

To: English, Don -FS[denglish@fs.fed.us]
From: Simon, Benjamin
Sent: 2017-06-19T14:14:02-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Fwd: FW: FRED PLS REVIEW: FS Data Response for R5 Monuments ready for Submittal to DOI by 6/23 Deadline
Received: 2017-06-19T14:14:02-04:00
[BP NFS Data Response for California Monuments Under Review \(6-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS Executive Summary for 4 California National Monuments \(6-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-1a Berryessa Snow Mountain Initial Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-1b Berryessa Snow Mountain Additional Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-2a Giant Sequoia NM Initial Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-2b Giant Sequoia NM Additional Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-3a San Gabriel Mtns NM Initial Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-3b San Gabriel Mtns NM Additional Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-4a Sand to Snow NM Initial Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[FS-4b Sand to Snow NM Additional Info Response \(06-15-2017\).docx](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Hi Don,

Here is information for the Forest Service monuments write-ups.

Ben

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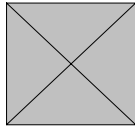
From: **Bowman, Randal** <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Jun 19, 2017 at 2:10 PM
Subject: Fwd: FW: FRED PLS REVIEW: FS Data Response for R5 Monuments ready for Submittal to DOI by 6/23 Deadline
To: Benjamin Simon <benjamin_simon@ios.doi.gov>, Ann Miller <ann_miller@ios.doi.gov>

Here is the additional information from the Forest Service. Seems some of this is for monument their economists were going to address. Feel free to forward to him/them if not in the email chain.

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

From: **Schmidt, Jaime T -FS** <jtschmidt@fs.fed.us>
Date: Mon, Jun 19, 2017 at 1:05 PM
Subject: FW: FRED PLS REVIEW: FS Data Response for R5 Monuments ready for Submittal to DOI by 6/23 Deadline
To: "Bowman, Randal" <randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Hill, Rebecca - FS" <rebeccahill@fs.fed.us>

FYI— thx for your review! See explanation below...



Jaime Schmidt
National Trail Program Manager

Forest Service

Recreation, Heritage & Volunteer Resources

Washington Office

p: 208-765-7227
c: 202-360-6119
jtschmidt@fs.fed.us

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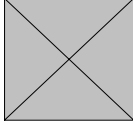
From: Schmidt, Jaime T -FS
Sent: Monday, June 19, 2017 8:30 AM
To: Clark, Fred P -FS <fclark@fs.fed.us>
Cc: Davidson, Jamie L -FS <jamiel Davidson@fs.fed.us>; Meade, Joe -FS <jmeade@fs.fed.us>; Bustam, Tinelle D -FS <tbustam@fs.fed.us>
Subject: FRED PLS REVIEW: FS Data Response for R5 Monuments ready for Submittal to DOI by 6/23 Deadline

Hi Fred—

Per Jamie Davidson's discussion with you this morning, here's our submittal package for DOI re. the remaining 4 monuments we have under review. Please see explanation in my email below.

Please let me know if you see any needed edits. Per Jamie, once you give it the thumbs up, Leslie's god with me sending the packet to DOI.

Please call my cell and/or ping via Skype if you need to reach me with any questions. Thx much.



Jaime Schmidt
National Trail Program Manager

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From: Schmidt, Jaime T -FS
Sent: Thursday, June 15, 2017 6:37 PM
To: Casamassa, Glenn -FS <gcasamassa@fs.fed.us>; West, Cynthia D -FS <cdwest@fs.fed.us>
Cc: Meade, Joe -FS <jmeade@fs.fed.us>; Gehrke, Andrea - FS <agehrke@fs.fed.us>; Bustam, Tinelle D -FS <tbustam@fs.fed.us>; Johnson, Benjamin C -FS <benjamincjohnson@fs.fed.us>; Mast, Jeffrey - FS <jmast@fs.fed.us>
Subject: FS Data Response for R5 Monuments ready for Submittal to DOI by 6/23 Deadline

Glenn and Cindy—

As discussed earlier with Glenn, attached is the FS response to DOI's data request for the 4 national monuments we manage in California which are under review per EO 13792.

As indicated in the attached briefing paper, the next step to coordinate with NRE for submittal of these materials to DOI.

DOI has established a June 23rd deadline for submittal of the FS response to the DOI.

Attached are 9 documents (use the scroll bar in the attachment pane above to access them all), which include:

☐ **Briefing Paper** (for NFS and NRE Reference)

☐ **FS Monument Response Materials for Submittal to DOI:** (9 documents, organized per DOI's data request)

A. FS Executive Summary of the 4 FS-Managed Monuments in California

B. DOI Data Request Responses:

1a & 1b Berryessa Snow Mountain: (2 docs) Initial Data Response & Additional Information Response

2a & 2b Giant Sequoia: (2 docs) Initial Data Response & Additional Information Response

3a. & 3b. San Gabriel Mountains: (2 docs) Initial Data Response & Additional Information Response

4a & 4b Sand to Snow: (2 docs) Initial Data Response & Additional Information Response

NOTE:

☐ As indicated in the attached briefing paper, the documents are to be submitted to DOI Monument Review Team Lead Randal Bowman (randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov)

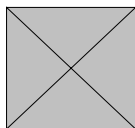
☐ DOI has asked that we not combine monument responses a. and b.

☐ These documents have been prepared and reviewed by R5 and WO SMEs, including EMC-assigned Economist Susan Winter and RHVR-assigned NVUM Program Manager Don English and myself.

☐ The data requests for Berryessa Snow Mountain and Sand to Snow compliment BLM's corresponding responses for these 2 co-managed monuments.

Please let me know if you have any questions and/or what I can do to help facilitate submittal of these materials to DOI by June 23rd.

Thank you.



Jaime Schmidt
National Trail and Congressionally Designated reas Program Manager

Forest Service

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U.S. Forest Service Briefing Paper National Forest System

Topic: National Monument Information Submittal by USDA Forest Service to Department of Interior by June 23, 2017

Contact: Leslie A. C. Weldon, Deputy Chief for the National Forest System

Phone: 202-205-1523

Email: lweldon@fs.fed.us

Issue: Information Submittal to Department of Interior, in Compliance with Executive Order 13972

Summary/Key Points:

- Executive Order 13792 orders the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a review of all Presidential designations or expansions of designations under the Antiquities Act made since January 1, 1996, where designation covers more than 100,000 acres, and other monuments as specified in the Order. The review is to be conducted in consultation and coordination, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Agriculture.
- Per the Executive Order, the Secretary of Interior will::
 - Provide an interim report to the President by June 10, 2017, summarizing review findings with respect to establishment of Bears Ears National Monument and provide recommendations for Presidential actions, legislative proposals, or other actions deemed appropriate.
 - Provide a final report to the President by August 24, 2017, summarizing review findings and provide recommendations for Presidential actions, legislative proposals, or other actions deemed appropriate.
- 27 national monuments are initially being reviewed, including the 5 following monuments that are managed or co-managed by the Forest Service: Bears Ears (UT), Sand to Snow (CA), Berryessa Snow Mountain (CA), San Gabriel Mountains (CA), and Giant Sequoia (CA).
- Designation of Bears Ears was initiated by and is broadly supported by several tribal governments. The Utah Governor and members of Utah's congressional delegation support protection for the area, but opposed monument designation. Designation of the 4 monuments in California was initiated by and is broadly supported by local communities, Native American Tribes, and California delegation members.
- Department of Interior invited written and online public comments to inform the review, with comments due on Bears Ears by May 26, 2107 (subsequently extended to July 10th), and comments on remaining monuments due by July 10th. Bureau of Indian Affairs also hosted 4 associated Tribal Listening sessions.
- On June 2nd, as requested, the Forest Service submitted its response to the Department of Interior's data request on Bears Ears, and has additionally responded to clarifying questions since then.
- On June 8th, as requested, the Forest Service submitted its review comments on the Department of Interior's "economic report on Bears Ears monument." And draft "interim report on the monument review process."
- By June 23rd, the Department of Interior is requesting the data response for the Forest Service's 4 remaining monuments under review. Those responses, along with an associated Executive Summary, have been prepared by the Forest Service and are ready for submittal.

Planned Next Steps:

- Coordinate with the Department of Agriculture regarding submittal of Forest Service responses for its 4 remaining monuments under review, to the Department of Interior Monument Review Team by June 23rd as requested. (to: DOI Monument Review Team Lead Randal Bowman, randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov)

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

USDA Forest Service Response: Sand to Snow National Monument
(San Bernardino National Forest)

a. Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills:

On December 21, 2009, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced the California Desert Protection Act of 2010 (S.2921) to provide for the conservation, enhanced recreation opportunities, and development of renewable energy in the California Desert Conservation Area. Title XIV of the Act covers establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument.

Subsequently, Senator Feinstein introduced the California Desert Protection Act of 2011 (S. 138) on January 25, 2011, to provide for conservation, enhanced recreation opportunities, and development of renewable energy in the California Desert Conservation Area. Title XIV of the Act covers establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument.

Senator Feinstein introduced the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S.414) on February 09, 2009, to provide for conservation, enhanced recreation opportunities, and development of renewable energy in the California Desert Conservation Area. Title XIV of the Act covers establishment of the Sand to Snow National Monument.

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 options to mitigate impacts to specific resources found in Sand to Snow 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 the proper mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Sand to Snow National Monument, but may provide a method for mitigating activities. The Presidential Proclamation established the protection, conservation and restoration of more than 100 resources, objects, and values in Sand to Snow National Monument, including historic resources associated with early European settlement and cultural/tribal resources.

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): The provisions of the Sand to Snow National Monument Proclamation identifies that cultural heritage objects shall be managed in a manner that promotes their protection and provides for limitations on uses that have the potential to adversely affect them. This would indicate a need for emphasis upon preservation, and the need for a mechanism for the avoidance of adverse effects to historic or cultural resources. This would also indicate a requirement for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. As the Sand to Snow National Monument Management Plan has not been drafted, nor has the scoping process begun for the monument management plan, the level of

emphasis towards the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the Sand to Snow National Monument is yet unknown. This increased protection would also apply any historic properties identified within the monument. Limitations on potential effects will directly benefit historic properties within the monument.

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): Requirements and protections under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act would apply to the same degree within the Sand to Snow National Monument as elsewhere.
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA): Paleontological resources are not mentioned in the Proclamation. Requirements and protections of the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act would apply to the same degree within the Sand to Snow National Monument as elsewhere.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA): Requirements and protections under the ARPA would apply to the same degree within the Sand to Snow National Monument as elsewhere.
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA): The Proclamation for the Sand to Snow National Monument references many significant heritage objects and values that are important to local tribal beliefs. As a result, tribal places of religious importance and their protection and access benefit directly from the Proclamation's provisions of the Sand to Snow National Monument, which augment American Indian Religious Freedom Act requirements.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act): On the Sand to Snow National Monument, several neighboring communities obtain domestic water which originates in the Monument. The Proclamation acknowledges and protects these existing uses.
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (WPFPA): Requirements and protections under the WPFPA would apply to the same degree within the Sand to Snow National Monument as elsewhere.
- Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management: EO 11988 requirements and protections would apply to the same degree within the Sand to Snow National Monument as elsewhere.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Within the Sand to Snow National Monument, the Whitewater River, including portions of its various forks, is eligible for classification as a wild and scenic river.

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 but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question:

The 96,595-acre San Geronio Wilderness is managed by both the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM, with the Forest Service managing 57,967 acres of the wilderness area.

There are no Wilderness Study Areas located within the San Bernardino National Forest, however, other land use zones within the national monument that are managed to preserve wilderness, roadless or related characteristics include:

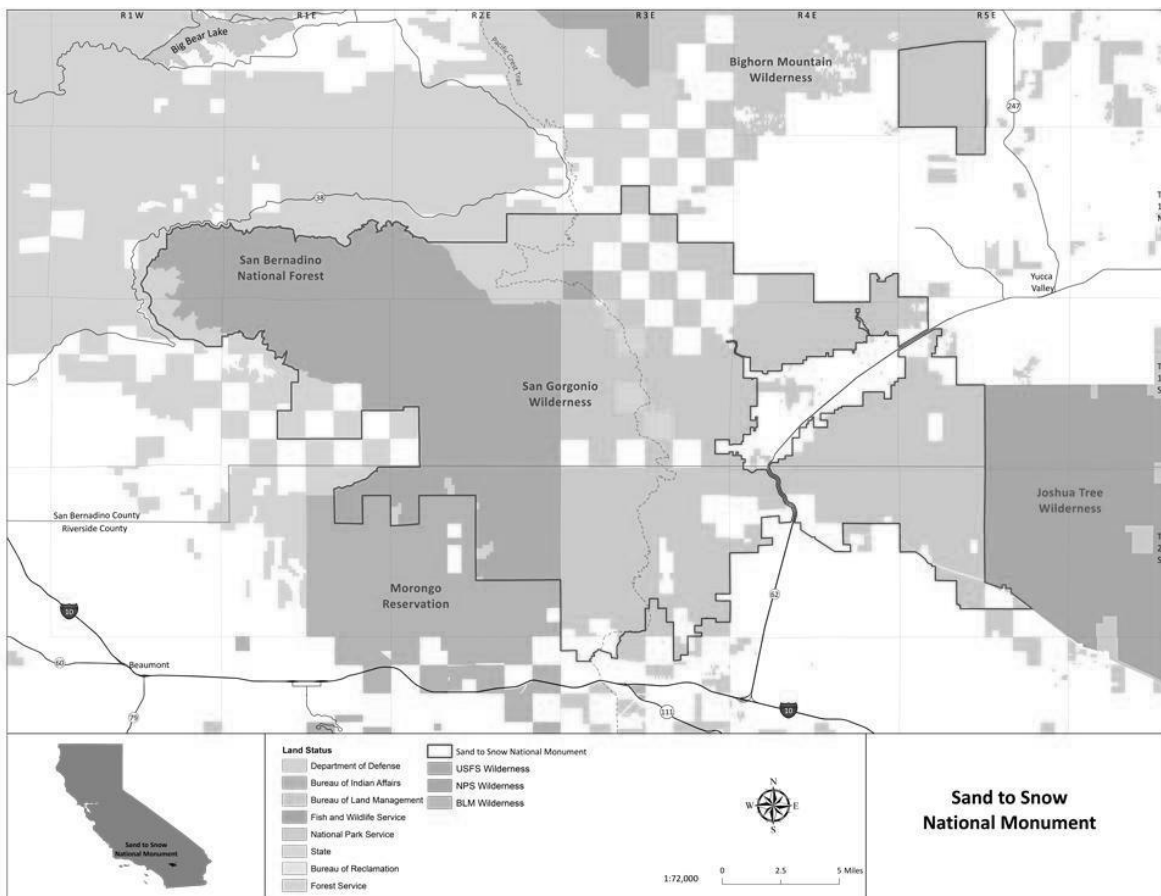
- Three (3) Inventoried Roadless Areas: 3,963 acres

- Back Country: 4,651 acres
- Back Country Motorized Use Restricted: 247 acres
- Back Country Non-motorized: 3,359 acres
- Recommended Wilderness: 4,316 acres

d. Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history

There are no R.S. 2477 category roads on FS managed lands within the Sand to Snow National Monument.

e. Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come, and feedback on whether your bureau or USGS is better map source:



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

The western half of the Sand to Snow National Monument shares its southeastern boundary with the northern boundary of the Reservation of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The Federal agencies managing the monument work in concert with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to

conserve and protect cultural/heritage resources and provide resource management technical advice.

g. Other – general questions or comments

The Sand to Snow National Monument is a result of the culmination of efforts between many groups working in cooperation to connect lands, from the desert floor to the top of San Gorgonio Mountain, the highest mountain in Southern California. This cooperative effort has resulted in a land link which begins in the San Gorgonio Wilderness on its western boundary, and continues to its eastern boundary adjacent to Joshua Tree National Park. The national monument now serves as outdoor destination and offers numerous recreation opportunities for the 18.5 million people who live and work in the metropolitan areas of Palm Springs, Riverside, and Los Angeles, California.

Effective management of the monument is achieved by incorporating and leveraging the support and assistance of numerous partnerships with local communities and organizations. This intentionally collaborative approach and resulting conservation framework is achieved through active engagement with a wide variety of interested parties, which assists the Forest Service in accomplishing its multiple-use mission and encourages public participation in land use planning and management.

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

USDA Forest Service Response: Giant Sequoia National Monument
(Sequoia National Forest)

a. Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills:

- 2001 Appropriations Bill:

The Committee recommends \$6,822,000 for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs as requested, a decrease of \$1,034,000 from the 2000 level. This funding includes \$500,000 to continue the University of Washington and Washington State University technology transfer extension activities begun last year. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider funding grant requests for economic development coming from communities adversely impacted by the recent Presidential declaration of a Giant Sequoia National Monument in California.

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-106hrpt646/html/CRPT-106hrpt646.htm>

- 2001 Appropriations Bill Conference Report:

SEC. 326. For fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to limit competition for fire and fuel treatment and watershed restoration contracts in the Giant Sequoia National Monument and the Sequoia National Forest. Preference for employment shall be given to dislocated and displaced workers in Tulare, Kern and Fresno Counties, California, for work associated with the establishment of the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

Section 326 retains the text of section 326 as proposed by the House which gives preference to dislocated workers for certain restoration contracts in the Giant Sequoia National Monument and the Sequoia National Forest. Section 329 as proposed by the Senate consisted of virtually identical text, except for language extending the length of authorization.

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/budget/appropriations/2002/upload/ih_rpt107_234.pdf

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 laws and regulations below may not provide a mechanism to protect all of the resources in the Giant Sequoia National Monument. For instance, the National Historic Preservation Act 1966 as amended, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1990 as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979 as amended, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act 1978, while individually useful, do not address impacts beyond site boundaries.

- 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);
- Clean Water Act (Federal);
- State (CA) Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act;
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988;
- Federal and State Endangered Species Act;
- Migratory Birds Protection Act;

An additional option, while less permanent than a National Monument designation, would have been to develop management requirements that were addressed in the Proclamation as part of a Forest Plan Revision process.

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 but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question:

There are 2 designated wilderness areas and 1 inventoried Roadless area within the Giant Sequoia National Monument:

- Monarch Wilderness: 8,760 acres within the monument (Congressionally designated in 1984)
- Golden Trout Wilderness: 4,530 acres within the monument (Congressionally designated in 1978)
- Moses Inventoried Roadless Area: 15,110 acres (recommended for Wilderness in the Record of Decision, August 2012)

d. Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history:

There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

e. Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come, and feedback on whether your bureau or USGS is better map source:

The map packet accompanying the Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan may be found at:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/sequoia/landmanagement/planning/?cid=stelprdb5398848>

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

The Forest Service is not aware of cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located nearby but not within the monument that would benefit from inclusion in the monument.

g. Other – suggestions for potentially useful information from HQ or field staff welcome:

None at this time.

USDA Forest Service

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

National Monuments in California Managed by the Forest Service

Introduction

The Pacific Southwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service manages four national monuments in California that are currently being considered under Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017. These include:

1. Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (page 2)
2. Giant Sequoia National Monument (page 3)
3. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (page 6)
4. Sand to Snow National Monument (page 9)

Designation of these four monuments was initiated and broadly supported by local communities, Native American Tribes, and California delegation members. General public support for and engagement in these monuments continues today.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain and Sand to Snow National Monuments are collaboratively managed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The following is a summary of key information pertaining to each of the four national monuments in California that are managed by the Forest Service and currently under review. This information is provided as a context overview and intended to supplement the monument-specific information provided in response to the Department of Interior data requests related to Executive Order 13792.

1. Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Key Information about Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9298 on July 10, 2015. The Proclamation designated “approximately 330,780 acres” of which 60% are managed by the Forest Service and 40% managed by BLM. Multiple-use activities are allowed in the monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. The resources identified in the Proclamation include unique geology, watersheds, the Bartlett Springs fault zone, serpentine soils that host a vast array of botanical resources, early prehistoric settlements and traditional gathering sites for Native American cultures, historic 1860’s Nye Cabin, headwaters and waterways that harbor native fish, wildlife habitat and migration corridors. Multiple-use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future agency resource management planning efforts which include public participation in the development of the monument management plan.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The Forest Service held two tribal meetings in 2014. Former Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell participated in a public meeting with Congressmen Mike Thompson and John Garamendi on December 19, 2014 to hear from local communities. The establishment of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for interagency protection and enjoyment of these lands.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

The U.S. Forest Service and BLM Interdisciplinary Team is in the process of developing a monument management plan. Public scoping has not begun. Three community conversations and two informational meetings were hosted by the Forest Service and BLM in 2016.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Tuleyome and the Forest Service sponsored hikes to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act with fourth and fifth grade students from Lake and Mendocino counties. Two Passport in Time projects will occur within the Monument boundary in 2017.

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

Prior to designation, the Forest Service hosted the University of California Davis Archaeological Field School in 2015. Data from the Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring program yields an estimate of about 28,000 visits per year to this part of the Mendocino National Forest in fiscal year 2013.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

There is currently no available economic information for the Forest Service portion of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument since its designation in 2015.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

2. Giant Sequoia National Monument

Key Information about Giant Sequoia National Monument

The Giant Sequoia National Monument was designated by Presidential Proclamation 7295 on April 15, 2000. Prior to designation, the area was part of the general forest area within Sequoia National Forest. The monument was designated at 327,769 acres. Since then, an additional 1,774.21 acres have been acquired and 65.60 acres have been conveyed within the monument boundary. The monument is administered by the Forest Service as part of the Sequoia National Forest and includes 38 of the 39 Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) groves located within the Sequoia National Forest, about half of the giant sequoia groves currently in existence. The monument is managed in two sections of the Sequoia National Forest: the northern section is part of the Hume Lake Ranger District; and the southern section, located directly south of Sequoia National Park, is part of the Western Divide Ranger District.

On September 4, 2012, Forest Supervisor Kevin Elliott released a new Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan. The monument management plan guides restoration efforts for giant sequoia ecosystems, watersheds, habitat for old-forest dependent wildlife, and the protection of mountain communities. In the 2012 Record of Decision, Regional Forester Randy Moore selected Alternative B and one element of Alternative E (Moses Wilderness recommendation) as the basis for the monument management plan. The monument management plan gives direction to protect and maintain the objects of interest, restore and maintain ecosystems, and provide for visitor enjoyment of the monument.

For the purposes of managing the monument, and based on Forest Service and public interpretation of the Proclamation, the management strategies and objectives being used for conservation and management of the Monument include:

- The naturally-occurring giant sequoia groves and their associated ecosystems, individual giant trees, rare and endemic plant species such as the Springville clarkia, and other species listed as threatened or endangered by the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or sensitive by the Forest Service.
- The ecosystems and outstanding landscapes that surround the giant sequoia groves.
- The diverse array of rare animal species, including the Pacific fisher, the great gray owl, the American marten, the northern goshawk, the peregrine falcon, the California spotted owl, the California condor, several rare amphibians, the western pond turtle, and other species listed as threatened or endangered by the ESA, or sensitive by the Forest Service.
- The paleontological resources in meadow sediments and other sources that have recorded ecological changes in such markers as fire regimes, volcanism, vegetation, and climate.
- The limestone caverns and other geological features, including granite domes, spires, geothermally-produced hot springs and soda springs, and glacial and river-carved gorges.

- Cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric, which provide a record of human adaptation to the landscape and land use patterns that have shaped ecosystems.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

In February 2000, President Clinton asked the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, and Tribal officials and agencies prior to making a recommendation regarding designation. The Forest Service responded to this request by meeting with interested State, Federal, local, and Tribal officials. The Forest Service also held two public meetings in Visalia and Fresno, California to provide the public an opportunity to express their views regarding creation of a national monument in Sequoia National Forest. The Forest Service also encouraged written comments at public meetings, through individual contacts, newspaper articles, and a website designed for the purpose.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

After the scoping period and development of draft alternatives, the interdisciplinary team used the public input to develop and analyze the alternatives considered in detail. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Management Plan were released and available for public comment between August 6 and December 3, 2010.

The Forest Service heard from more than 79,000 respondents on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and draft monument management plan. Concerns raised by the public were used to improve and make corrections to the analysis in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Giant Sequoia Monument Management Plan. The Record of Decision, final monument plan, and Final Environmental Impact Statement were published September 4, 2012.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Public recreation activities continue to include nature viewing, scenic driving, trails, bicycling, climbing, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing, paved parking areas, picnic areas, and campgrounds. Visitation estimates, derived from the Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring program, were 368,000 for fiscal year 2011 and 400,000 for fiscal year 2016. There are two hydroelectric projects on the Giant Sequoia National Monument. Volunteer trail maintenance and trash cleanup and other conservation projects have also occurred by The Giant Sequoia National Monument Association, which was founded in 2009. This nonprofit organization, founded in 2009, supports responsible recreational use of the national monument while providing stewardship and protection for the resources it contains. Timber is removed from the monument only as needed. The Proclamation is very clear that the national monument is not to be used for commercial timber harvest, and that trees can only be removed after an evaluation determines a clear need to do so.

Approximately 30 cultural sites have been added to baseline inventory of 1,013 recorded sites since designation.

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

There is no Forest Service recreation use data available for the period prior to the designation of the monument. The two hydroelectric projects were in effect prior to the designation. Annual timber production in 1995 was 7,027 million board feet. Grazing permitted in 1995 was 12,692 animal unit months (AUMs), and the authorized was 10,808 AUMs. 1,013 cultural sites were recorded at the time of designation, including prehistoric sites, historic sites, trails and standing structures.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

According to the Giant Sequoia National Monument Scientific Advisory Board, there is need to economically restore forest conditions in the Giant Sequoia National Monument so that it is less prone to catastrophic wildfire. Ample precedent exists for trying to recover costs, such as for hazard tree removal. The cost of the hazard tree removal in the Giant Sequoia National Monument could be at least partly offset by sale of the removed trees, so long as safety or ecological needs alone, not economics, have motivated any tree removal. Given that trees will be removed only "if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety" in accordance to the proclamation, most removed trees would be in the smaller diameter classes. It is thus unlikely that ecologically-motivated forest restoration within the national monument will be fully economically self-sustaining. Additionally, the quality and quantity of outputs may be insufficient to fully maintain a local market.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

The national monument was designated at 327,769 acres. Since then, 1,774.21 acres have since been acquired and 65.60 acres have been conveyed within the monument boundary. These acreage adjustments are within the exterior boundary of the monument and would most likely have occurred regardless of monument designation.

3. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument

Key Information about San Gabriel Mountains National Monument

The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9194 on October 10, 2014. The Proclamation designated 346,177 acres and states that this acreage is “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” The national monument is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service manages for multiple use within the monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, and valid existing rights such as mining, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. Some of the resources identified in the Proclamation include cultural resources such as the Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area and Eldoradoville, portions of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and designated wilderness areas, Mt. Wilson Observatory and the San Dimas Experimental Forest, habitat for numerous rare and endangered species, watersheds, and unique scenic areas and vegetation communities. Overall, multiple-use activities are allowed in the San Gabriel Mountains 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 Forest Service resource management planning efforts which include public participation in the development of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan. National monuments managed by the Forest Service continue to allow for multiple uses according to the National Forest Management Act and the resources, objects and values identified in the Proclamation.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The establishment of San Gabriel Mountains National Monument was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for protection and enjoyment of these lands. Local elected officials and environmental groups championed the designation of the monument. Prior to national monument designation, HR 4858 was introduced in the 113th Congress by Congresswoman Judy Chu. This resolution, the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Act, contained land that was ultimately designated as the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

A meeting was held in Baldwin Park in August 2014 to solicit public comment for the establishment of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, with U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell in attendance. Tribal and Native American outreach efforts also occurred informally prior to designation, comprising discussions with federally recognized tribes and one informal meeting with the local Native American community.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Scoping on the need to change and proposed action began in June 2015. Five public open houses were held during this scoping period which lasted through August 11, 2015.

Over 1,545 unique comments from 917 interested parties were received. The draft Environmental Assessment and monument management plan were available for public comment between August 19 and November 1, 2016. A total of 5 public meetings were held in addition to 1 webinar. Forest Service staff also attended several meetings on the monument management plan at the request of interested parties. Over 1,000 unique comments were received from 283 interested parties. Forest Service staff also continue to engage with San Gabriel Mountains Community Collaborative, and make formal presentations as requested. This representative group was formed in 2015, and is managed by the National Forest Foundation to represent various interests and local communities surrounding the national monument. There are 45 members in this group which is comprised of public, non-profit, and private parties.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Since Presidential Proclamation of the national monument in 2014, the Forest Service has worked in collaboration with other Federal agencies, nonprofits, and local communities to develop a monument management plan scheduled for completion in 2017. Though the designation came with no new funding, the Forest Service and partners have garnered more than \$1.6 million to mobilize local youth to restore watersheds, collaborate with communities, and promote conservation education. The Forest Service has engaged with local transportation partners to discuss options for providing shuttle services to underserved communities within the Los Angeles area, and sponsored the Chantry Flats Pilot Shuttle project aimed at reaching communities who may not previously have had access to visit the national monument. The Forest Service has partnered with the Watershed Conservation Authority in the development of the Cattle Canyon Improvement Project to provide infrastructure improvements that will allow for better management of recreation resources and improve riparian habitat conditions. Despite several large fires that occurred in the monument during the year, data from the Forest Service National Visitor Use monitoring program yields an estimate of over 1.7 million visits to the monument in fiscal year 2016. The Forest Service has increased efforts aimed at conservation education, such as providing transportation grants to area fourth-graders to visit the national monument as part of the Every Kid in a Park program, and has hired a dedicated team of Field Rangers aimed at promoting conservation education messages to the visiting public. Restoration of areas impacted by wildfires within the monument continues in an on-going effort, and fuels reduction programs including prescribed burning are active. The Forest Service continues to work with a large number of partners and volunteers to accomplish the forest's mission.

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

Prior to designation, activities within the monument were essentially as they are today. However, the monument designation has allowed the Forest Service to leverage partnerships and additional funding to increase resources. The increase of efforts towards conservation education is a direct result of monument designation, as the Field Ranger program did not exist on the Angeles National Forest prior to designation. The forest is utilizing the additional

resources leveraged through monument designation to increase staffing in programs such as Field Rangers and Conservation Crews, and to provide better facilities and infrastructure for visitors such as through the Cattle Canyon project.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument plays a vital role in the local economy. Many people are employed by businesses under special use permit within the monument, such as ski resorts, shooting ranges, and organization camps, and these businesses help stimulate the local economy. Visitors to the national monument generate business and contributed to the economy in the many gateway communities surrounding the national monument. Forest Service staff actively coordinates with representatives of local communities and organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no changes to geographical boundaries of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. However, approximately 4,030 acres of the monument are located within the proclaimed boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest. Subsequent to designation of the monument, the Regional Forester officially adjusted the administrative boundaries of the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests so that the Angeles National Forest administers the entire San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

4. Sand to Snow National Monument

Key Information about Sand to Snow Mountain National Monument

Sand to Snow National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9396 on February 12, 2016. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM Palm Springs South Coast and Barstow Field Offices and the U.S. Forest Service San Bernardino National Forest, which has continued since designation. The Forest Service manages for multiple use within the monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, and other valid existing rights), 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 cultural/heritage resources comprising of rock art, grinding stones, evidence of human habitation, old cabins, cattle paths, mine shafts, early European settler refuse deposits, and building remnants. Biological resources include bighorn sheep, mountain lion, Arroyo toad, desert tortoise, mule deer, the extensive year round freshwater marsh habitat of Big Morongo Canyon, and endemic plant species. Geologic resources include nearly 2 billion year old rocks from the Proterozoic Eon, hundreds of springs that arise from South Fork Meadows, the headwaters of the Santa Ana River; and two branches of the world famous San Andreas Fault. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in the 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 Forest Service resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National monuments and other conservation areas managed by the Forest Service continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (subject to Proclamation language).

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

In 2009, 2011 and 2015, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced legislation to designate the Sand to Snow area as a national monument. In October 2015, the Senator hosted several meetings with tribal leaders and stakeholders. The public meeting in Palm Springs attracted more than 600 people. Stakeholders speaking in favor of this designation included local business owners, representatives from the California travel and tourism industry, environmental preservation groups, recreationists, sporting enthusiasts, academics, and representatives of local faith-based groups.

On October 13, 2015, with tribal representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Death Valley Timbisha-Shoshone Tribe, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians to discuss tribal concerns and opportunities of the proposed monument designation. The designation was overwhelmingly supported by tribal representatives.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Public scoping for the Sand to Snow National Monument Management Plan has not yet been initiated. The first post-designation opportunity for public comment regarding development of the monument management plan will be the Department of Interior Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment. The date for the Notice has not yet been determined.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

After the designation of monument, the San Bernardino National Forest and BLM California Desert District jointly hosted a series of public workshops in July 2016. Four workshops took place in communities adjacent to the national monument: Yucaipa (July 13), Big Bear (July 14), Yucca Valley (July 19), and Desert Hot Springs (July 21), California. Each workshop conducted the same set of activities, focused on providing basic information about the newly designated monument and requesting information from workshop participants. Press releases and fliers were used to promote these workshops to the general public.

Sand to Snow National Monument is a well-known and popular destination for many recreational activities including horseback riding, backpacking, rock hounding/mineral collecting, viewing historic sites/areas, target shooting, photography, environmental/outdoor classroom education, wildflower viewing, hiking/biking/running/walking, off-highway vehicle use on designated routes, nature study, picnicking, hunting, and wildlife. There is no oil, coal, or gas potential. The Forest Service has worked with neighboring communities, organizations, and agencies on numerous stewardship projects, community events, environmental/outdoor education, and outreach efforts since designation.

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

During the preceding five years, new Forest Service management actions on National Forest managed lands did not take place inside the present boundary of the monument. Fire suppression activities were, by far, the most impactful of activities on the Sand to Snow National Monument. Estimated recreation visitation to the monument in fiscal year 2014 was about 45,000 visits.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Peer-reviewed information and analysis of the economic impact since the designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument in 2016 is currently not available. The San Bernardino National Forest has not commissioned an economic study and no other economic study is known to be underway.

Employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics or from the California Employment Development Department for communities adjacent to the national monument are not available for immediately before and subsequently since designation of the national monument.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since Designation, February 12, 2016.

Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792

USDA Forest Service Response: Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (Mendocino National Forest)

1. Documents Requested:

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument has not yet initiated a monument management plan. The 1995 Mendocino National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan will be followed in the interim.

b. Record of Decision

The Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Management Plan is currently being prepared.

c. Public Scoping Documents

Public scoping has not yet been initiated for a Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Management Plan.

d. Presidential Proclamation

Presidential Proclamation 9298 of July 10, 2015.

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

There is currently no visitation data available to address this question. The Forest Service develops visitation estimates for each national forest once every 5 years through its National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program. The portion of the monument administered by the Forest Service is located within the Mendocino National Forest. Visitation data for the Mendocino National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2013, which predates designation of the monument in 2015. Specific visitation information for the Forest Service portion of the monument will be tracked beginning in fiscal year 2018.

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 producing oil and gas wells and no coal developments in the Forest Service portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

There are no active mining operations or claims in the Forest Service portion of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

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

No timber was produced since the date of monument designation, as there were no commercial timber projects planned for this area.

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

From the date of designation, the three allotments located within the monument were billed a total of 2,314 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) in 2016 and 2017. In 2016, the Forest Service grazing fee was \$1.35 per AUM and in 2017, the Forest Service grazing fee was \$1.87 per AUM.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. The Forest Service does provide for the collection of certain natural materials, including firewood, Christmas trees, posts and poles. Hunting and fishing are regulated by the State of California.

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

The National Forest System lands included in the monument contain significant historic, cultural, and recreational resources. There are 426 documented pre-historic and historic sites. Five new sites were documented by the University of California, Davis in 2015. Multiple examples of seasonal camps, permanent villages, quarries, tool and food processing sites, and ceremonial sites, as well as historic sites with remnants of old sawmills, railroads, homesteaders' cabins, and hot spring / mineral spring resorts.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

The Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program measures visitor use at the level of the national forest once every 5 years. The monument is included within the Mendocino National Forest. Visitation data for the Mendocino National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2013.

Data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring program was used to estimate visitation to the portion of the Mendocino National Forest that lies within the area which was subsequently included in the monument designation:

Year	Visitation (Thousands of visits)
2013	28

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

There were no producing oil and gas wells and no coal developments in the Forest Service portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument five years prior to designation. There is no energy transmission infrastructure in the Forest Service portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

There were no active mining operations or claims in the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

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

In the five years prior to designation there were 4,000 CCF produced.

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

During the five years prior to monument designation, the three allotments located within the subsequently designated monument were billed a total of 2,314 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). The Forest Service grazing fee during the five years prior to monument designation was \$1.35 per AUM.

- a. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

There is currently no means available to track this information.

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

See response to 2.g.

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

No is no data available to answer this question.

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

There is no potential to produce oil, gas, or coal developments in the Forest Service portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. No interest has been expressed in developing geothermal energy or energy transmission infrastructure in the Forest Service portion of the monument.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

It is unlikely that any mineral production would have occurred from the date of designation to

present because there were no pending applications or permits.

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

Under the monument proclamation timber harvest is allowed to continue but no projects were proposed prior to designation nor have been proposed since designation. Therefore, it is unlikely that designation of the monument has impacted timber production.

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

Designation of the monument has not changed the number of permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). Under the monument proclamation, grazing is allowed to continue, so long as it is consistent with protecting the Monuments objects of interest. Grazing continues to be subject to laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Forest Service.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

There is no evidence at this time that designation of the monument has impacted participation rates in subsistence activities. Under the monument proclamation, collection of forest products for personal use may continue.

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

There is no evidence that cultural uses of the Forest Service portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument have changed as a result of designation or would have changed in the absence of designation. The monument proclamation requires that the Forest Service continue to provide access to members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:

There have been no changes to boundaries.

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

The Forest Service held two tribal meetings in 2014. Former Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell participated in a public meeting with Congressmen Mike Thompson and John Garamendi on December 19, 2014 to hear from local communities. The establishment of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for interagency protection and enjoyment of these lands.

7. Terms of Designation:

Refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional background (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.).

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

USDA Forest Service Response: San Gabriel Mountains National Monument
(Angeles National Forest)

a. Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills:

Prior to national monument designation, HR 4858 was introduced in the 113th Congress by Congresswoman Judy Chu. This resolution, the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Act, contained land that was ultimately designated as the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. Since national monument designation, Congresswoman Chu introduced the San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act. This resolution, introduced as HR 3820 in the 114th Congress and as HR 2323 in the 115th Congress, would add an additional 109,143 acres for inclusion within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

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 San Gabriel Mountains National Monument:

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

All of these laws provide protections for the resources specified in the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Proclamation (Eldoradoville, Mt. Wilson Observatory, San Dimas Experimental Forest, and Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area), in addition to over 700 additional known cultural resource sites contained within the monument. In the Angeles National Forest's "Need for Change" document, it was found that existing Federal laws, Executive Orders, regulations, statutes, and agency policy provided an appropriate level and range of protections for all cultural resources within a monument this size and comprising such a wide range of resource types. For protection from unauthorized activities, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act provides a range of protections and penalties, both criminal and civil. For any authorized activity, the Angeles National Forest complies with the National Historic Preservation Act, in particular Sections 106 and 110, which provides the most robust set of regulations for the protection of archaeological resources within the monument. Under this Act, all areas are currently managed as assumed eligible historic properties unless formally determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Forest Service views the monument designation as increasing protection for the cultural resources of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument through greater public outreach efforts and increasing interpretive potential for monument objects. It has also offered significant new protections through increased awareness, public participation, partnerships with site stewardship groups and tribes, prioritization for site stabilization, and rehabilitation of at-risk historic properties. The restoration of the 100-year-old Jackson Lake Rock House/Ranger residence, which is a contributing historic property to the Big Pines National Register District, is an example of the monument designation's effect on forest priorities. Funding for this restoration and rehabilitation was a direct result of the monument designation, and through the Forest Service's partnership with Historicorps, allowed for the building to be saved from demolition.

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 but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question:

There are four designated wildernesses within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument:

- Sheep Mountain Wilderness: 39,482 acres
- San Gabriel Wilderness: 36,118 acres
- Magic Mountain Wilderness: 11,938 acres
- Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness: 27,040 acres

There is one recommended wilderness within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument:

- Sheep Mountain: 12,727 acres

There is approximately an additional 30,000 acres of Inventoried Roadless Area that is outside of wilderness or recommended wilderness areas within the monument.

d. Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history:

There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

e. Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come, and feedback on whether your bureau or USGS is better map source:

Maps will be provided upon request.

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

One historic National Register District, the Mt. Lowe Incline Railway, was not included within the monument boundary. It is significant under criteria A, B, and C and is located adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the monument.

g. Other – general questions or comments

The San Gabriel Mountains Community Collaborative, a 45-member collaborative comprised of a wide variety of stakeholders, was established in conjunction with the monument designation.

Angeles National Forest staff has strived to include the diverse population of the greater Los Angeles area as part of the public engagement of the monument planning effort. Spanish translation services were available at all formal public meetings for the monument plan, and one meeting was held entirely in Spanish. Portions of the draft monument plan were translated into Spanish. Angeles National Forest staff also gave presentations on the monument plan at various Asian language group meetings.

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

USDA Forest Service Response: Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (Mendocino National Forest)

a. Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills:

Prior to national monument designation, the following bills were introduced in the House and Senate. Neither bill made it out of committee.

- H.R.761 - Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act, sponsored by Representative Mike Thompson during the 114th Congress (2015-2016).

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/761>

- S.393 - Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Act, sponsored by Senator Barbara Boxer during the 114th Congress (2015-2016).

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/393>

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 laws and regulations below may not provide a mechanism to protect all of the resources in the Forest Service portion of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. For instance, the National Historic Preservation Act 1966 as amended, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1990 as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979 as amended, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act 1978, while individually useful, do not address impacts beyond site boundaries.

Federal and State Law:

- 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);
- Clean Water Act (Federal);
- State (CA) Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act;
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988;
- Federal and State Endangered Species Act;
- Migratory Birds Protection Act;

Agency-specific laws and regulations:

- Northwest Forest Plan Aquatic Conservation Objectives;
 - Programmatic Agreement among the U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding processes for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Management of Historic Properties by the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region (Regional PA, 2013);
 - Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list, Species of Conservation Concern.
- 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 but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question:**
- There is one designated wilderness within the Forest Service portion of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument:
- Snow Mountain Wilderness: 60,077 federal acres
- d. **Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history:**
- There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the Forest Service portion of Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
- e. **Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come, and feedback on whether your bureau or USGS is better map source:**
- The Forest Service is prepared to provide maps upon request.
- f. **Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument:**
- Significant nearby heritage resources are protected through prior inclusion in the adjacent Yuki Wilderness.
- g. **Other – suggestions for potentially useful information from HQ or field staff welcome:**
- None at this time.

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

USDA Forest Service Response: Sand to Snow National Monument

(San Bernardino National Forest)

1. Documents Requested

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

The Sand to Snow National Monument has not yet initiated a monument management plan.

For the portion of the monument that lies within the San Bernardino National Forest, the 2006 San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan will be followed in the interim. This plan can be accessed at:

<https://go.usa.gov/xNpBU>

b. Record of Decision

The Sand to Snow National Monument has not yet initiated a monument management plan. The 2008 San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan will be followed in the interim.

c. Public Scoping Documents

Public scoping has not yet been initiated for the Sand to Snow Monument Management Plan. The first public comment period post-designation associated with Sand to Snow National Monument will be the DOI Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment.

d. Presidential Proclamation

Presidential Proclamation 9396 of February 12, 2016.

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

The designation date for the Sand to Snow Monument was February 12, 2016.

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

There is currently no visitation data available to address this question. The Forest Service develops visitation estimates for each national forest once every 5 years through its National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program. The portion of the monument administered by the Forest Service is located within the San Bernardino National Forest. Visitation data for the San Bernardino National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2014. Specific visitation information for the Forest Service portion of the monument will be tracked beginning in fiscal year 2019.

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

- i. There are no producing oil and gas wells and no coal developments in Sand to Snow National Monument. While public lands in the Sand to Snow National Monument are now withdrawn from mineral leasing, valid existing rights are protected under the Proclamation. Therefore, development on existing leases can occur.

- ii. There are no authorized federal oil and gas leases are within the boundary of the Sand to Snow National Monument.
- iii. There are no authorized or pending Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) are associated with these leases.
- iv. There are no renewable energy rights-of-way are present within the boundary of the Sand to Snow National Monument.
- v. There are no major transmission lines are within the boundaries on the National Forest System lands within the Sand to Snow National Monument. The Proclamation allows for new, upgrades, and expansions of transmission and telecommunication infrastructure within Sand to Snow National Monument.
- vi. To date, no new requests for energy transmission or energy generation projects have been proposed in the boundaries of Sand to Snow National Monument.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. There are no active locatable mining operations on the Sand to Snow National Monument within lands administered by the Forest Service.
- ii. There are no mining claims within the Sand to Snow National Monument within lands administered by the Forest service.
- iii. While public lands in the monument are now withdrawn from mineral exploration under the General Mining Act of 1872, valid existing rights are protected under the monument Proclamation.

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

Active timber production does not occur within the Sand to Snow National Monument.

Timber harvesting or tree removal is not allowed in designated wilderness areas, per the Wilderness Act of 1964, and no woodcutting is authorized in San Gorgonio Wilderness.

Collection of forest products, as well as firewood for personal noncommercial use, is allowed under the Proclamation outside of wilderness and in land use areas where the activity is authorized. The San Bernardino National Forest does not track the specific areas of firewood cutting, so there is no way to determine if wood cutting is occurring within the monument.

e. Grazing Annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)

No Forest Service-permitted livestock grazing allotments currently exist within the San Bernardino National Forest and the Sand to Snow National Monument.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

- i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. Sand to Snow National Monument provides for collection by Native Americans of traditional medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible plants, herbs, and materials for crafting traditional items. The Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region and the San Bernardino National Forest have a common gathering policy with tribes that ensures traditional practitioners have access to plants. The San Bernardino National

Forest issues Administrative passes to tribes but no gathering permit is required. The San Bernardino National Forest policy also emphasizes local collaboration, implementation, and issue resolution.

- ii. The total number of tribal members who have used Sand to Snow National Monument for traditional hunting or fishing activities is unknown. The Forest Service does not collect information related to the number of licensed hunters/fishermen. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife collects this data.
- g. **Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available**
 - i. On February 23, 2017 the San Bernardino National Forest and BLM convened a meeting with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, a recognized tribe as having an ancestral connection to the area within or adjacent to the Sand to Snow National Monument. The following represented tribes will be included in further discussions as well as for the proposed designations: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. Other federally recognized tribes associated with Sand to Snow National Monument will also be contacted.
 - ii. Tribes use the lands within Sand to Snow National Monument for ceremonies and visitation of sacred sites. Traditions of gathering medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible plants, herbs, and materials for crafting items such as footwear, are still practiced by tribal members.
 - iii. There are dozens of recorded archaeological sites are located within Sand to Snow National Monument. The majority of these sites are prehistoric (predating the 1800s). These prehistoric sites include pottery, stone tool (lithic) scatters, remains of cooking features (hearths), rock shelters, prehistoric roads, and 1,700 petroglyphs and pictographs. An important prehistoric travel corridor between the San Bernardino Mountains, interior deserts, and the California Coastal regions is also found within Sand to Snow National Monument. Known historic resources include cattle ranching/grazing related items such as structures, foundations, infrastructure such as corrals, wells, check-dams, and fencing. Bonnie Bell, a known 1850s stagecoach stop, was located in Whitewater Canyon. Other historic resources include those related to mining, evidence of which are found in the form of old cabins, mine shafts, prospecting pits, and refuse deposits.
 - i. The San Bernardino National Forest has not completely surveyed the monument for cultural resources, and the total percentage of the monument that has been surveyed for cultural resources is relatively low.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

The Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program measures visitor use at the level of the national forest once every 5 years. The monument is included within the San Bernardino National Forest. Visitation data for the San Bernardino National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2014.

Data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring program was used to estimate visitation to the portion of the San Bernardino National Forest that lies within the area which was subsequently

included in the monument designation:

Year	Visitation (Thousands of visits)
2014	45

- b. **Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)**
 - i. There were no energy production from coal, oil and gas occurred during the five years prior to designation (2011-2015).
 - ii. There were no energy transmission infrastructure was constructed within the Sand to Snow National Monument during the five years prior to designation within lands administered by Forest Service.
- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

There were no commercial mineral production occurred during the five years prior to monument designation on lands administered by Forest Service.
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**

Active timber production does not occur within the area of the Sand to Snow National Monument. No commercial harvests for merchantable timber occurred within area during the five years from 2011 through 2016.

Timber harvesting or tree removal is not allowed in designated wilderness areas, per the Wilderness Act of 1964, and no woodcutting is authorized in San Geronio Wilderness.

Collection of forest products, as well as firewood for personal noncommercial use, is allowed under the Proclamation outside of wilderness and in land use areas where the activity is authorized. The San Bernardino National Forest does not track the specific areas of firewood cutting so there is no way to determine if wood cutting is occurring within the monument.
- e. **Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**

No Forest Service-permitted livestock grazing allotments currently exist within the San Bernardino National Forest and the Sand to Snow National Monument.
- f. **Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available**
 - i. Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. Prior to the designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument, the San Bernardino National Forest did and still does provide for the collection, by Native Americans, of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible plants, herbs, and materials for crafting traditional items. Prior to the designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument, the San Bernardino National Forest had, and still has, a gathering policy with tribes that ensures traditional practitioners have access to plants. Gathering permits are given but not required for Native Americans. San Bernardino National Forest

policy, then as now, also emphasizes local collaboration, implementation, and issue resolution.

- ii. Prior to the designation of the Sand to Snow National Monument, the total number of tribal members that have used portions of San Bernardino National Forest lands for traditional hunting or fishing activities is unknown. The San Bernardino National Forest does not collect information related to the number of licensed hunters/fishermen. This information is collected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. See response to 2.g.

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 following answers to this question would be highly speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data.

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

There is no data available to address this question.

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

- i. Due to the brief time since designation and the lack of any historic production, it is unlikely that any activities resulting in production of coal, oil and gas, would have occurred in the absence of monument designation up to the present.
- ii. No federal oil and gas leases were contained within Sand to Snow National Monument before or after monument designation.
- iii. The San Bernardino National Forest has not received any new application for an energy transmission or energy-generating facility in the last ten years in the area occupied by Sand to Snow National Monument. The absence of applications supports the likelihood that monument designation has not affected production of energy on Forest Service administered lands within the Monument boundary.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. Due to the short time since monument designation, it is unlikely that any additional mineral production would have occurred from the date of designation to present because there were no pending applications or permits.

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

The majority of acres that now makes up the Sand to Snow National Monument within the San Bernardino National Forest are found within the San Geronio Wilderness. Additionally, all of the land that makes up the remaining acres are not identified in the San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan as suitable for timber harvest activities.

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

No Forest service-permitted livestock grazing allotments currently exist within the San Bernardino National Forest and the Sand to Snow National Monument.

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available.

No change in informal subsistence participation of traditional Native American use has been detected since monument designation.

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

The San Bernardino National Forest does not have sufficient information to predict how monument designation would affect cultural uses and values on the public lands inside the monument boundary.

- 5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

There have been no changes to monument boundaries since monument designation.

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

The public process preceding Sand to Snow National Monument designation is outlined in the document 6.1 Workshop Results.

- 7. Terms of Designation

Refer to the Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional actions (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.) have affected the terms of monument designation since the Presidential Proclamation of the Sand to Snow National Monument.

Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)**USDA Forest Service Response: Giant Sequoia National Monument**
(Sequoia National Forest)**1. Documents Requested:****a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans**

Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan, August 2012:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/sequoia/landmanagement/planning/?cid_stelprdb5400271

b. Record of Decision

Giant Sequoia National Monument Record of Decision, August 8, 2012 (see link above).

c. Public Scoping Documents

Reference the collaboration, public engagement for the development of the Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan and accompanying scientific advisory board's work in 2003 and a subsequent scientific review panel in 2011 in the above documents associated with the Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan and Record of Decision (August 2012). (see link above).

d. Presidential Proclamation

Proclamation 7295 of April 15, 2000.

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 Forest Service develops visitation estimates for each national forest once every 5 years through its National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program. This monument is located within the Sequoia National Forest. Visitation data for the Sequoia National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2016.

Data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring program was used to estimate visitation to the portion of the Sequoia National Forest that lies within the monument. The most recent visitation estimates are:

Year	Visitation (Thousands of visits)
2011	368
2016	400

Anecdotal evidence from agency staff, volunteers, and partners have reported an increase in usage to the area since monument designation. This is likely a result of the many new

partnerships and the extra exposure the Monument receives through media sources inside and outside the agency.

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 or gas wells and no coal developments in the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

There are two hydroelectric projects located within the monument. Southern California Edison operates the 2.5 megawatt Lower Tule Hydroelectric Project (Lower Tule Project) (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 372-008) in the Middle Fork of the Tule River. The Lower Tule Project generates an average of 17.9 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy annually. Approximately 200 feet of 66-kilovolt transmission line is associated with the Lower Tule Project. Pacific Gas and Electric Company operates the 7.9 megawatt Tule River Hydroelectric Project (Tule River Project) (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 1333-001) on the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Tule River. The Tule River Project generates an average of 31.8 GWh of renewable energy annually. Approximately 15.27 miles of 70-kilovolt (kV) transmission line is associated with the Tule River Project. Monument designation did not change the production rates for these hydroelectric projects.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

New mining claims are prohibited within the monument. The Proclamation withdrew the area from the 1872 Mining Law and other mining laws. Existing mining claims with a valid discovery of a valuable mineral deposit as of the date of the designation constituted valid existing rights.

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

Year	Volume (Thousand Board Feet - MBF)
2000	4,515
2001	9,534
2002	892
2003	3,702
2004	688
2005	933
2006	950
2007	901
2008	503
2009	1,289
2010	1,330
2011	557
2012	480
2013	382
2014	302

Year	Volume (Thousand Board Feet - MBF)
2015	307
2016	324

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

Year	AUMs Permitted	AUMs Authorized
2000	11,820	11,820
2001	11,034	11,034
2002	12,030	11,508
2003	12,030	11,123
2004	11,727	10,358
2005	11,727	10,346
2006	11,716	10,346
2007	11,716	10,439
2008	11,716	11,557
2009	10,821	10,536
2010	11,104	10,819
2011	10,801	9,553
2012	11,104	10,819
2013	11,096	10,692
2014	11,096	7,365
2015	11,107	8,668
2016	11,300	8,999

“AUMs Permitted” are the livestock permitted in the grazing permit. “AUMs Authorized” are the livestock authorized in the permittee billing, and are not uncommon to be less than permitted AUMs based on actual use. Note that declines in authorized use since 2010 primarily reflect nonuse of the permits for resource benefit due to drought conditions. Permitted use remains relatively constant and changes primarily reflect permits that have become vacant for various reasons, or feed that is no longer available due to growth of brush, or other reasons not related to management of the monument.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence

programs outside of Alaska. The Forest Service does provide for the collection of certain natural materials, including firewood, Christmas trees, posts and poles. Hunting and fishing are regulated by the State of California.

The Forest Service is unable to quantify the extent of access by Indian tribal members for traditional cultural, spiritual, and tree and forest product, food, and medicine gathering purposes within the Sequoia National Forest and particularly within the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

In general however, tribes have expressed interest in collecting oak acorns, deer grass, fern, Pinyon, and various berries. Some spiritual/culturally important areas within the Monument are managed by the Forest Service, but frequency of use is not tracked for the most part. One example of tribal use on the Sequoia National Forest that is tracked is the Monache Gathering event. This is a cultural/spiritual gathering that takes place every year following National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Undertaking Clearances processes, accompanying a special use permit to allow the Native American religious gathering with cultural, educational, and spiritual focus in two different camp sites located within the monument on the Western Divide Ranger District. The special use permit authorizes a temporary sweat lodge, cooking facilities, and portable toilets. This event and any similar events when proposed would be considered and authorized regardless of monument status.

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

1,013 sites were recorded at the time of designation, including prehistoric sites, historic sites, trails, and standing structures. Approximately 30 recorded sites have been added to the baseline inventory since monument designation.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to the site

There is no Forest Service recreation use data available for the period prior to the designation of the monument in 2000.

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

Monument designation did not change the production rates for these hydroelectric projects. See response 2b

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

Incidental amounts of mineral materials were previously sold within the Giant Sequoia National Monument under the authority of the Minerals Material Act of 1947. The Proclamation withdrew the monument lands from disposition under laws relating to minerals. There are no active mining claims within the monument.

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

Year	Volume (Thousand Board Feet - MBF)
1995	7,027
1996	12,594
1997	27,094
1998	11,268
1999	5,498

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

Year	AUMs Permitted	AUMs Authorized
1995	12,692	10,808
1996	12,692	11,014
1997	12,862	11,969
1998	12,157	10,664
1999	12,134	11,168

See 2.e for explanation of "AUMS Permitted" and "AUMS Authorized."

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

See response 2f.

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

1,013 sites were recorded at the time of designation, including prehistoric sites, historic sites, trails, and standing structures.

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

There is no data available to address this question.

Anecdotal evidence from agency staff, volunteers, and partners have reported an increase in usage to the area since monument designation. This is likely a result of the many new partnerships and the extra exposure the Monument receives through media sources inside and outside the agency.

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

No significant change is attributed since monument designation (see response 2b). Leasable minerals do not occur in any substantive form on the Sequoia National Forest. There are two hydropower developments licensed within the monument area. These developments are not within the watershed areas of a giant sequoia grove and is currently in the re-licensing process with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

No significant change is attributed since monument designation. Insignificant, i.e. locatable minerals not highly sought on the Sequoia National Forest are located within area that was designated as the Giant Sequoia National Monument. There are two lode claims for gold and one for rose quartz within the monument. None of the claims are patented.

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

5 to 7 million board feet (MMBF) estimated. 5 to 7 MMBF would likely have been offered for sale. However appeals, objections, and litigation would have likely compromised actual sale, regardless of monument designation.

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

No significant change attributed. Unaffected by monument designation.

f. **Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available**

No change attributed. Unaffected by monument designation.

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

No change attributed. Unaffected by monument designation.

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:

The monument was designated at 327,769 acres. Since then, 1,774.21 acres have been acquired and 65.60 acres have been conveyed within the monument boundary. This net increase in Federal acres within the boundary of the monument would most likely have occurred regardless of monument designation.

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

In February 2000, President Clinton asked the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, and Tribal officials and agencies prior to making a recommendation regarding designation. The Forest Service responded to this request by meeting with interested State, Federal, local, and Tribal officials. The Forest Service also held two public meetings in Visalia and Fresno, California to provide the public an opportunity to express their views regarding creation of a national monument in Sequoia National Forest. Additionally, the Forest Service encouraged written

comments at the public meetings, through individual contacts, newspaper articles and through a website designed for the purpose.

7. Terms of Designation:

There were no actions such land exchanges, lease buy-outs, or similar economic or quasi-economic actions as a result of the designation. Refer to the Proclamation (2000) and subsequent Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan (2012).

- The Proclamation required the Secretary to appoint a Science Advisory Board in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences. The primary purpose of the board was to provide scientific guidance during the development of the initial management plan by the agency.
- The designated wilderness areas (Monarch and Golden Trout) and congressionally designated special management areas encompassed within the monument would continue to be managed in accordance with statutes and policies that pertain to them.
- Currently authorized livestock grazing, recreation and non-recreation special uses, recreation activities, hunting, and similar activities were largely unaffected and remained subject to applicable laws and regulations, and therefore remained subject to regulation and limitation under such provisions for reasons other than establishment of the monument.
- Use of existing rights-of-way: The area covered by the Proclamation included hundreds of miles of roads and trails, including state highways and county roads. Use of existing rights-of-way are generally subject to the same standards described above regarding currently authorized uses.
- Scheduled timber harvest: No portion of the monument may be considered to be suited for timber production and no part of the monument can be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber from Sequoia National Forest. Except for timber sales that were at the time of designation (Proclamation) under contract and for personal use fuel wood, removal of trees within the monument may only take place if clearly needed for purposes of ecological restoration and maintenance, or public safety. [The Giant Sequoia Management Plan identifies "Clearly needed" criteria for felling and removal of timber for the purposes of ecological restoration, maintenance or public safety.]
- Prescribed fire projects, cultural treatments, wildlife, fisheries, watershed improvements and regularly scheduled facility, road, and trail maintenance activities are consistent with the goals of the monument.
- Motorized and mechanized use: After December 31, 2000 all motorized vehicle use was limited to designated roads, which is consistent with the Proclamation and the subsequent Sequoia National Forest 2009 Motorized Travel Management Record of Decision.
- New mining claims are prohibited. The Proclamation withdrew the area from the 1872 Mining Law and other mining laws. Existing mining claims with a valid discovery of a valuable mineral deposit as of the date of the designation constituted valid existing rights.

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

USDA Forest Service Response: San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (Angeles National Forest)

1. Documents Requested:

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

The Angeles National Forest is nearing completion of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan. Until a monument management plan is in place, the agency continues to operate under the Proclamation and the existing land and resource management plan. This plan can be accessed at:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/angeles/landmanagement/planning>

The draft San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan and Environmental Assessment was released for public comment in August 2016. The draft plan can be accessed at:

http://data.ecosystem-management.org/nepaweb/nepa_project_exp.php?project=46964

b. Record of Decision

The Final Decision Notice / Finding of No Significant Impact for the monument management plan is expected to be signed in early 2018. A Record of Decision will not be signed for the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, as an Environmental Assessment is being prepared for the monument management plan.

c. Public Scoping Documents

A scoping letter describing the need to change and proposed action was sent to approximately 3,200 interested groups, individuals, and agencies in June 2015.

A notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment was published in the Federal Register on June 12, 2015.

Copies of the Federal Register Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment and the scoping letter on the need to change can be accessed at:

http://data.ecosystem-management.org/nepaweb/nepa_project_exp.php?project=46964

Five public open houses were held during the scoping period, with a variety of printed materials available in English and Spanish. Over 1,545 unique comments from 917 interested parties were received during this scoping period which concluded August 11, 2015.

The Forest Service released a draft of Chapters 1 and 2 of the Draft Environmental Assessment on the project website in May, 2016 to increase public awareness and engagement by allowing additional time to review and understand the proposed plan before the official public comment period.

Copies of the Draft Environmental Assessment were made available at the Angeles National Forest Supervisor's Office and on the project website on August 19, 2016, providing a 60-day public comment period until October 17, 2016. The comment period was extended with additional 14 days to November 1, 2016 in response to requests by the public.

The Forest Service held 4 public meetings in English with Spanish translation services, 1 public

meeting in Spanish, and 1 webinar during the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Assessment. During and after the comment period, Forest Service staff continued public engagement by responding individually to over 120 inquiries by e-mail and telephone. Forest Service staff attended several meetings at the request of interested community groups. These groups included organizations focused on social justice and underserved communities, such as the Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (A3PCON), San Gabriel Mountains Forever, and The City Project. The Forest Service received and considered responses from 283 interested groups, individuals, and agencies in the form of letters, emails, and website submissions that contained over 1,000 individual unique comments and concerns.

d. **Presidential Proclamation**

Presidential Proclamation 9194, "Establishment of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument", was signed October 10, 2014.

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

a. **Recreation - annual visits to site**

- The Forest Service develops visitation estimates for each national forest once every 5 years through its National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program. The monument is located within the Angeles National Forest. Visitation data for the Angeles National Forest was last obtained in fiscal year 2016. The 2016 forest-wide visitor use estimate is less than the forest-wide estimate for 2011. The difference reflects the closure of many recreation sites in the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument due to a large fire in the San Gabriel Canyon during the scheduled 2016 NVUM.

Data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring program was used to estimate visitation to the portion of the Angeles National Forest that lies within the monument. The most recent visitation estimate is:

Year	Visitation (Thousands of visits)
2016	1,738

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 and gas wells and no coal developments in the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. A 4.95 megawatt capacity hydropower system is located within the monument, as well as an intake and conduit for an additional 3 megawatt capacity hydropower system. Actual production numbers are not available for either of these systems, but production would be unchanged by Monument designation. Approximately 94 miles of electrical transmission line is located within the monument. A project to replace 25.1 miles of low-voltage electric line with high-voltage line occurred within the monument. This project was initiated prior to designation and concluded after designation.

c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

Mineral material, specifically river rock, was previously sold within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument from a location at the San Gabriel Off-Highway Vehicle area. These were sold under the authority of the Minerals Material Act of 1947. The Mineral Materials Act of 1947

does not provide for authority to sell materials within a national monument. Therefore, zero mineral materials are currently being sold within the monument.

There are approximately 80 active mining claims within the monument. There is one active mine with an approved operating plan, known as the North Star Mine. The North Star Mine is located in Arrastre Canyon and is an anorthocite-syenite deposit that has been in production since 1988. Annual mineral production is unknown but would be unchanged by monument designation.

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

The only timber produced on the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument is fuelwood. The annual average for the 2 years reported subsequent to monument designation was reported to be 977 CCF. The monument designation has no effect on annual timber production, therefore any differences from prior years are due to other factors.

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

No grazing allotments exist within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

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 the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument are mostly unknown. The monument Proclamation provides specific direction regarding gathering activities, specifically Tribal gathering. The monument Proclamation states "The plan will provide... for continued...access by Indian tribal members for traditional cultural, spiritual, and tree and forest product-, food-, and medicine-gathering purposes". Since the monument designation, the national forest has seen a significant increase in interest and concern for gathering and use of traditional resources by the local Native American community on the forest and within the monument. Since the expiration of the agency combined U.S Forest Service and BLM policy on tribal gathering and collecting, the monument Proclamation language provides some assurance to the local Native American community that the Forest Service would continue to facilitate this activity by Tribes.

Forest products such as mistletoe and seeds are also harvested within the monument. The average annual amount harvested under permit for the 2 years reported subsequent to monument designation was 405 pounds.

The Angeles National Forest does not keep records of hunting or fishing efforts or harvest rates. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife is responsible for the management of the animals including setting fishing/hunting regulations and take limits. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife is also responsible for enforcing those regulations and take limits. Data from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife can be found at the link below, but the data cannot be isolated specifically to the monument. Hunt zone 11 within the data set best corresponds to the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, however it includes a broader area than the monument. The monument designation would have negligible impact on hunting and fishing rates.

<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/hunting/deer#5477272-harvest-statistics>

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

Out of a total of 703 sites, 22 new cultural resources were identified within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument in the past 3 years since its designation in October, 2014. The resource types were predominately Native American subsistence and procurement sites. Half of

the 22 sites were identified during Section 110 volunteer activities and projects, the other were identified during Section 106 project compliance of Forest Service authorized operations or permitted undertakings.

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

a. Recreation – annual visits to sites

The Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program measures visitor use at the level of the National Forest once every 5 years. The monument is included within the Angeles National Forest. Visitation data for the Angeles National Forest prior to designation of the monument was obtained in fiscal year 2011.

Data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring program was used to estimate visitation to the portion of the Angeles National Forest that lies within area which was subsequently included in the monument designation:

Year	Visitation (Thousands of visits)
2011	2,045

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

See response 2b.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

Mineral material, specifically river rock, was previously sold within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument from a location at the San Gabriel Off-Highway Vehicle area. An average of 89 tons annually were sold within the monument for the 5 years prior to designation.

There are approximately 80 active mining claims within the monument. There is one active mine with an approved operating plan, known as the North Star Mine. The North Star Mine is located in Arrastre Canyon and is an anorthocite-syenite deposit that has been in production since 1988. Annual mineral production is unknown but would be unchanged by monument designation.

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

The only timber produced on the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument is fuelwood. The annual average for the 3 years prior to monument designation was reported to be approximately 3,955 CCF within the monument.

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

No grazing allotments exist within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

See Response 2f.

Forest products such as mistletoe and seeds are also harvested within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. The average annual amount harvested under permit for the 3 years prior to monument designation was 1,068 pounds.

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

From 2010 to 2014, 66 new cultural sites were identified within the area that would eventually be the boundary of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. These represent both historic and Native American site types.

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

There is no data to address this question.

Anecdotal evidence from agency staff and private sector partners have reported an increase in visitation to a number of specific sites since designation of the monument. Because of monument designation, the Angeles National Forest has also increased efforts in outreaching to underserved communities, providing transportation grants for participation in the Every Kid in a Park program and sponsoring the Chantry Flats Pilot Shuttle project, which is a gateway to the monument.

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

See response 2b.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

Mineral material, specifically river rock, was previously sold within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument from a location at the San Gabriel Off-Highway Vehicle area. These were sold under the authority of the Minerals Material Act of 1947. The Mineral Materials Act of 1947 does not provide for authority to sell materials within a national monument. If the S San Gabriel Mountains National Monument had not been designated, it is estimated that annual sales would remain at the same level as in prior years, therefore it is estimated that 89 tons would have been sold annually.

There are approximately 80 active mining claims within the monument. There is one active mine with an approved operating plan, known as the North Star Mine. The North Star Mine is located in Arrastre Canyon and is an anorthocite-syenite deposit that has been in production since 1988. Annual mineral production is unknown but would be unchanged by monument designation.

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

The only timber produced on the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument is fuelwood. The annual average for the 2 years reported subsequent to monument designation was reported to be 977 CCF. As the monument designation has no effect on timber production, the estimated levels would remain the same.

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

No grazing allotments exist within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

See Response 2f.

Forest products such as mistletoe and seeds are also harvested within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. The average annual amount harvested under permit for the 2 years reported subsequent to monument designation was 405 pounds. As the monument designation has no effect on forest products, the estimated levels would remain the same.

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

There has been essentially been no change to cultural uses, values, or number of sites as a result of the monument designation. Since approximately 11 of the sites discovered since designation were discovered during volunteer activities, it is possible that fewer volunteer activities would have occurred without the monument designation, thus less sites would have been discovered.

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:

There have been no changes to geographical boundaries of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. However, approximately 4,030 acres of the monument are located within the proclaimed boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest. Subsequent to designation of the monument, the Regional Forester officially adjusted the administrative boundaries of the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests so that the Angeles National Forest administers the entire San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

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

- A meeting was held in Baldwin Park in August 2014 to solicit public comment for the establishment of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, with U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell in attendance.
- Tribal and Native American outreach efforts also occurred informally prior to designation, comprising discussions with federally recognized tribes and one informal meeting with the local Native American community.

7. Terms of Designation:

Refer to the Proclamation for the terms of the designation. No land exchanges or economic actions have occurred as a result of the designation.