

From: Moore, Nikki
To: [Bowman, Randal](#)
Cc: [John Ruhs](#); [Michael Nedd](#); [Peter Mali](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Sally Butts](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Timothy Spisak](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [Ruth Welch](#); [Shoop, Gregory](#); [Karen Kelleher](#)
Subject: Canyons of the Ancients NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses
Date: Tuesday, June 06, 2017 7:25:53 AM
Attachments: [Canyons NM Data Summary 6 2 2017.docx](#)
[Canyons NM Executive Summary 6 2 2017.docx](#)
[Canyons New Information Request 6 2 2017.docx](#)

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Canyons_New Information Request_6_2_2017")

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)

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

Part I: Planning: Designation to ROD (2000 – Present)

1. Documents Requested

- a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans
 - i. The CANM Proposed and final RMP (DEIS/FEIS/ROD) are included in this folder (1c. [CANM_PRMP/FEIS_Vol1.pdf](#); and 1d. [CANM_PRMP/FEIS_Vol2.pdf](#)).
- b. Record of Decision
 - i. The Record of decision and RMP can be found in this folder (1a. & 1b. [CANM_ROD_and_RMP](#))
- c. Public Scoping Documents
 - i. The Monument Resource Management Plan included substantial outreach, public scoping and comment periods according to land use planning regulations and policies. (1.c. [PublicInvolvementinthePlanningProcessRMPExcerpt](#))
 - ii. Federal Register Notices, a copy of this information is found in the folder (1.c. [Federal Register: July 31, 2009 - Volume 74, Number 146](#)).
 - iii. Public Comments and Responses for the RMP FEIS
Google Drive folder
(1.c. [Public Involvement in the Planning Process RMP excerpted](#)).
Formal scoping conducted for the public identified potential issues and concerns. Information obtained by the BLM was combined with issues identified by the agency and established the focal points for the DRMP/DEIS. Public scoping efforts included:
 - iv. Notice Of Intent (NOI)
 - Formal scoping process initiated on April 24, 2002 with the publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a DRMP/DEIS in the Federal Register.
 - Extended public scoping period, April 2002 - November 2003
 - Extensive input from BLM staff, other agencies, local governments, State government, Native American tribes, individual citizens, environmental groups, commercial entities, and other interested parties.
 - v. Website
 - A planning website provided information to the public during the planning process. It included access to newsletters, planning documents, Monument Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) meeting dates and minutes, press releases, contact information, and links to additional information sources.
 - The planning website was updated to announce the release of the PRMP/FEIS to the public. It included GIS layers for maps in the PRMP/FEIS. It was regularly updated with press releases,

newsletters, SWRAC Monument Subgroup meeting dates and meeting minutes, and contact information. The website provided information on obtaining a PRMP/FEIS, and instructions on how to file a protest.

vi. Four Newsletters

vii. Public Notices and Announcements

- The dates and locations of an introductory meeting and the dates of scoping workshops were in newspaper articles, flyers, television broadcasts, and radio announcements.
- A Federal Register Notice and meeting dates and locations of Advisory Committee meetings in the Federal Register, and local newspapers.

viii. Four Meetings and Workshops

ix. Summary of Scoping

- During the initial scoping,
 - 290 unique letters/comment forms were received
 - 14,210 form letters
- 574 unique comments, focused on:
 - range/grazing (22 comments),
 - minerals (160 comments),
 - cultural resources (56 comments); recreation/transportation (180 comments);
 - other (budget, preservation, process) (156 comments).
- During the second round of scoping, 1,868 comment were submitted
 - 23,744 comments total with:
1,761 form letters
 - 107 individual letters, comment forms, or e-mails
 - Demographically approximately:
 - 11 percent local, regional, and State sources;
 - 82 percent the United States (but from outside of the region);
 - 7 percent international

x. Public Comments and Responses for the RMP FEIS

Google Drive folder (*1.c. Public Involvement in the Planning Process RMP excerpted*). Formal scoping conducted for the public identified potential issues and concerns. Information obtained by the BLM was combined with issues identified by the agency and established the focal points for the DRMP/DEIS. Public scoping efforts included:

- i. Less inventory would have likely occurred without the Monument designation. More vandalism would have likely occurred without Monument designation. After designation, research, inventory and educational and interpretive outreach programs increased. Between 2000 and 2017, CANM presented more than 200 talks, classroom visits, field trips and other educational events relating to cultural resources and archeology. Education, increased presence of staff and researchers and improved management likely led to the reduction in numbers of sites looted and rock art panels defaced.
- xi. Less archeological research would have occurred without the Monument Designation. Early CANM efforts included initiating large, landscape surveys which recorded and documented hundreds of sites.
- xii. Public review of, and protest PRMP/FEIS
- xi. Notice of Availability (NOA)
 - “Canyons of the Ancients Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado” was published in the Federal Register by the EPA on July 31, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 146). *(1.c. Federal Register by the EPA on July 31, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 146))*
 - The publishing of the NOA officially started the 30-day protest period. The protest period ended on August 31, 2009.
- xii. RMP/FEIS Distribution: copies of the PRMP/FEIS were distributed to an extensive list of individuals and agencies in hard copy and/or CD form. Including 4 BLM offices, 22 other Federal agency offices, 2 State offices, 4 city offices, 25 Native American tribal governments, 11 members of the SWRAC Monument Subgroup, 8 elected officials, 4 public libraries, 9 additional organizations, and interested stakeholders. Upon request, additional hard copies and CDs were provided during the protest period.
- xiv. Results of Public Review of, and Protest on, the PRMP/FEIS/PRMP/FEIS protest period:
 - 15 protests focused on 1) transportation terminology, Native American tribal access for hunting (associated with the Brunot Agreement), and 2) issues associated with fluid minerals development (such as valid existing rights, restrictions on existing leases, concern over “settlement cluster” and “landscape” terminology for archaeology, and RFD estimates for future development). 3) The most controversial issues expressed during the protest period related to the Proclamation’s language on valid existing rights
 - Protests were resolved by the BLM Director whose decision constitutes final agency action for the BLM.
- xv. Native American Tribal Consultation: Consultation with Native American tribes was continued and enhanced throughout the development of the RMP. Consultation with Native American groups continues as BLM

continues to implement the plan. After the Monument was established, staff formally initiated consultation with 25 tribes, through five “in person” venues, and to identify tribal management concerns and issues.

- xvi. Cooperating Agencies and Agency Coordination: on February 20, 2003 Cooperating Agency invitations to four Federal agencies, two State agencies, two local governments, and 25 Native American tribes.

- Resulting actions included:
 - Two agencies returned the Memorandum, and requested Cooperating Agency status: the Colorado Historical Society, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
 - In addition to public workshops, the BLM met with local, State, and other Federal throughout the planning process included the NPS at Hovenweep National Monument, the San Juan Public Lands Center (SJPLC), the USFWS, the USFS, the BLM Utah San Juan Field Office, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the CDPHE, the CDOW, the Colorado Historical Society, and Montezuma and Dolores Counties.

- xvii. Monument Advisory Committee: On June 6, 2003, an 11-member Monument Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) was established.

- Throughout the planning process, the Advisory Committee and Monument Subgroup met 24 times.
- Numerous partners, stakeholders, and individuals have shown interest in, and participated in, the planning process, including education and interpretation organizations, colleges and universities, professional and avocational archaeological organizations, preservation organizations, environmental organizations, “Friends” groups, volunteer organizations, and recreational user groups.

- xviii. Public Participation in Plan Implementation: there are numerous opportunities for the public to be involved in the implementation of the Approved Plan. NEPA analyses is required prior to implementation of some site-specific decisions. These analyses often solicit public input and provide further protest or appeal options.

- Many partners, stakeholders, and individuals who participated in the Monument planning process continue to be involved in research; cultural resource site stewardship, preservation and protection; visitor services; interpretation and education; curation, natural resource monitoring; and on-the- ground project implementation.

d. Presidential Proclamation

- i. Proclamation 7317 of June 9, 2000 is in this folder (*1.d.Presidential_Proclamation_6920.pdf*).

2. Information on activities occurring during the five years prior to designation (2000-2017)

CANM is comprised of the 176,000 acre monument and combined with the 90 acre Anasazi Heritage Center, which offers array of distinct opportunities for the public. Immediately following its inception, the Anasazi Heritage Center's scope expanded from a curation opportunity for cultural materials and archives to document the findings of the Dolores Archaeological Program to encompass a broader, more expanded mission. The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument also has Lowry Pueblo, Painted Hand Pueblo, and multiple sites in the Sand Canyon area are all designated public use sites. CANM provides a diversity of multiple-use recreation opportunities including traditional hiking and camping, hunting, horseback riding, mountain biking, archaeological site viewing, as well as motorized activities for off-highway vehicles on designated routes.

a. Recreation - annual visits to sites

- i. CANM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use, calculated using data from trail counters in the Monument and visitor counts in the Anasazi Heritage Center. BLM's Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) is generally accepted as the agency's official record, however, RMIS was not available until 1999. Prior to 1999, CANM aggregated data from the San Juan Public Lands Center that included other field offices.
- ii. Over time the method for counting visitors and visitor days has evolved due to improvements in technology and advances in methodology. This, in addition to formula errors and other RMIS database bugs have resulted in discrepancies in visitor numbers over the years. The BLM National Operations Center (NOC), BLM Colorado State Office, and CANM are currently addressing these issues and identifying ways to ensure more consistent visitor counts into the future (*2a. CANM recreation visits_RMIS_1999-2016.pdf*).
- iii. CANM provides a large variety of multiple-use recreation opportunities including traditional hiking, viewing archaeological sites, camping, hunting, horseback riding, mountain biking, cultural resource viewing, exploring and self discovery, wildlife viewing, as well as motorized activities for off-highway vehicles.
- iv. The Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC), located at CANM, is southwest Colorado's premier archaeological museum of the Ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi) and other Native Cultures of the Four Corners region. The museum features permanent exhibits on archaeology, local history and Native American cultures; special exhibits and events; educational resources for teachers; a research library of archaeology and anthropology resources; and a research collection of almost four million artifacts and records from archaeological projects in southwest Colorado. Annual visits to the AHC are included in the overall visitation to CANM.
- v. Commercial recreation activities (Outfitter and Guides) have increased slightly since Monument designation CANM has 10 SRPs.

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

- i. Related to oil and gas, the proclamation provides for the continuation to allow for all right-of-way grants in a manner that accommodates facilities supporting multiple use activities. All valid and existing rights for pipelines, transmission and roads are continued. The annual production of oil and gas in the CANM is currently limited to lands within the boundary of the Monument.
- ii. No coal has been produced within the CANM since the date of designation.
 - Information related to energy production is included in the table below: (2b. *Dolores and Montezuma Cty Production Totals by CY*)

| Approximate Energy Production in CANM (2000-present) OGOR data pulled as of 05/26/2017 from Office of Natural Resource revenue (ONRR) | | | | |
|--|------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| County | Year | Oil Production (Bbls) | Gas Production (Mcf) | CO2 Production (Mcf) |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2000 | 433,726 | 276,258,091 | 271,277,625 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2001 | 477,329 | 274,398,531 | 270,435,878 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2002 | 423, 293 | 270,561,915 | 267,041,112 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2003 | 457,700 | 287,581,094 | 285,510,133 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2004 | 387,463 | 323,213,879 | 321,328,955 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2005 | 322,459 | 347,031,050 | 345,238,680 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2006 | 331,213 | 357,543,104 | 355,691,488 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2007 | 277,921 | 356,590,879 | 354,907,982 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2008 | 251,374 | 409,384,825 | 407,906,984 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2009 | 219,985 | 457,054,960 | 455,448,793 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2010 | 190,372 | 458,902,606 | 457,673,319 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2011 | 190,336 | 458,792,653 | 457,403,365 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2012 | 178,971 | 445,304,103 | 444,281,190 |

| | | | | |
|---|------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2013 | 162,786 | 447,173,782 | 445,901,799 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2014 | 202,462 | 468,370,263 | 467,610,978 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2015 | 127,992 | 446,353,375 | 445,627,574 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 2016 | 111,060 | 436,564,707 | 436,000,237 |
| *95% of the production comes for Monetzuma and Dolores Counties comes from CANM | | | | |

- All Valid Existing Rights for leasable minerals including coal, and oil and gas are continued.
- No new leases have been issued since designation. CANM has no commercial renewable energy.

iii. Existing Rights-of-Way/Permits/Authorized (see table below):
(2b. ROWs_in_CANM)

| Canyon of the Ancients National Monument Existing Rights-of-Way/Permits/Authorized 01/01/2000 – 05/22/2017 | |
|--|---|
| Road ROWs | 9 |
| Power Transmission Lines and Power Facilities | 1 |
| Communication Sites – Telephone, Telegraph, Radio Transmission, Global Positioning Systems | 1 |
| Oil and Gas Pipelines, Oil and Gas Facilities | 6 |

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. There are no records available for locatable mineral production in CANM. The USGS Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) layer includes 9 past producing uranium/vanadium mines within the CANM boundary but the annual production is not included in the layer data. No new

- mining claims were issued after CANM designation, however the existing Spiderrock # 1 & 2 claims were active until they were abandoned and forfeited in September of 2014. There are no records of production on these claims.
- ii. No mineral materials have been produced within the CANM since the date of designation. *(3c. Cr_serial_register_page_CANM_FUP; 3c. Cr_serial_register_page_CANM_CUA)*
 - iii. No non-energy leasables have been produced within the CANM since the date of designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
- i. There was no commercial timber production pre/post Monument designation. CANM does allow continued firewood cutting for management goals.
- e. Grazing- annual grazing on site (AUMs active and billed) Land Health Inventories
- i. Grazing Animal Unit Month (AUM)s/ Active and billed *(2.e._CANM Grazing AUMs)*.
 - From the date of designation to the present, there has been an average of 4,332 AUMs billed each year. There were 27 active allotments in 2000, and in 2017 there are 23 active allotments. *(1a.CANM_PRMP/FEIS_Vol1.pdf pgs. 219-220; 2e. CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder; 2e. Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM)*
 - The total active permitted AUMS are currently 6,821 *(2e. CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder; 2e. Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and Permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM)*.
 - There are currently 23 existing allotments with 20 permittees where use generally occurs from late fall through spring. Total AUM limit is 7,926 on the allotments that are currently running livestock (those without current permittees have an additional AUM of 454). Livestock management is achieved through fencing, water distribution, and riding.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available.
- There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on CANM or prior to its designation. CANM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians, under decisions in the RMP and sometimes under BLM permit.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available.
- Archaeological/cultural data is derived from current CANM maps and Colorado Division of State Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (SHPO/OAHP). Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources and the number of sites, more information about these sites is available on request.

- Archaeological surveys carried out to date, show extensive use of the monument by ancient Native American cultures and a contact point for multiple Pueblos, Ute bands, Navajo and Jicarilla Apache. The cultural resources discovered so far in the monument are outstanding in their variety of cultural affiliation, type and distribution. Prehistoric archaeological sites in the CANM include Thousands of recorded sites include rock art panels, occupation sites, campsites and granaries. Cultural sites include historic and prehistoric sites, Traditional Cultural Properties, Native American Sacred Sites and cultural landscapes.
- Cultural Values (Tribal): the CANM area, at the very heart of the Mesa Verde Region, is central to the historic and prehistoric territories of multiple tribes. CANM is considered the homeland for many of these tribes and remains central to their cultural beliefs. Consultation is undertaken with 26 tribal entities:
 1. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
 2. Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe
 3. Southern Ute Tribe,
 4. Navajo Nation,
 5. Hopi Tribe
 6. Pueblo of Acoma
 7. Pueblo of Cochiti
 8. Pueblo of Isleta
 9. Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur
 10. Pueblo of San Felipe
 11. Pueblo of Santa Ana
 12. Pueblo of Santo Domingo
 13. Pueblo of Jemez
 14. Pueblo of Laguna
 15. Pueblo of Sandia
 16. Pueblo of Zia
 17. Pueblo of Zuni
 18. Pueblo of Nambe
 19. Pueblo of San Juan
 20. Pueblo of Picuris
 21. Pueblo of Pojoaque
 22. Pueblo of San Ildefonso
 23. Pueblo of Santa Clara
 24. Pueblo of Taos
 25. Pueblo of Tesuque
 26. Jicarilla Apache
- Cultural values (Ranching) Local ranching began in the 1870s, and became a major focus of area livelihood and increased settlement in the 1880s. In modern times the economic viability of ranching has diminished, but the history of livestock grazing and ranching is one of the important cultural bonds of local communities and families in the CANM area.

Part II: Pre-designation (before 2000)

3. Information on activities occurring during the five years prior to designation (1995- 2000)

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. The BLM transitioned to RMIS in 1999 one year prior to the designation of CANM in 2000. Data is not available in the same reporting mechanism as from 1999-Present. (2a. *CANM recreation visits_RMIS_1999-2016.pdf*).
 - ii. Anecdotal information suggests that overall visitation in parts of the area to become the Monument increased prior to designation, largely within the Sand Canyon/East Rock Creek Area. This is a well-known and popular destination for archaeological tourism, starting with excavations by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in the 1990s.
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. Oil and Gas: Information related to energy production is included in the table below (2b. *Dolores and Montezuma Cty Production Totals by CY*).

| Approximate Energy Production in CANM* (1995-1999) <i>OGOR data pulled as of 05/26/2017 from Office of Natural Resource revenue (ONRR)</i> | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| County | Year | Oil Production (Bbls) | Gas Production (Mcf) | CO2 Production (Mcf) |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 1995 | 1,219,868 | 223,750,459 | 218,512,901 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 1996 | 991,921 | 262,527,536 | 257,663,736 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 1997 | 804,509 | 274,005,822 | 269,148,609 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 1998 | 700,809 | 319,000,892 | 314,145,213 |
| Montezuma and Dolores | 1999 | 507,998 | 262,720,563 | 258,438,321 |
| *95% of the production comes for Montezuma and Dolores Counties comes from CANM | | | | |

- ii. Information related to energy transmission infrastructure and lands and realty actions is included in the table below (2b. *ROWS_in_CANM*).

| Canyon of the Ancients National Monument Existing Rights-of-Way In Use and Authorized 01/01/1995 – 12/31/1999 | |
|---|----|
| Roads ROWs | 12 |
| Misc. Roads - Sec 107 Federal Aid Hwy, RS2477, Mineral Material Sites | 3 |
| Power Transmission Lines & Power Facilities | 6 |
| Communication Sites – Telephone, Telegraph, Radio Transmission, Global Positioning Systems | 5 |
| Water ROWs, Irrigation Facilities | 4 |
| Oil & Gas Pipelines, Oil & Gas Facilities | 13 |

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. There are no records available for locatable mineral production in CANM. The USGS Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) layer includes 9 past producing uranium/vanadium mines within the CANM boundary but the annual production is not included in the layer data.
- ii. There were numerous small mineral material disposals of specialty stone from 1995 to 1997 from a common use area. These disposals ranged from 1 ton up to 20 tons each. In 1995 there was a total of 34 tons, 1996 a total of 66 tons, and 1997 a total of 56 tons. No production took place after 1997 and the case was closed in 2006. (3c. [Cr_serial_register_page_CANM_FUP](#); 3c. [Cr_serial_register_page_CANM_CUA](#))
- iii. No non-energy leasables were been produced within the CANM from 1995 to the date of designation.

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

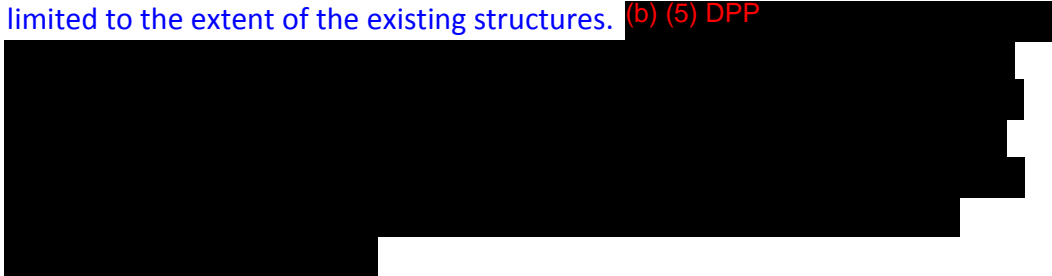
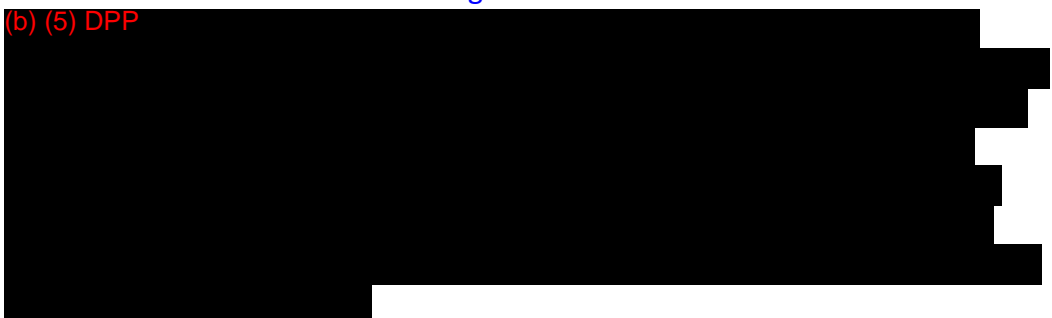
- i. There has been no commercial timber production pre/post Monument designation.

e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs active and billed)

- i. For the 5 years prior to designation there was an average of 7,646 AUMs billed each year. There were 27 active allotments in 2000, and in 2017 there are 23 active allotments. (1a. *CANM_PRMP/FEIS_Vol1.pdf* pgs. 219-220; 2e. *CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder; 2e. Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM*)
 - ii. The active permitted AUMs at the time of designation was 9,882. (2e. *CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder; 2e. Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and Permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM*).
 - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on CANM or prior to its designation. Recreational fishing, hunting and gathering data from RMIS is not available prior to designation.
 - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available.
 - i. In the five year period prior to designation of CANM, a total of approximately 119 cultural resource sites were documented in what became CANM. Following designation, approximately 4,057 sites were documented. This increase reflects the increased funding and greater research opportunities following CANM designation, and an increase in oil & gas development.
 - ii. Following designation, approximately 33,002 acres of new cultural resource surveys were conducted. This increase reflects the increased funding and greater research opportunities following CANM designation, as well as substantial habitat improvement projects.
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
- The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data. As CANM was designated 17 years ago, the factors affecting such projections are subject to a wide range of variables, with many of which are outside of BLM's purview, such as market prices, observations, and anecdotal information.

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
- i. An estimate of increased oil and gas and CO2 development increase due to no establishment CANM is not possible to estimate at this point due to the amount of variables. The current CANM RMP only allows for leasing if the oil/gas/CO2 reservoir is proven to extend into the CANM; no exploratory leasing is allowed within the Monument. The known oil and gas structures in this area are of limited extent. As such, the leasing and resulting development in CANM is limited to the extent of the existing structures. (b) (5) DPP

 - ii. Level of commercial typically depends on the price of commodities.
- c. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
- i. There is little harvestable lumber on the Monument (a little more than 1,000 acres of ponderosa). The mill harvested trees from the surrounding Dixie National Forest. The closure of the mill in Escalante was not connected to timber harvest on BLM lands.
- d. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs Active and billed)
- i. Grazing is and was managed by applicable laws and regulations. As stated in the Proclamation; "Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for, or levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation."
 - ii. Although grazing use levels have varied considerably from year to year due to factors like drought, no reductions in permitted livestock grazing use have been made as a result of Monument designation.
 - iii. (b) (5) DPP

 - iv. Other Federal applicable laws that preceded the Monument's designation, such as the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1976 (ARPA), the National Historic Protection Act of 1966 (NHPA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), the density and amount of

cultural resources and sites in the area would have necessitated careful review of any range improvement projects, regardless of the area being designated as a National Monument.

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED].
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. In the five year period prior to designation of CANM, a total of approximately 714 acres of new cultural resource surveys were conducted in what was to become CANM, or about 142 acres/year. There was also a substantial increase in Oil & Gas development.
 - ii. Tribal consultation
 - iii. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size
 - iv. No boundary changes have occurred for CANM.
 - v. Small acquisitions of inholdings, private land located within the Monument boundary, have occurred since designation. The acquisitions have not resulted in boundary adjustments, but have increased total Federal land ownership. More information is available upon request.
 - vi. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment.
 - vii. No public outreach documents specifically related to the designation of Canyons of the Ancients National Monument are available. However, the area in southwestern Colorado had long been considered, discussed and evaluated for the possibility of providing greater recognition of and legal protection for its resources. Due to the area's internationally significant cultural resources, the Monument was established as the Anasazi Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 1985. In 1999, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt made a recommendation to President Clinton that the area be designated as a National Monument.

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- i. There have been no boundary modifications since the Monument was designated on June 9, 2000 by Proclamation 7317 by authority vested in the President by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S. C. 431). The Federal lands within the designated boundaries was determined to be 164,503 acres (the Proclamation used a rounded figure of 164,000 acres).

- ii. Several parcels of private land, known as inholdings, existed within the Monument boundaries at the time of its designation. The United States has subsequently acquired some of those in-holdings from willing sellers. Those acquisitions have not resulted in boundary adjustments, but have increased total Federal land ownership within and, in some cases, immediately adjacent to the Monument boundaries. More information is available upon request.

6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment

- i. In 1985, this area was designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern due to the importance of the resources found here. In late 1990s, there was significant discussion of a legislative conservation designation. There was community support and concern with creation of an National Conservation Area, and ultimately the National Monument designation.

7. Terms of Designation

- i. Refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional background (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.). The National Landscape Conservation System was codified in the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009.

Executive Summary of Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Key Information about Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

Canyon of the Ancients National Monument (CANM) was established by Presidential Proclamation on June 9, 2000. The Proclamation reserved “approximately 164,000 acres” and stated that area was “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected”. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as oil production, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include the cultural landscape and attendant archaeological sites, raptors, reptiles, and geology. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts, which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and proclamation language.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

Formal scoping was conducted for the public. It identified potential issues and concerns. Information obtained by the BLM was combined with issues identified by the agency. It established the focal points for the entire process. Stakeholders, interested publics, tribes, and other state, local and federal agencies were included in the process.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Scoping for the EIS process for CANM was extensive. The DEIS included unique comments that focused on range/grazing, mineral development, cultural resources, recreation, budget, preservation and process. The scoping for the Proposed RMP and Final EIS was followed by public meetings. Fifteen protests focused on transportation terminology, Native American tribal access, five American tribal access for hunting and issues associated with fluid minerals development. The most controversial issues expressed during the protest period related to the Proclamation’s language on valid existing rights.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

An implementation schedule workshop was conducted in 2011 shortly after the RMP/ROD was issued.

Since designation, cultural resource inventories have expanded with a focus on block surveys. Research conducted by universities have provided additional data on public use sites. CO₂

development has continued. Wildlife projects have focused on golden eagles, and lizards. Grazing has also been uninterrupted since the Monument designation, with an EA in preparation for two allotments that are not currently under permit. New education and interpretive programs have been implemented with our partners in an on-going effort to outreach to the public and share information about CANM. Recreation has increased incrementally, especially from 2015 onward.

Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation

In the five years preceding designation, recreation was increasing at a slower pace and Sand Canyon was becoming an extremely popular destination for hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding. Oil and gas production was commonplace and CO₂ was seen an increase in demand. Lands actions focused on rights-of-way, roads, mineral material sites, power lines, and communication sites.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Spring of 2017 Headwaters Economics published (online) *A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities* information for 1970-2014 that showed the value of public lands, one of the amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities. This increase was in population, jobs, personal income, and per capita income mirrors other western counties with National Monument or other protected lands. The economic growth since the designation continues to increase. According to the Bureau of Land Management's economic analysis for FY2016 information, total visitor spending at CANM was \$5,321,486 and average expenditures per visit was \$59.41. The total non-BLM jobs supported by the Monument is 82 with a total labor income supported of \$2,864,580. This resulted in a total economic output supported by the Monument of \$7,906,129.

The Headwaters report can be found at: <https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Ancients.pdf>

Summary of any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

This is not applicable. There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

June 2, 2017
New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Canyon of the Ancients National Monument

- a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

There is no other legislation specific to Canyon of the Ancients National Monument (CANM).

- 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.[Provide any specific information or examples for your monument.]

The following could protect specific resources found in Canyon of the Ancients National Monument National Monument. (b) (5) DPP



- National Historic Preservation Act, (NHPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (NAGPRA)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, (PRPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

- 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 wsa's.

There are three wilderness study areas within the monument:

- Squaw/Papoose (4,611 acres)
- Cahone Canyon (8,960 acres)
- Cross Canyon (11,580 acres)

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

- e) Maps
(1a. CANM_map)

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

To Dove Creek & Utah

UT CO AZ NM

Please leave unlocked gates open or closed as you found them.
- Know where you are. Do not cross private land without permission.
- Mechanized travel is limited to designated routes. Tracks not appearing on this map are closed to all vehicles.
- Please note that water availability may be limited in many areas.

Yield To

Legend

- Travel Information Kiosk
- Anasazi Heritage Center
- Point of Interest
- Administrative Only
- Administrative, Public Foot, Horse
- Public - Foot Only
- Administrative, Public Foot, Horse, Bike
- Public - Foot, Horse
- PFHB
- Public Foot, Bicycle
- Public - Foot, Horse, Bicycle, Dirt Bike, ATV
- Public - Open to All Travel Means
- County Roads
- Highways
- Potential Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Lake
- City Boundaries
- Area Restricted to Trails Only
- Wilderness Study Area
- Monument Boundary
- County Boundary
- Bureau of Land Management
- Indian Reservation
- National Park Service
- Private
- State
- State, County, City, Areas
- US Forest Service

Miles
0 1.25 2.5 5
0 2 4 8
Kilometers

N

For more information please call:
970-882-5600
or visit our website at:
<http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/nm/canm.html>

- f) Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument
According to the Proclamation, CANM was designated at the minimum size necessary to protect the resources for which it was established. Additional cultural resource surveys would be required to determine whether sites outside of the National Monument would benefit from inclusion.

- g) Other – general questions or comments

Additional staffing and resources would be needed to fully protect the Monument's resources.