently educating citizens and tourists how to remove their dogs from traps. (b)(5) DPP

STRATEGY

Vary patrol schedules and shifts, in conjunction with the Utah Game and Fish Department. Furbearer season signs have been posted at known access points to trapping. Enforce closure for Long Canyon climbing closure.

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THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT L11500000.NU0000(NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1150 FUNDING)

BACKGROUND

There are three endangered fish residing in the Escalante River watershed. None of these are sportfish and are impacted mainly due to the Glen Canyon Dam which cuts off historic spawning areas. There are two federally listed wildlife species in the GSENM, being the Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO) and the South Western Willow Fly Catcher (SWWFL). MSO reside in the canyon country of the Paria River corridor and Escalante Canyons. SWWFL habitat exists along the Paria River from U.S. 89 up to the Paria River Box. Greater Sage Grouse, a candidate species, inhabit the Monument in the upper Johnson Canyon and Skutumpah areas. There are 30 wildlife species which are considered "sensitive" by the state of Utah to potentially exist in portions of GSENM. Most cases involving T&E species will be referred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for investigation.

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There are three threatened and endangered plant species on GSENM: Jones' Cycladenia, Kodachrome Bladderpod, and Ute Ladies'-tresses. The Jones' Cycladenia was located in an area previously under oil and gas leases; however, there is currently no mining or mineral operations in the area which could affect the plants or habitat. The Kodachrome Bladderpod area has one open route on the transportation plan. Monitoring of the sites will continue to determine if physical barriers are needed. No trails, parking areas, recreation facilities, camping, overnight stays, or campfires will be allowed in the Kodachrome bladderpod population. Ute Ladies'-tresses will be monitored to prevent trampling of the plants by visitors in high-use areas. If necessary native vegetation will be replanted, barriers constructed, and trails rerouted.

There is a significant effort at GSENM to control invasive species-both plant and wildlife. Invasive species pose a serious threat to native flora and fauna on GSENM.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT L12100000.NU0000 (GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1210 FUNDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT)

BACKGROUND

The GSENM manages sixteen Wilderness Study Areas. These include: Burning Hills, Carcass Canyon, Death Ridge, Devils Garden, Escalante Canyons Tract 1, Escalante Canyons Tract 5, Fifty Mile Mountain, Mud Spring Canyon, North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch, Paria-Hackberry, Phipps-Death Hollow, Scorpion, Steep Creek, The Blues, The Cockscomb, and Wahweap WSA's. These represent diverse natural environments ranging from desert badlands to high elevation mountainous terrain. Some of these are very remote and receive little visitation. Others are difficult to access but have vehicle trespass issues. Some of these areas are adjacent to major gravel roads and receive relatively high visitation adjacent to the WSA boundary (Cockscomb and Paria-Hackberry).

PROBLEMS

The primary concern is the unauthorized operation of off-highway vehicles in Wilderness Study Areas and the natural resource damage caused as a result of those violations. Signage of routes and ways is controversial due to several pending lawsuits related to RS2477. Enforcement is contingent upon users knowingly and willingly committing an offense. Proper signing can eliminate violations that are caused through simple ignorance in order for enforcement efforts to focus on individuals who are purposely

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violating the law. Increased graffiti on sandstone walls, especially in slot canyon environments is also an on-going problem. Other issues include open campfires in slot canyons, which blacken slot canyon walls and leave charcoal residue. Canyoneering and climbing activities are also known to use permanent anchors, bolts and pitons. All of these activities create surface disturbance which impacts wilderness characteristics.

STRATEGY

Law enforcement patrols will be conducted to monitor and enforce the motorized closures. Rangers will coordinate with the Outdoor Recreation Planner and Backcountry Rangers to identify problems with signing and unauthorized vehicular entry. Physical barriers can be used to control access. Illegal routes should be reclaimed so they are no longer visible. Rangers will conduct backcountry patrols inside Wilderness Study Areas. (b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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BACKGROUND

Recreation uses include: hiking, scenic driving, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, photography, hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, OHV use, biking, and horseback rides, stargazing, group outings, shed antler hunting, climbing and canyoneering and bicycling.

PROBLEMS

The increase of motorized vehicle use has led to problems of wildlife habitat destruction, wildlife harassment, and a proliferation of new routes and trails which creates a large workload. Vandalism is a recurring problem in all areas of the GSENM due to the remoteness of facilities. Signs need to be constantly replaced due to damage. Other facilities such as fences, gates, and kiosks are also prone to vandalism. Other reoccurring problems include violating special regulations, littering, and search and rescues. Due to RS2477 litigation issues with the counties, GSENM has chosen to limit road identification signs (open/closed/administrative) in the field specifying access authorization. This creates confusion to visitors and is challenging to enforce. Lack of supplemental rules makes for enforcement of the Monument Management plan challenging at best.

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STRATEGY

Varied patrol shifts are required to provide the most visible law enforcement presence, with an emphasis on special events, holidays, and high visitor use areas. Work towards the development of supplemental rules in accordance with the Monument Management Plan. (b)(5) DPP

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SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS L12300000.NU0000

BACKGROUND

In 2014, 90 Special Recreation Permits were issued by the GSENM and include outfitter / guide activities, as well as an estimated 10-12 film permits. In 2015, it is estimated 105 Special Recreation Permits will be issued and many applications are currently being processed. Each permit is governed by a set of required stipulations governing their activities. Recreational Use Permits (RUPs) are those fee permits issued for Calf Creek Recreation Area and Deer Creek Campground for day-use and overnight camping. Fee monies are deposited in fee tubes.

PROBLEMS

Unlawful guided hunts have a tremendous economic advantage over licensed guided hunts. These cases are difficult to detect through routine patrol, and are best investigated using Special Agents and "plain clothed" techniques. Other SRP events may require a law enforcement presence due to their nature. Illegal outfitting and guiding is documented annually. Approximately 40% of the permitted outfitters live and base their operations in local communities. The other 60% of operators come from outside the area. Operators based outside the local area are likely the largest offenders of illegal operations and are the hardest to contact as identification and/or notification are difficult to identify. Campground RUP programs depends on LEO patrols and emergency response when there are occasional campground disturbances of illegal activity such as dispersed camping at Calf Creek Falls or those related to resource damage.

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STRATEGY

Work with recreation staff and GSENM Special Recreation Permits Administrator to review permits as they are submitted. Monitor stipulations of permits that are issued and identify activities that are occurring and fall under the requirements of the SRP provisions but are unpermitted. Attend Outfitters and Guides conference in Escalante. Inspect SRP permits from permittees in the field. Work with ORP and RUP Fee Program staff to respond and resolve issues at developed fee sites. Provide routine LEO patrols at fee sites.

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SCIENCE PERMITS

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BACKGROUND

All scientists conducting research on GSENM are required to obtain a Special Use Science Permit and abide by the requirements of the permit plus stipulations. Science permits must be carried with the permittee in the field and be available for inspection.

STRATEGY

Staff currently advises law enforcement in advance of scientists and areas where they are working. Law enforcement can inspect scientists in field to confirm compliance with permit.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT

L14300000.NU0000

BACKGROUND

The GSENM is responsible for the management of 1.9 million surface acres and is entrusted to manage public land and restricted property which involve familiar uses, little or no environmental impact, and to ensure the protection, conservation, and prudent utilization of public land. GSENM and Kanab Field Office (KFO) share the KFO Realty Specialist position. BLM lands staff process Right of Way grants and numerous other lease or ROW inspections

PROBLEMS

Abandoned property and trespass are the major issues. Compliance with ROW stipulations is another area where issues occasionally arise. These are typically discovered through inspections and compliance checks.

(b)(5) DPP

STRATEGY

Coordinate with the realty program to prioritize the removal of abandoned property. Report all incidents involving realty trespass to office staff. **(b)(5) DPP**

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

L16300000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1630 FUNDING)

BACKGROUND

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PROBLEMS

Personal illicit drug use to include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, and psilocybin are occurring on public land and poses a public safety concern to themselves as well as other public land users. Liquor law offenses to include DUI and underage drinking parties are also a public safety concern. The problems associated with these parties are trash, illegal fires, resource damage, driving under the influence, etc., in the remote and local areas.

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STRATEGY

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

L16400000.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE 1640 FUNDS)

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BACKGROUND

Trash dumping is a constant issue on public lands. Reports of dumping will be investigated and all leads will be followed in an attempt to bring violators to justice. There is an oilfield west of Escalante

PROBLEMS

Dumping of household garbage, construction debris, and hazardous materials occurs in all areas managed by the GSENM. Dumping cases are thoroughly investigated and all attempts are made to resolve these issues as soon as possible. Illegal dumping of hazardous materials on public lands in the GSENM is an ongoing problem. Past instances of HazMat spills have occurred in the oilfield.

STRATEGY

Respond to all reported hazardous materials incidents related to public lands, and enforce administrative compliance with reporting and cleanup requirements. Where evidence exists of a criminal violation, an investigation will be initiated and coordinated with the appropriate agencies. Patrol known areas.

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FIRE SUPPRESSION**LF2000PP.NU0000 (NOTE: GSENM DOES NOT RECEIVE LF FUNDING)****BACKGROUND**

Fire suppression efforts in the GSENM are managed through the Color Country Interagency Fire Center based out of Cedar City, Utah. A wildfire is either classified as human caused or natural caused. Human caused fires are considered to be a "fire trespass" and procedures are to be followed through the "Fire Trespass Annual Operating Plan". One of these procedures is to have a fire investigator (preferably a Law Enforcement Officer) conduct a fire trespass investigation for instances of human caused fires.

PROBLEMS

Vast amounts of public lands within this area provide countless opportunities for human caused fires. Equipment malfunction, carelessness and arson occur in remote areas or along low traveled roadways, making it difficult to determine the responsible party during an investigation. Fire suppression efforts also make it difficult to preserve evidence left at the scene. Fire prevention order violations, unattended fires, fireworks, and unsafe conditions are the largest problems.

STRATEGY

Conduct thorough fire trespass investigations. Assure adequate fire restrictions signs and publications are available for public awareness and aggressively enforce fire prevention orders while fire restrictions are in effect. Monitor all other fire-related uses and address any safety concerns. Educate visitors and public lands users regarding potential negligent activities which may cause a fire.

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III FY 2016 WORKLOAD TARGETS

FY 16 Workload Targets	NU0000	NV0000	NY0000	Total
NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS L17110000	126	5	18	149

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IV. GSENM WORKLOAD ANALYSIS

** The following chart is a static depiction of priorities on which to focus during patrol, and does not account for interruptions, special assignments, or more time needed, depending on the circumstances. The "hours" column is an average total hours needed per month for basic patrol coverage in ideal conditions, and does not account for travel time to the area.

TARGET WORKLOAD AREA	LE ISSUE	FUNCTIONAL AREA	RECOMMENDED COVERAGE (avg.) Kanab LEO Escalante LEO	KE	PRIORITY
Buckskin Mountain	Recreation Use	1220, 1110	3 patrols/month	K	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)
Nephi Pasture	Recreation Use, Wildlife, OHV, drugs/alcohol, Hunting	1220, 1110, 1630	3 patrols/month	K	
Skutumpah Road	Recreation Use, OHV, Wildlife, drugs/alcohol	1220, 1110, 1630	3 patrols/month	K, ES	
Cottonwood Canyon Road	Recreation Use, OHV, Wildlife, drugs/alcohol	1220, 1210, 1630	3 patrols/month	K, ES	
Hole-in-the-Rock Road	Recreation Use	1220	3 patrols/month	ES,	
Burr Trail	Recreation, Wildlife	1220, 1210	2 patrols / month	ES	
Calf Creek Campground	Recreation	1220	3 patrols / month	E, K	
Lower Calf Creek Falls	Recreation, Wildlife	1220, 1110	3 patrols/month	E, K	
Upper Calf Creek Falls	Recreation, Wildlife	1220, 1110	2 patrols/month	E, K	
Deer Creek Campground	Recreation Use, Stay Limit, Drugs/Alcohol	1220, 1110	2 patrols/month	E	
Wolverine Petrified Trailhead	Recreation	1220	1 patrol/month	E	
Kitchen Coral	Recreation	1220	1 patrol/month	K	
Twenty Mile Wash Dinosaur Track site	Recreation	1220	2 patrols/month	E	
Egypt Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	2 patrols/month	E	
Whitehouse Campground	Recreation Use, Fees, Drugs/Alcohol, Stay Limit	1220, 1630	3 patrols/month	K	
Dry Fork Slots Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	2 patrols/month	E	
Dance Hall Rock	Recreation Use	1220	3 patrols/month	E	
Willis Creek Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	2 patrols/month	K	
Bull Valley Gorge Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	2 patrols/month	K	
Lick Wash Trailhead	Recreation	1220	2 patrols/month	K	
Grosvenor Arch	Recreation Use	1220	3 patrols/month	K, E	
Long Canyon at Nephi	Recreation Use, OHV, Archeology, Hunting	1220, 1050	1 patrol/month	K	
Cottonwood Narrows Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	1 patrol/month	K	

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Lower Hackberry Trailhead	Recreation Use	1220	1 patrol/month	K	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)			
Paria Townsite	OHV, Range, Wildlife, Recreation	1220, 1020	3 patrols / month	K				
Toadstools Trailhead	Recreation	1220	2 patrols / month	K				
Wahweap Hoodoos Trailhead	Recreation, OHV	1220	3 patrols / month	B, K				
Kelly Grade Overlook	Recreation, Hunting, OHV	1220, 1630	1 patrol / month	K, E				
Glass eye	Recreation, Archaeology	1220, 1630, 1050	1 patrol / month	K	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)			
Burning Hills WSA	Recreation, Wilderness, Hunting, Range	1220, 1210	1 patrol / month	E				
Carcass Canyon WSA				E				
Death Ridge WSA				E, K				
Devils Garden WSA				E, K				
Escalante Canyons				E, K				
Fifty Mile Mountain WSA				E				
Mud Spring Canyon				E, K				
North Escalante				E, K				
Canyons/The Gulch				E, K				
Paria-Hackberry				K				
Phipps-Death Hollow				E				
Scorpion WSA				E				
Steep Creek WSA				E				
The Blues WSA				E, K				
The Cockscomb WSA				K				
Wahweap WSA				K				
TOTAL PATROL HOURS				100.75				
Investigative Duties								
National Details				10	(b)(7)(E)			
Total Investigative Hours				10				
Administrative Duties								
IMARS reporting (VN processing)			12.5 incidents / month / 30 minutes each	6.25	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)			
Management Meeting			2 Hours / week	8				
Physical Fitness training			45 Min / day	15				
Other documentation (credit card statement, vehicle report, LE Plan, etc)			2 Hours / month	2				
Time and Attendance			30 Min / pay period	1				
Training (In Service, Quarterly's, EEO, IT Security, Fire, etc)				5				
All employee meeting			2 Hours/ month	2				
Vehicle Maintenance				2				
FO Coordination/Liaison			2 Hours / Week	8				
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE HOURS				49.25				
TOTAL ALL HOURS				160				

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS: Due to the remote location and accessibility of areas, multiple LE Rangers are required to provide adequate coverage.

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V. MANAGEMENT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION

Roles and Responsibilities

Refer to 9260 Law Enforcement General Order 04

Program and Plan Evaluation Methods

- Evaluate the Law Enforcement Issue Analysis with the GSENM Management Team and Program Specialists annually and make appropriate changes.
- Evaluate the Law Enforcement Plan on an annual basis with statistics/patterns observed from the previous year.

LEA Management Requirements and Contracts

A contract with Kane County was completed in FY2015

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Ranger training needs

Ranger training needs

- 40 hours of annual training provided at In-Service
- Quarterly law enforcement training to complete training and qualification needs.
- First Aid and CPR Certification
- Specialized training on an as-needed basis. See Ranger IDP's

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Goals and Priorities

Continue law enforcement presence with high visibility patrols. Continue and enhance working relationships with other office specialists and outside agencies. Build positive relationships with private landowners.

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Government	Percentage
Current government	85%
Previous government	15%

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Ranger Staffing Needs

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Special Agent Assistance Needs

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Recommended Actions for FY 2017

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7. APPENDIX

References

1. Law Enforcement General Orders and Handbook
2. Departmental Handbook H-9260-1
3. 2013 U.S. Census Bureau
4. GSENM Management Plan, February 2000

Attachments

1. General Location map
2. Law Enforcement Activities Risk Rating Tool

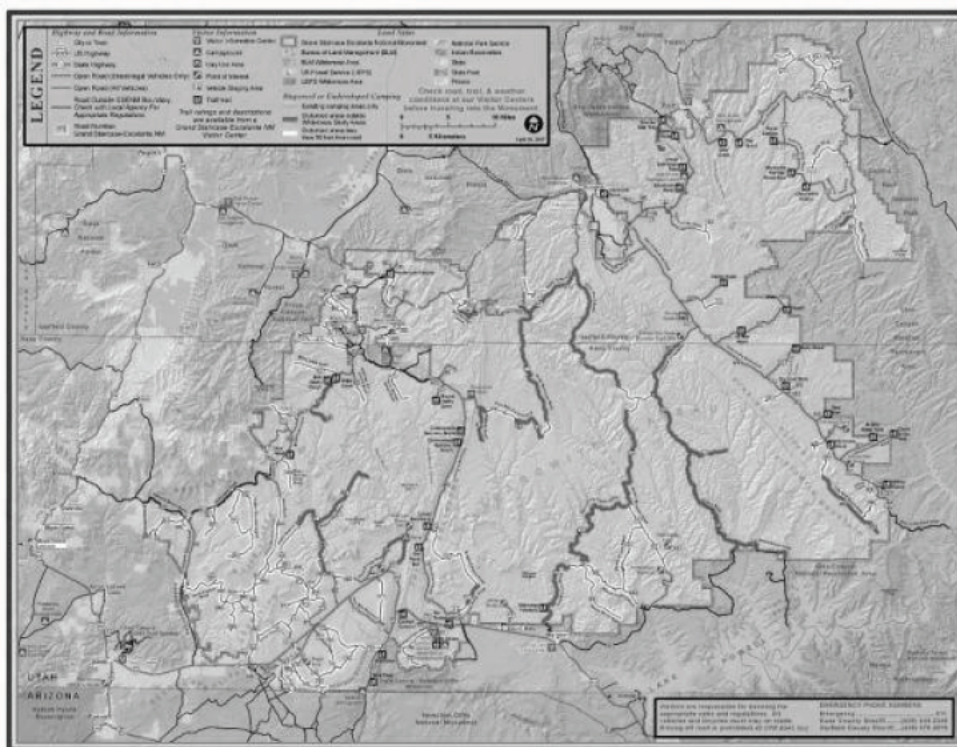
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General Location Map

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Bureau of Land Management Grand-Staircase Escalante National Monument Law Enforcement Activities Risk Rating Tool

General Information

Before beginning the questionnaire, please provide the following information. **Note, all fields must be completed.**

State Office:	Utah State Office
District Office:	Color Country
Field Office or NLCS Unit:	Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument
Risk Assessment Completed By:	Karol Jones
Title:	Field Staff Law Enforcement Ranger
Phone Number:	435 691 9110
Office location:	Utah
The approximate annual law enforcement budget for this office is:	\$ 207,000
The regulations, directives, other authoritative guidance and operating procedures this office utilizes:	BLM Law Enforcement General Orders and Handbooks
The main objective of the law enforcement program is:	Through enforcement and investigation, ensure compliance with those Federal laws that relate to the public lands their resources and regulations
The four biggest risks to achieving this objective are: <i>(The information you enter here will populate the risk events listed on Office Specific tab):</i>	<div style="background-color: black; color: red; padding: 5px;"> 1 (b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E) 2 3 4 </div>

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Composite Risk Rating: Aggregated Risk Category Scores

The composite risk rating score is computed for both the Inherent and Controlled (or residual) risk views. The composite risk score brings the Impact and Likelihood components of risk into a single dimension for each risk category. The individual risk categories scores are then aggregated to arrive at the Composite Risk Rating score. As a reminder, individual risk category scores are weighted based on your responses on the Organizational Priorities tab. For this reason, it is possible for scores to slightly exceed the traditional 1-5 risk scale depending on your questionnaire responses.

Note: Detailed risk category scores and results, displayed in the context of the impact and likelihood dimensions are provided on the two subsequent tabs.

Composite Risk Rating		
Risk Scale	Inherent Risk	Controlled (or Residual) Risk
High (3.6 - 5)	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)	
Medium (1.9 - 3.5)		
Low (0 - 1.8)		

Category	Inherent Risk	Residual (or Controlled) Risk	Controlled Risk - Limited
Office Specific	(b)(5) DPP, (b)(7)(E)		
Drug Production			
Unauthorized Use			
Rules of Conduct			
Common Law Crimes			
Natural and Cultural Resources			
Fire			
Illegal vehicle use			
Illegal border activities			
Count:			
Sum:			
Average:			

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Risk Category: Drug CultivationInherent Risk RatingResidual Risk Rating

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Risk Category: Unauthorized use

Inherent Risk RatingResidual Risk Rating

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Risk Category: Rules of Conduct**Inherent Risk Rating****Residual Risk Rating**

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Risk Category: Common Law Crimes**Inherent Risk Rating****Residual Risk Rating**

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Risk Category: Natural and Cultural resources

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Inherent Risk Rating

Residual Risk Rating

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Risk Category: Illegal Vehicle Use

Inherent Risk Rating

Residual Risk Rating

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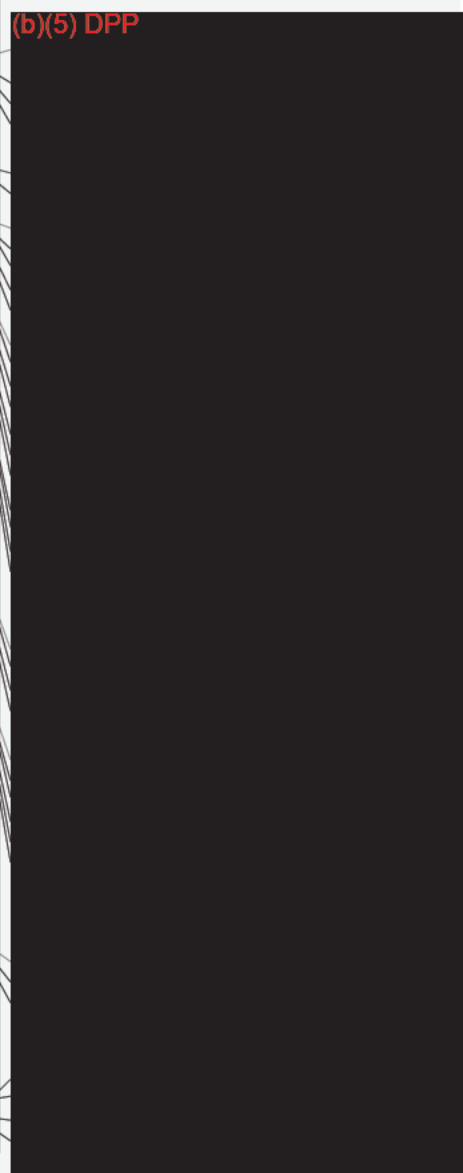
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PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL RULES:

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