

From: Simon, Benjamin
To: [Ann Miller](#)
Subject: Fwd: Monuments
Date: Wednesday, July 05, 2017 9:59:27 AM
Attachments: [Basin and Range National Monument 6-28-17 BLM edits.docx](#)
[Cascade Siskiyou draft 6 28 17 BLM Edits.docx](#)
[CascadeSiskiyou - Headwaters.pdf](#)
[Gold Butte review draft 6 28 17 BLM Edits.docx](#)
[Organ Mountains Desert Peaks - DRAFT 6-28-17 BLM Edits.docx](#)
[Rio Grande Del Norte Review 06 28 17 BLM Edits.docx](#)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Bowman, Randal** <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Wed, Jul 5, 2017 at 9:38 AM
Subject: Fwd: Monuments
To: Benjamin Simon <benjamin_simon@ios.doi.gov>

Here are BLM comments on the draft economic reports. I haven't looked at them yet

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From: **Moore, Nikki** <nmoore@blm.gov>
Date: Mon, Jul 3, 2017 at 8:14 PM
Subject: Re: Monuments
To: "Bowman, Randal" <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Timothy Spisak <tspisak@blm.gov>, Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, "McAlear, Christopher" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>, Amy Lueders <alueders@blm.gov>, Jamie Connell <jconnell@blm.gov>, Marci Todd <mltodd@blm.gov>, Aaron Moody <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, Matthew Allen <mrallen@blm.gov>

Hi Randy,

Please find attached the five draft economic reports with the compiled suggest edits from the BLM, along with the Headwaters document referenced in the Cascade Siskiyou comments by OR BLM.

Per our previous conversation, and in consultation with Tim's group, I've also added a paragraph to each on (b) (5) DPP

[REDACTED] We will also add this to the data summary reports for consistency.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the draft reports,

Nikki Moore

Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.
202.219.3180 (office)
202.740.0835 (cell)

On Wed, Jun 28, 2017 at 5:00 PM, Bowman, Randal <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Nikki, here are the draft economic reports for the monuments the Secretary will be visiting next month. Since all are BLM monuments, am send them only to you for review. Would you please circulate as appropriate and have any comments back by COB Monday July 3 if not sooner,

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Simon, Benjamin** <benjamin_simon@ios.doi.gov>

Date: Wed, Jun 28, 2017 at 4:52 PM

Subject: Monuments

To: Randal Bowman <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov>

Hi Randy,

Here are drafts of the monument write-ups for the 5 monuments that were identified as being a priority for the Secretary's travel. We would appreciate it if these could be circulated for comment.

Thanks.

Ben

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Basin and Range National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

DRAFT



Basin and Range
National Monument

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the economic values and economic contributions of the activities and resources associated with Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) as well as to provide a brief economic profile of Lincoln County.¹

Background

The Basin and Range National Monument was designated in 2015 to protect cultural, prehistoric, historic, paleontological, and geologic resources in the Great Basin between the Sierra Mountains and Colorado Plateau. Spanning a total of approximately 703,500 acres in southeastern Nevada, about 526,000 acres are in Lincoln County, Nevada, with the remaining 177,000 acres in a remote area of northeastern Nye County, Nevada.² Prior to designation, the land was managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Ely Field Office, with the exception of approximately 4,400 acres of private inholdings that continue to exist within Monument boundaries. The designation does not affect grazing operations in the Monument, including use of motorized vehicles, construction and maintenance of water infrastructure, and construction of fences and other range improvements relating to grazing operations. Additionally, the designation does not affect U.S. military uses of the airspace and allows continued military access for emergency response and training activities.

Since the passage of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004, there has been over 768,000 acres of designated wilderness as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the county.³ One of these wilderness areas (Worthington Mountains Wilderness) is within the Monument ~~boundary~~ ~~is~~ ~~boundaries~~.

Public outreach

A public meeting regarding a proposal to withdraw land in the area from mining was held in February 2015. Since designation, six scoping meetings have been held in the surrounding communities to identify issues and planning criteria to be considered in the

Basin and Range National Monument

Location: Lincoln County and Nye County, NV

Managing agencies: BLM

Adjacent cities: Ely, NV; Caliente, NV; Alamo, NV.

Tribes: Shoshone; Paiute

Resource Areas:

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

Table 1. Lincoln County and State of Nevada Economic Snapshot

Measure	Lincoln County, NV	Nevada
Population, 2016 ^a	5,194	2,798,636
Employment, December 2016 ^c	1,234	1,307,813
Unemployment rate, April 2017 ^b	3.9%	4.6%
Median Household Income, 2015 ^a	\$44,866	\$51,847

^aU S Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

^b<http://nevadaworkforce.com/>

^chttps://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab=Tables

Formatted Table

Comment [MNM1]:(b) (5) DPP

¹ The BLM provided data used in this paper.

² Approximately 4,400 acres (0.6% of the Monument) are private inholdings.

³ <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-108publ424/pdf/PLAW-108publ424.pdf>

BLM Resource Management Plan and as part of complying with the National Environmental Policy Act.⁴ The approved RMP is anticipated to be published in late 2018.⁵ In addition, in May 2017 the Nevada Legislature passed an assembly joint resolution (ARJ13) expressing support for the enactment and use of the Antiquities Act and the designation of the BARNM.⁶

Comment [MNM2]: (b) (5) DPP

Local Economy and Economic Impacts

BARNM is located far from population centers and areas adjacent to the Monument are sparsely populated. The Monument has no facilities and few access roads. Table 1 presents socio-economic metrics for Lincoln County and the state of Nevada. While 25% of the Monument is in Nye County, it is geographically not located near the areas of Nye County where the majority of the population resides.⁷ Lincoln County is a remote and rural area of Nevada containing roughly 0.2% of the State's population. The population of the county increased about 25% from 2000 to 2015, compared to a 40% increase in State population. Compared to the State, the percentage of household income associated with labor earnings was lower while the percentage of household income resulting from Social Security or retirement income was higher.

Comment [SAC4]:

Activities and Resources

Information on the economic contributions associated with the activities occurring at Basin and Range National Monument are provided below.

- **Recreation:** A variety of recreation activities are available at BARNM including: dispersed camping, hiking, biking, OHV riding, rock climbing, wildlife and wild horse viewing, and viewing sites associated with cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacies. Hunting and trapping are also permitted as regulated by the State of Nevada. Visitor use has only been tracked through visitor registration sheets at the most popular petroglyph sites within the Monument, though BLM plans to install traffic counters in the fall of 2017 in order to more accurately track visitation. Estimates of visitation for FY 2016 range from 550 to 1,100 visitors. The value added associated with those recreation visits is estimated to be about \$35,000.
- **Energy:** There is no history of energy production in the area.
 - **Coal.** There have been no coal developments in the Monument area.
 - **Oil and gas.** There are currently no producing oil and gas wells within the Monument. The most recent well was drilled in 1996 and in the past 50 years, only four oil wells have been drilled; none were developed. There are several parcels with existing leases for oil and gas, and development on those existing leases could occur. Additionally, an application for permit to drill (APD) was approved in February 2016 for a lease that expires in 2020, though no wells have yet been drilled.⁸

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⁴ Basin and Range National Monument Resource Management Plan Scoping Report, 2016.

⁵ <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=88819>.

⁶ <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017/Bill/5507/Overview>.

⁷ Over 80% of the population of Nye County resides in the Pahrump Census-designated place, which is an area bordering California to the west of Las Vegas.

⁸ BLM data.

- **Geothermal.** The area included in the Monument is within an area identified by USGS as having medium geothermal favorability.⁹
- **Non-fuel minerals.**
 - While there has been historic mining in the area by early European and American settlers, there has been no recent locatable mineral production on lands within the Monument boundaries.
 - There are three existing gravel pits that are used by Lincoln County for road maintenance but are not sold pursuant to any market activities. The sand and gravel permits were issued in 2012 to Lincoln County for ten years. They will expire in 2022.
- **Timber.** There is no commercial timber production in BARNM but timber harvest activities such as non-commercial Christmas tree cutting and collection of wood for posts and firewood are allowed by permit. The Monument proclamation allows for the continuation of all pre-designation timber activities.
- **Grazing.** The allotments that are wholly or partially contained within the boundaries of BARNM include approximately 32,000 permitted Animal Unit Month (AUMs).¹⁰ About 10,200 AUMs were billed in FY 2016. Those AUMs were associated with economic output of about \$2.1 million and supported about 27 jobs. The Monument proclamation allows for the continuation of all pre-designation grazing activities, including use of motorized vehicles, construction and maintenance of stock watering facilities, and construction of fences and other range improvements related to grazing operations.
- **Tribal cultural, archeological, and historic resources.** Numerous tribes have ties to the BARNM area and the Monument contains resources that continue to be utilized by contemporary Native Americans. As over 90% of the Monument has not been inventoried for cultural resources, it is likely that there are many unknown cultural resources that have been neither documented nor evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.¹¹ Documented resources include prehistoric and historic artifacts and sites. There are two archaeological districts and several sites within the Monument to view petroglyphs. Traces of early Euro-American settlement, including mining structures, and the continuation of ranching lifestyles dating back to the late 19th century, also exist on the Monument. American artist Michael Heizer has been granted a Conservation Easement for his private land within BARNM, on which he is constructing a piece of art work that is similar in size to the National Mall. This work is expected to be completed in 2020 and has attracted interest in the art community.

Multiple Use and Tradeoffs Among Resource Uses

This section presents some information to help understand land management tradeoffs. Decision-making often involves multiple objectives and the need to make tradeoffs among those objectives. However, tradeoffs and decision making are often subject to constraints, such as Monument designations. In general, market supply and demand conditions drive energy and minerals activity; societal preferences

⁹ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2008/3082/>.

¹⁰ BLM measures an AUM as the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow and her calf, one domestic horse, or 5 sheep or goats for one month. <https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/rangelands-and-grazing/livestock-grazing/fees-and-distribution>.

¹¹ BLM data.

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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 BARNM resources, particularly the nonmarket values associated with cultural and scientific resources.

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Comment [MRL8]:

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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.



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

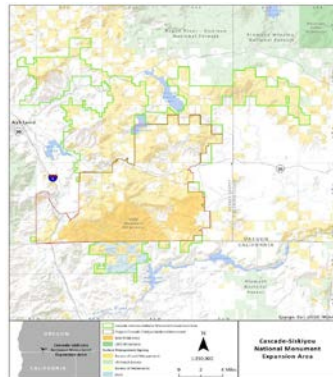
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Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

DRAFT



Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the economic values and economic contributions of the activities and resources associated with Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM or Monument). A brief economic profile of Jackson and Klamath Counties, OR, and Siskiyou County, CA, are also provided.

Background

The CSNM was established on June 9, 2000, by President Clinton (Proclamation 7318). The 65,000-acre Monument was the first such area to be established primarily to protect biodiversity. To date, BLM has acquired 13,355 acres of private inholdings within the original Monument boundary. Acquisitions have been by purchase (primarily through Land & Water Conservation Funds) or exchange (primarily legislated exchanges). President Obama issued Proclamation 9564 on January 12, 2017, expanding the Monument boundary by almost 48,000 acres to provide “habitat connectivity, watershed protection, and landscape-level resilience” for the area’s ecological and other values. Expansion of the Monument includes areas identified for their ecological contribution to the purposes of the original designation.¹ Together, these areas represent approximately 48,000 acres – 42,349 in OR, and 5,275 in CA.

CSNM’s 113,341 acres accommodate hunting, fishing, recreation, and grazing. Valid existing rights such as timber ~~leases~~ ~~sale contracts~~ and rights-of-way, among other activities, are recognized. The historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation are protected, as well as providing opportunities for scientific study. The Monument contains rare and endemic plants such as Greene’s Mariposa lily, Gentner’s fritillary, and Bellinger’s meadowfoam. It also includes 38 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the 24,707-acre Soda Mountain Wilderness within its borders. The CA portion of the expansion area is co-mingled with state lands managed by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife. The BLM lands are managed in a manner consistent with the state Wildlife Management Area. Activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management plans (RMP), which include public participation. The CSNM lies entirely within the recognized aboriginal territory of the Klamath Tribes (Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin Paiute). Traditional cultural plants and spiritual places, such as Pilot Rock, are important to the Shasta tribes. The CA portion of the expansion area includes the 320-acre Jenny Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), which is associated with tribal spiritual values.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

Location: Jackson County, OR (original and expanded); Klamath County, OR, and Siskiyou County, CA (expansion area)

Managing agencies: BLM

Adjacent cities/counties/reservations:

- Natural and cultural resources of Klamath and Shasta Tribes (potentially other tribes)
- City of Ashland, OR
- Contains facilities owned and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation

Resource Areas:

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

Comment [CTM1]: (b) (5) DPP

¹The expansion area includes the Horseshoe Ranch and Jenny Creek areas in Siskiyou County, CA; the upper Jenny Creek Watershed, the Grizzly Peak area, Lost Lake, the Rogue Valley foothills, the Southern Cascades area (including Moon Prairie and Hoxie Creek), all in Jackson County, OR; and some of the area surrounding Surveyor Mountain, including Old Baldy and Tunnel Creek wetland in Klamath County, OR.

the Jackson County economy before Monument designation, declined only 4% from 2001 to 2015.

Activities and Resources Associated With CSNM

Activities taking place at CSNM include:

- **Recreation:** There were 198,213 visits to CSNM in 2016. This reflects average annual growth of 4.6% over 15 years. As summarized in Table 2, CSNM visitors spent approximately \$11.8 million in 2016, supporting 200 jobs and \$9.3M in value added in the local communities. This amounts to over \$24 of economic output per \$1 of the Monument's Fiscal Year 2015 budget. Table 3 compares pre- and post-designation average annual visits for select recreation activities and sites in both the original and expanded area. Hunting and fishing is regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, which has data available on the numbers of licenses issued.
- **Energy:** There has been no production of coal, oil, gas, and renewables in the Monument since designation. The potential for these energy resources within the Monument is low to non-existent. The Bureau of Reclamation is producing hydropower and has critical infrastructure within the CSNM at Keene Reservoir. While the Green Springs Powerplant was not in the original Monument boundary, there are supporting facilities within the original boundary. The Green Springs Powerplant is in the CSNM expansion area. Information is not available at this time on whether Reclamation's facilities are impacted, either positively or negatively, by the CSNM expansion area. USGS [reported](#) that CSNM is adjacent (immediate east) to area of high geothermal favorability.
- **Energy Transmission.** There are 17.78 miles of electrical transmission lines in the original Monument. There are 17.82 miles of electrical transmission lines and 7.67 miles of gas line in the expanded Monument.
- **Non-Energy Minerals:** Since designation, no mineral materials has been commercially sold from within the CSNM. Mineral materials from CSNM quarries has been used to maintain Monument roads since designation, as described in the RMP/ROD for the Monument. There are no mining claims in the Monument. There were no mining claims in the expansion area during the five years prior to the Monument expansion.
- **Grazing:** BLM does not currently have data on the actual use of forage within and outside of the CSNM; the AUM numbers reported are for the entire allotment. Table 4 provides the permitted and billed AUMs for the original and extension areas of the Monument. As summarized in Table 2, about 6 jobs were supported by 974 AUMs related to the original Monument, generating about \$0.3 million in economic output in 2016. For the expansion area allotment, about 20 jobs were supported by 2,945 AUMs, generating about \$0.8 million in economic output in 2016.
- **Timber:** The Monument Proclamation states, "[t]he commercial harvest of timber or other vegetative material is prohibited, except when part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project aimed at meeting protection and old growth enhancement objectives. Any such project must be consistent with the purposes of this proclamation. No portion of the monument shall be considered to be suited for timber production, and no part of the monument shall be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber. Removal of trees from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety."
 - **Within Original CSNM Designation.** 36,000 (0.036 million) ~~thousand~~ board feet have been harvested; timber was removed only for the purposes of public safety.
 - **CSNM Expansion Area.** Since Monument expansion, approximately 310,000 (0.310 million) board feet have been harvested from within the OR portion of the expansion area under timber sale contracts that were entered into prior to January 12, 2017. These timber sales generated about \$200,000 in value added and supported an estimated 4 jobs. The contracts are considered valid existing rights and will be completed, including the

approximately 2.9 million board feet of timber that remain to be harvested. Harvesting this timber, when and if it occurs, would ~~general-generate~~ economic contribution and support employment. The site conditions of the CA portion of the expansion area do not support commercial-grade timber resources.

- **Scientific Investigation:** The original Monument supports studies of ecology, evolutionary biology, wildlife biology, entomology, and botany. Proclamation 9564 notes that


“[s]ince 2000, scientific studies of the area have reinforced that the environmental processes supporting the biodiversity of the monument require habitat connectivity corridors for species migration and dispersal. Additionally, they require a range of habitats that can be resistant and resilient to large-scale disturbance such as fire, insects and disease, invasive species, drought, or floods...”

A May 2017 [publication](#) describes how big data and fine-scaled modeling were used to (1) evaluate an existing network of protected areas in the Klamath Siskiyou Bioregion of southern OR and northern CA (includes CSNM), and (2) to identify and prioritize new areas for protection. The study, funded by BLM and NPS, builds on the work of a number of state and federal partners, including USFS, USGS, and the Corps of Engineers. The authors used 16 Partners in Flight focal bird species as indicators of priority habitats and habitat conditions. They hypothesized that current protected area allocations do not have adequate abundance of some conservation focal species and their habitats. This hypothesis was tested using models to evaluate the region's network of federally managed lands and protected areas. Senator Merkley is quoted in several press releases: “This study offers robust scientific evidence that expanding the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument provides critical protection to an amazing ecosystem found nowhere else in the world, and will serve Oregonians well for decades to come.”

- **Tribal Cultural Resources and Subsistence Living:** CSNM provides for the collection of certain natural materials by Native Americans under BLM permit. Dead and down wood is allowed to be collected for campfires within the CSNM, and the noncommercial gathering of fruits, nuts, berries, and mushrooms is also allowed. No data are available on the quantities harvested. The Klamath Tribe has cited the *American Indian Religious Freedom Act* (AIRFA) as the foundation for their support of the Maka Oyate Sundance ceremony, which is held annually within the Monument. However, AIRFA does not guide BLM management of the ceremony site. As already discussed above, the Klamath and Shasta tribes (potentially others) have natural, cultural, and spiritual values associated with the original and expanded areas.

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Table 1. State and County Economic Snapshot

Measure	Jackson County, OR	Klamath County, OR	State of OR	Siskiyou County, CA	State of CA
Population, 2016 ^a	208,363	65,972	3,939,233	43,895	38,421,464
American Indian and Alaska Native (alone or in combination) population as a percent of the total ^a	2.9%	6.3%	3%	7.4%	1.9%
Unemployment Rate, April 2017 ^b	4.3%	5.1% ^c	3.7%	7.4%	4.5%
Median Household Income, 2015 ^a	\$44,028	\$40,336	\$51,243	\$37,170	\$61,818

^aU.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey; Native American population alone or in combination with one or more other races.

^b<https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.or.htm>

^cThe State of OR reports that this is at or ties the historic low unemployment rate.

(b) (5) DPP

Table 2. Estimated Economic Contributions, 2016

Activities	Economic Output, \$ millions	Value added (net additions to GDP), \$ millions	Employment supported (number of jobs)
Recreation*	16.6	\$9.3M	200
Grazing	1.1	Grazing value- added is not available	26
Timber	0.6	0.2	3
Cultural resources	Unquantifiable; some values would be included in recreation		

Table 3. CSNM Average Annual Visits per Select Recreation Activities and Sites

Recreational Activities & Sites	Prior to Original Designation (1998-2000)^{a,b}	Original Designation (2000-2017)	Prior to Expansion (2012-2017)	Expansion (2017-2017)
Backpacking	N/A ^c	2,839	N/A	N/A
Camping	57,625	17,658	81,018	N/A
Fishing	2,088	7,856	3,240	N/A
Hiking/Running	29,090	255,736	81,021	N/A
Hunting, Big Game	23,001	114,981	48,611	N/A
Skiing XC	N/A	37,026	N/A	N/A
Snowmobiling	N/A	6,061	N/A	N/A
Hyatt Lake CG	13,928	19,976	7,206	N/A
Hyatt Lake Day-Use	N/A	284	966	N/A
BuckPrairie Winter Trails	Not in Original Monument	Not in Original Monument	23,966	N/A
Wildcat CG	2,224	6,056	1,130	N/A
Pacific Crest Trail	1,921	17,812	17,812	N/A
Grizzly Peak Trails	Not in Original Monument	Not in Original Monument	5,526	N/A
Table Mt. Tubing Hill	Not in Original Monument	Not in Original Monument	2,496	N/A

^aAll data are derived from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

^bRMIS data are not available prior to 1998, so data prior to original Monument designation cover only a 2-year period.

^cN/A -- data are not available or were not collected.



Gold Butte National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

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Gold Butte National
Monument

In recent years, rock faces, including those containing prehistoric petroglyphs, have been found defaced with graffiti and bullet holes. Parts of pioneer-era structures, including historic stock corrals, have been stolen and even burned for firewood, as well as sustained damage due to bullet holes. An illegal water system has been found trenched throughout terrain that is considered protected habitat for the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise, the development of which was done without the necessary NEPA compliance.

Multiple Use and Tradeoffs Among Resource Uses

This section presents some information to help understand land management tradeoffs.

Decision-making often involves multiple objectives and the need to make tradeoffs among those objectives. However, tradeoffs and decision making are often subject to constraints, such as Monument designations. 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 GBNM resources, particularly the nonmarket values associated with cultural and scientific resources.

Comment [MRL9]: (b) (5) DPP

Planning for permitted resource use on National Monuments will involve trade-offs among different activities on the land area being managed in order 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. After the careful consideration of tradeoffs, management decisions in those cases may prioritize certain uses over others. In other cases, land areas may be more appropriate for a particular use and activities could be 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.

DRAFT June 27, 2107

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Organ Mountains - Desert Peaks National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

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Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

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Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

as the resource is economically feasible to produce. Management costs would also be a consideration, over the same time period as the activities ~~continue~~continue.

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