

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

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

### 1. Documents Requested:

#### a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans:

The BLM Ukiah Field Office (BLM) and Mendocino National Forest (USFS) have initiated the process for developing a monument management plan. Until a monument management plan is in place, both agencies continue to operate under the proclamation and the existing land and resource management plans for each respective agency. BSMNM lands managed by the BLM are included in the Ukiah Resource Management Plan, September 2006. This plan can be accessed at: [https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah\\_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO\\_RMP\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_FINAL.pdf). Additional information is available at the e-planning.blm.gov at the following site: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage&currentPageId=118565>

#### b. Record of Decision:

The Ukiah Resource Management Plan was signed on September 25, 2006. This document can be accessed at: [https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah\\_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO\\_RMP\\_ROD.pdf](https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_ROD.pdf)

#### c. Public Scoping Documents:

Planning documents can be accessed at e-planning.blm.gov and specific information about the BSMNM management plan can be found at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=renderDefaultPlanOrProjectSite&projectId=75597&dctmId=0b0003e880e963b0>

- “Community conversations” meetings were hosted collaboratively by the BLM and MNF during autumn of 2016. These pre-scoping meetings were hosted at the Grange Community Center in Upper Lake on September 14, 2016, at the Winters Community Center in Winters on September 28, 2016, and at the Holiday Inn Express in Willows on October 4, 2016.
- A federal register notice has been drafted to initiate public scoping for the development of a monument management plan. Once approved and published, public scoping will begin.

#### d. Presidential Proclamation:

A Presidential Proclamation for the “Establishment of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument” was signed July 10, 2015. The proclamation can be accessed at the following website: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/10/presidential-proclamation-establishment-berryessa-snow-mountain-national>

### 2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present:**

#### a. Recreation - annual visits to site:

The BLM uses Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use, based on a mathematical formulation that was geographically different from the current monument boundaries. During the two years after BSMNM was designated, three major wildfires were followed by heavy rains and landslides. These factors likely reduced the visitation numbers at

BSMNM. The number of Special Recreation Permits (SRP) issued in the BSMNM has increased since designation. SRPs for BSMNM are found in RMIS under the Ukiah Field Office. On December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016 traffic counters were placed at BSMNM access points to capture a more accurate representation of visitor use. Visitor data for FY2017 only represents visits between December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016 and April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The following numbers are derived from generating a RISMS "Visits and Visitor Days By Office Report #23b".

Below are visitor numbers from major trailheads and recreation areas:

- FY2015: 107,200 Visits
- FY2016: 107,260 Visits
- December 21, 2016 to April 10, 2017: 52,178 Visits

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any):  
There are no oil wells, no gas wells, no coal developments, and no commercial renewable energy operations in BSMNM. There is no energy production within BSMNM. No applications for new power transmission infrastructure have been submitted within the BSMNM boundaries.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:  
There are seven locatable mineral mining claims (six mill sites and one lode claim) located within the Monument. They are all owned by Homestake Mining Company and none of these claims are commercially active.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):  
There is no active timber program for the BLM Ukiah Field Office. Timber production within BSMNM is thus limited to those lands that are managed by the USFS. USFS will provide a separate response to this data call.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):  
There are five allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). In 2015, 515 AUMs were sold. In 2016 and 2017, 126 AUMs have been sold. Of the 552 permitted AUMs, 342 contained within two separate allotments have not been utilized since monument designation due to catastrophic wildfire and drought. One allotment totaling 84 AUMs has not been utilized since 2005.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:  
Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM is mostly unknown.

Within the Monument plants important to Native identity abound, these species are used for subsistence, basket making, and ritual: redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and angelica root (*Angelica californica*).

The Koi Nation have reestablished traditional bead making using magnesite sourced from the Cache Creek Natural Area (located within the Monument). Per the Traditional Gathering Policy (BLM & USFS 2006) Middletown Rancheria Tribal members collect angelica root from the Knoxville Recreation Area.

California Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permits were issued to members of the public since the monument designation gather raw materials such as berries, seeds, mushrooms, insects, rocks, and other vegetation.

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

568 cultural resources have been identified within BSMNM, but only 142 of these sites were identified on BLM managed lands. The number of total extant sites is surely larger, since only 17.5% (BLM 10%, USFS 25%,) has been surveyed. Through tribal consultation, we know that areas such as Knoxville's Cement Creek contain unidentified paleo-Indian sites, as does the Cache Creek Natural Area. Identified prehistoric sites include lithic scatters, sites with housepits and dance-house depressions, chert, magnesite, and basalt quarries. Historic-era sites consist of numerous homesteads, mercury mining operations, cinnabar prospects, and stone livestock corrals.

The National Register of Historic (NRHP) listed Cache Creek Archaeological District (Solari 1997) contains paleo-Indian to ethnographic Pomo and Patwin sites. These sites provide evidence for some of the earliest known sites in California (*and beyond*) as well as evidence of contact and enculturation when EuroAmerican cultures moved into the region. The Monument (*USFS & BLM portions*) includes seven distinct Native Cultures. Prehistoric trade routes and the artifacts that moved over these trails help to tie the cultures together.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site:

- FY2010: 132,596 Visits, 89,231 Visitor Days
- FY2011: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
- FY2012: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
- FY2013: 123,300 Visits, 89,126 Visitor Days
- FY2014: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days

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

There was no coal, oil, gas, or renewable energy production in BSMNM during the 5 years prior to designation. There are ten existing power transmission lines that intersect the BSMNM constructed from 1968-2000.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:

There has been no change in annual mineral production since the establishment of BSMNM.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):

There has been no change in annual timber production within BLM managed lands since the establishment of BSMNM.

- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):

There are 5 allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted AUMs. AUMs sold during the past five years are included below.

- 2010 - 521 AUMs
  - 2011 - 521 AUMs
  - 2012 - 515 AUMs
  - 2013 - 521 AUMs
  - 2014 - 521 AUMs
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:  
Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM is mostly unknown. California Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permit applications were processed for natural resource collection by members of the public before the monument was designated in 2015. No non-commercial free use permits were issued in 2014, five were issued in 2013, four in 2012, seven in 2011, and six in 2010. Traditional Native American substance practices remain unchanged by the designation of BSMNM.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available:  
There has been no change to cultural uses, values, or number of sites as a result of the monument designation.
4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**
- a. Recreation - annual visits to site:  
The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument will impact visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation for 2017 will be available at the end of September.
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any):  
It is difficult to speculate how often and how many applications for rights of way and energy transmission would be received because the quantity is applicant driven.
- Few Lands and Realty actions have been proposed within the BSMNM boundaries. According to the LR2000 Database System, during the period from 1968-2012, only 26 road right of ways, five road/federal highway actions, nine communication sites, and eight water/irrigation right of ways have been processed. Currently, only one road safety amendment with the California Department of Transportation is currently being processed and one communications site transfer is being processed within BSMNM.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:  
Additional mining claims may have been filed, but it is unlikely that there would be any change in mineral production since there has been no active mineral production within BSMNM for at least five years prior to monument designation.
  - d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):  
It is unlikely that there would be any change in timber production since there has been no active timber sales within the BLM managed lands of BSMNM for at least five years prior to monument designation.
  - e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):  
Annual grazing management continues in accordance with the latest planning document, the Ukiah Resource Management Plan of September 2006.
  - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:  
Traditional Native American subsistence practices, public Fee Use Permits, and California State Fish and Wildlife management would remain essentially the same.
  - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available  
The number of sites,
5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:  
There have been no changes to the geographic boundaries of BSMNM since it was established in 2015. Additional acquisition of four properties within the 2015 mapped boundary occurred in 2016 and 2017, consisting of 533 acres located within the Cache Creek Natural Area and the Cedar Roughts Wilderness Area have been added to the BLM managed lands within the monument boundary.
6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment:
- 12/19/2014 public meeting hosted by Congressman Mike Thompson and Congressman John Garamendi, and Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell in Napa Valley. For more information: <https://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/secretary-jewell-visits-berryessa-snow-mountain-region>
  - Tuleyome and the Conservation Lands Foundation have already identified themselves as supporters of BSMNM. Tuleyome was instrumental in leading the effort to generate support for the monument at regional, local and at the national level. Their website no longer lists all of the supporters of BSMNM, but it once listed six business groups and more than 200 local businesses in support of BSMNM. It also listed several county governments, local residents, and not-for-profit organizations who voiced their support of monument designation. <http://tuleyome.org/>
7. Terms of Designation:  
BLM and USFS will cooperatively manage BSMNM and develop a management plan. No timeframe requirement was identified for the development of this management plan. The plan will be developed in consultation with tribal, state, and local governments.

Table 1. List of National Monuments Included in Review (per DoI Press Release dated May 5, 2017)

National Monument	Location	Managing Agency
Basin and Range	Nevada	BLM
Bears Ears	Utah	BLM, USFS
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	USFS, BLM
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	BLM
Carrizo Plain	California	BLM
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon	#N/A
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	NPS, BLM
Giant Sequoia	California	USFS
Gold Butte	Nevada	BLM
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	BLM, NPS
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	BLM
Hanford Reach	Washington	FWS, DOE
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	BLM
Mojave Trails	California	BLM
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	New Mexico	BLM
Río Grande del Norte	New Mexico	BLM
Sand to Snow	California	BLM, USFS
San Gabriel Mountains	California	USFS
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	BLM
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	BLM
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	BLM
Katahdin Woods and Waters	Maine	NPS
Marianas Trench	CNMI/Pacific Ocean	FWS
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts	Atlantic Ocean	NOAA, FWS
Pacific Remote Islands	Pacific Ocean	FWS
Papahānaumokuākea	Hawai'i/Pacific Ocean	NOAA, FWS
Rose Atoll	American Sāmoa/Pacific Ocean	FWS



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

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for [Name] National Monument**

a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

Three house resolutions were introduced by Congressman Mike Thompson and three senate bills were introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer between 2012 and 2015. Co-sponsors included Senator Diane Feinstein and Congressmen John Garamendi, Lynn Woolsey, George Miller, Bob Filner, Jared Huffman, Doris Matsui, Anna Eshoo, Ami Bera, Raul Grijalva, Grace Napolitano, and Jerry McNerney. (<https://www.congress.gov>)

- S.3375 112th Congress (2011-2012) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 07/11/2012)
- H.R.5545 112th Congress (2011-2012) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-1] (Introduced 05/08/2012)
- S.483 113th Congress (2013-2014) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 03/06/2013)
- H.R.1025 113th Congress (2013-2014) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area Act**, Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5] (Introduced 03/07/2013)
- S.393 114th Congress (2015-2016) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act**, Sponsor: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [D-CA] (Introduced 02/05/2015)
- H.R.761 114th Congress (2015-2016) **Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act**, Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5] (Introduced 02/05/2015)

b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations:

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. 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 of the non-renewable cultural and tribal resources in BSMNM.

The various laws / authorities identified below (*NHPA 1966 as amended, NAGPRA 1990 as amended, ARPA 1979 as amended, AIRFA 1978*) while individually useful do not address impacts beyond site boundaries. The BSMNM establishes landscape-level provisions that help manage and protect cultural sites and the areas between sites that provide context and support Native cultural uses.

National Historic Preservation Act, (NHPA) Contributing resources within the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed Cache Creek Archaeological District would benefit from this act. Although the NRHP district benefits from enhanced requirements under the NHPA, limitations on potential effects will directly benefit this important resource.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (NAGPRA) Protections under NAGPRA apply within the BSMNM as they do elsewhere.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, (PRPA) Protections under PRPA apply within the BSMNM as they do elsewhere.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA) Protections under ARPA apply within the BSMNM as they do elsewhere.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) Many of the heritage objects and values identified in the BSMNM proclamation (*abundant natural resources, cultural resources, and high country*) are associated with traditional religious beliefs. These places directly benefit from additional protections promulgated under the BSMNM proclamation.

- c) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), Wilderness Study Areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs:

There are three designated wildernesses within BSMNM. Two of these wilderness areas are managed on BLM lands and the third will be reported separately for the USFS data call. Both BLM managed wilderness areas were designated under the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362) on October 17, 2006.

- Cache Creek Wilderness: 27,245 acres
- Cedar Roughs Wilderness: 6,350 acres

- d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument type of road claimed and history:  
There are no R.S. 2477 claims within BSMNM.

- e) Maps:  
See attached Map that was created on February 4, 2015 at the request of Congressmen Mike Thompson.

- f) Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument:

It is unknown if any cultural or historic resources outside of the BSMNM would benefit from inclusion. Some historical references within the proclamation text extend beyond the mapped boundaries of BSMNM but have not been assessed as part of the monument planning efforts.

- g) Other general questions or comments

The establishment of BSMNM was driven by local and regional community efforts. BLM records reflecting the pre-designation community engagement efforts are limited because most of the sponsorship for this designation came from active non-profit organizations. One benefit of this monument is the landscape perspective that it offers for cooperative management of an area that hosts multiple federal agencies through use of a Service First Agreement. The lands in and around BSMNM include a patchwork of state, county, local, and private ownership. Establishment of BSMNM provides a framework for cooperative coordination, grant writing, and cost sharing opportunities with federal, state, county, local, private and not-for-profit entities.