

**From:** Moore, Nikki  
**To:** [Benjamin Simon](#); [Miller, Ann](#); [Bowman, Randal](#)  
**Cc:** [Timothy Spisak](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [John Ruhs](#); [Michael Nedd](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Peter Mali](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [Sally Butts](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Schmidt, Jaime T -FS](#); [Karen Kelleher](#); [Tryon, Steve](#); [Wootton, Rachel](#); [Joseph Stout](#); [Perez, Jerome](#)  
**Subject:** National Monument Review - Comments on Berryessa Snow Mountain NM  
**Date:** Tuesday, August 01, 2017 3:10:27 PM  
**Attachments:** [Berryessa Snow Mountain BLM Reviewed Final.docx](#)

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Hi Ben,

The BLM has reviewed the draft Department of Interior economic report for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. Our suggested edits are compiled and provided in comments and track changes within the attachment.

Thanks for the opportunity to review and provide feedback on this report,

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)



# Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

*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 Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (BSMNM) as well as to provide a brief economic profile of Lake County.<sup>1, 2</sup>

## Background

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### Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Location: Northern California

Managing agencies: BLM, USFS

Adjacent cities/counties/reservations:

- Counties: Lake County, CA (about 2/3 of BSMNM acreage). Also Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Yolo
- Tribes: Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians
- Nearest City: Clearlake, CA

#### Resource Areas:

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designation came from active non-profit organizations. This monument offers an example of landscape-level cooperative management by 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.

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### *Public outreach prior to designation*

The establishment of BSMNM was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for interagency protection and enjoyment of these lands. The not-for-profit organization Tuleyome ([www.tuleyome.org](http://www.tuleyome.org)) with offices based out of Woodland, CA led this effort with a website, community, and regional outreach efforts. More than 200 local businesses voiced support for monument designation.

*Table 1. Lake County and State of California Economic Snapshot*

Measure	Lake County	State of California
Population, 2015 <sup>a</sup>	64,158	38,421,464
Native American % of population, 2010 <sup>d</sup>	3.2	1.0
Employment, December 2016 <sup>b,c</sup>	27,247	17,982,086
Unemployment rate, April 2016 <sup>b,c</sup>	6.7	5.5
Median Household Income, 2015 <sup>a</sup>	35,578	61,818
Native American Median Household Income, 2015 <sup>e</sup>	32,750	45,490

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

<sup>b</sup> State data: <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST0600000000000003>

<sup>c</sup> County data: <https://www.bls.gov/web/metro/laucntycur14.txt>

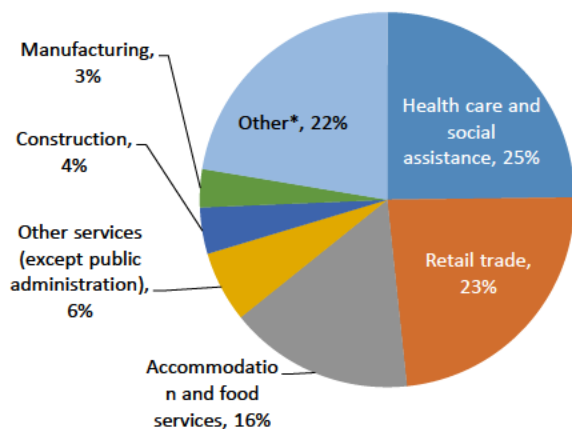
## Local Economy and Economic Impacts

Table 1 presents socio-economic metrics for Lake Counties and the state of California. The County contains roughly 0.2% of the State’s population.

The population of the county increased about 10% from 2000 to 2015.<sup>3</sup> 3.2% of the population of the county is Native American. The median household income of Native Americans in Lake Counties-County is 92% of the median household income for the county’s general population (see Table 1). The county has historically experienced higher levels of unemployment and lower levels of median household income in comparison to the State.

The economy in Lake County has firms in twenty sectors. Health care and social assistance is the largest sector by employment (see Figure 1), accounting for about 25% of total employment in the county.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1. Percent of employment by sector in Lake County, 2015



\* Other includes Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Arts, entertainment, and recreation; Educational services; Finance and insurance; Industries not classified; Information; Management of companies and enterprises; Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; Professional, scientific, and technical services; Real estate and rental and leasing; Transportation and warehousing; Utilities; and Wholesale trade. Each of these represents less than 3% of total employment. Source: 2015 County Business Patterns, U S Census Bureau

Information is provided below on two different types of economic information: “economic contributions,” and “economic values.” Both types of information are informative in decision making. Economic contributions track expenditures as they cycle through the local and regional economy, supporting employment and economic output. Table

### Definitions

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Population (2000) 58,309; (2015) 64,158

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns,

2 provides estimates of the economic contribution of activities associated with BSMNM.

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

The economic value in FY 2016 associated with recreation is estimated to be about \$30 million.

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### Activities and Resources Associated With BSMNM

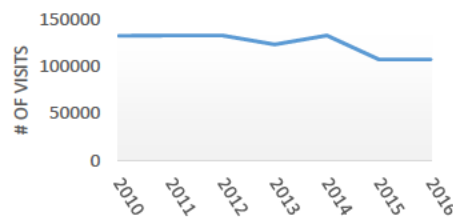
Details on the activities occurring at BSMNM are provided below.

- **Recreation:** (b) (5) DPP

Table 2. BSMNM Estimated Economic Contributions, 2016

Activities	Economic output (\$millions)	Value added (net additions to GDP), \$ millions	Employment supported (number of jobs)
Recreation	\$9.6	\$5.8	95
Grazing	\$0.09	Grazing value-added is not available	1

Figure 2. Recreation Visits to BSMNM, 2010-2016



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- **Non -fuel minerals.** There are seven locatable mineral mining claims (six mill sites and one lode claim) located within BSMNM. They are all owned by Homestake Mining Company and none of these claims are commercially active. (b) (5) DPP

- **Timber.** There is no active commercial timber program ~~in place for~~ within the BLM-Ukiah Field Office. Commercial timber production within BSMNM is limited to those lands that are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Mendocino National Forest.

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- **Forage.** The Monument proclamation allows for the continuation of all pre-designation grazing activities, including maintenance of stock watering facilities. There are five allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). Of the 552 permitted AUMs, 342 contained within two separate allotments have not been utilized since monument designation due to catastrophic wildfire and drought. ~~For this year~~For 2016, there were only 126 billed AUMs ~~in 2016~~ (see Figure 3). Prior to this, there was an average of 519 billed AUMs per year since 2010. One allotment totaling 84 AUMs has not been utilized since 2005.

Figure 3. BLM AUMs Billed, 2010-2016



- **Rights of Way.** There are few lands and realty actions that have been implemented or 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 were 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.
- **Cultural, archeological, and historic resources.** Indigenous communities may utilize natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes. Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. Activities currently undertaken by tribal members include hunting, fishing, gathering, wood cutting, utilization of traditional cultural places, and the collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.

568 cultural resources have been identified within BSMNM, but only 142 of these sites were identified on BLM public lands. The total extent of sites is most likely larger with only 17.5% (BLM 10%, USFS 25%) having been surveyed. Through tribal consultation, the BLM has learned 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 house-pits 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 and ethnographic sites of the Pomo and Patwin. These sites provide evidence for some of the earliest known sites in California (and beyond) as well as evidence of


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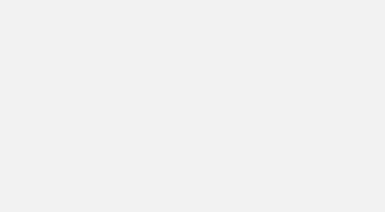
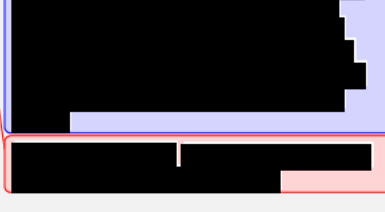

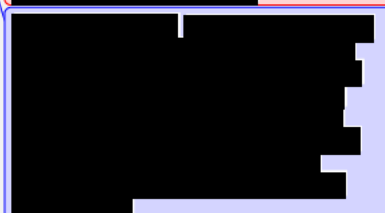
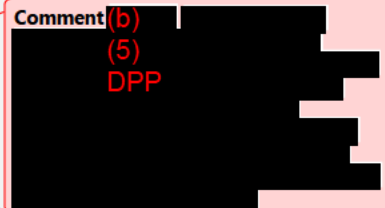
contact and enculturation when Euro-American cultures moved into the region. The Monument (USFS & BLM portions) includes seven distinct Native cultures. Prehistoric trade routes and the artifacts that moved over these trails help tie the cultures together.

Land Management Tradeoffs

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