

From: Moore, Nikki
To: [Bowman, Randal](#)
Cc: [Michael Nedd](#); [John Ruhs](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [Sally Butts](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Timothy Spisak](#); [Timothy Murphy](#); [Peter Ditton](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [Karen Kelleher](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Peter Mali](#)
Subject: Craters of the Moon NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses
Date: Friday, June 09, 2017 11:37:09 AM
Attachments: [Craters of the Moon Data Summary 6 7 2017.docx](#)
[Craters of the Moon Executive Summary 6 7 2017.docx](#)
[Craters of the Moon New Information Request 6 7 2017.docx](#)

Hi Randy,

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

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Craters of the Moon _New Information Request_6_7_2017")

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

Call for Data Related to Review of Craters of the Moon National Monument under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Background on Craters of the Moon National Monument

Craters of the Moon National Monument (CMNM, Monument) was designated in 1924 by President Coolidge to preserve its 'lunar' landscape thought to resemble that of the Moon and was described in the Proclamation as a, "weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself." Between 1924 and 2000, four other presidential proclamations adjusted the Monument boundary, from roughly 25,000 to 53,000 acres. In November 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded CMNM from approximately 50,000 acres to nearly 750,100 acres. Presidential Proclamation 7373 transferred management of the area's exposed lava flows from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to the National Park Service (NPS), and included BLM-managed lands to assure protection for the entire Great Rift volcanic zone, a "remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest." In 2002, Congress passed PL 107–213, which re-designated as preserve the approximately 411,475 acres of NPS-managed land added through Proclamation 7373. Within the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve boundary are 275,100 acres of BLM land; 465,300 acres of NPS land; 8,200 acres of state land; and 6,600 acres of private land.

Initial Request

Below are summaries of responses to the initial (5/10) data request. See the subfolders contained within the [Initial Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

1. Documents Requested

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan summarizes the selected alternative from the Proposed Plan / Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), July 2005. ([CRMO-Mangement Plan 2007](#))
- Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Proposed Management Plan/FEIS ([CRMO-2005-Proposed Management Plan-FEIS](#) sub-folder) presents an overview of the planning process and planning issues, describes all alternatives and their associated impacts, summarizes public comment received on the Draft Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and provides responses to the substantive issues raised. Alternative D, which is identified as the Proposed Plan, is largely based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D) presented in the Draft Plan/EIS. However, the Proposed Plan adopts several recommendations received from the public to increase the amount of Pristine Zone (providing an undeveloped, primitive and self-directed experience, and reduce the amount of Passage Zone (intended to accommodate the flow of people and traffic) in the selected alternative. It also incorporates clarifications and additions recommended by reviewers regarding various management actions,

including those relating to transportation, access, grazing allotments, and fire history. Many of these recommendations incorporated select portions of Alternatives A, B, and C in the Draft Plan/EIS into the Proposed Plan (Alternative D) presented in this document.

- Land Use Plan Amendment ([CRMO-Draft-Management Plan Amendment 2016](#))-In 2008, Western Watersheds Project (WWP) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho (Court) alleging the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) when the BLM issued Records of Decision on 16 Resource Management Plans between 2004 and 2008, including the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan. In November 2012, the Court ordered the BLM to complete a plan amendment with an EIS for the 2007 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan to analyze no grazing and reduced grazing alternatives for BLM managed lands within the Monument, and develop measures for greater sage-grouse conservation within the Monument. It is important to note that the 2012 Court Order did not vacate the 2007 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan; management direction found the existing plan will remain in effect until the amendment is completed. As such, alternatives developed for this planning effort are consistent with the management objectives found in the 2007 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan. The Management Plan Amendment is currently in draft. Related documents can be found on the [BLM's Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan Amendment ePlanning page](#).

b. Record of Decision (ROD)

- The ROD, approved by both agencies in September 2006, is included in the 2007 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan as an appendix (Appendix A). The ROD includes a summary of changes to the plan made following release of the Proposed Plan / FEIS in response to public and interagency review. (See [CRMO ROD-2006](#) in folder [1b ROD](#))

c. Public Scoping Documents

- The Notice of Intent (NOI) to jointly prepare a land use plan and the associated EIS for the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve was published in the Federal Register on April 24, 2002. The NOI initiated the public scoping process by inviting participation in identifying planning issues and developing planning criteria ([CRMO-2002-Monument Management Plan NOI](#))
- Newsletters were developed to inform interested stakeholders about the planning process and to solicit input. ([CRMO-Monument Management Plan-newsletters](#) sub-folder)
- Chapter 5 of the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan/FEIS contains a summary of the public comments received on the Draft EIS, as well as a description of public involvement, consultation with Native American Tribes, and coordination with other government agencies ([CRMO-FEIS Chapter 5](#))

- Appendix L of the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan/FEIS contains all 570 substantive comments received on the Draft Management Plan/EIS during the 90-day comment period (April 30 to July 29, 2004). ([CRMO-FEIS Appendix L](#))
 - [Folder 1c Public Scoping Docs](#) contains these materials.
- d. **Presidential Proclamations** (See [CRMO-Proclamations Enabling Legislation](#) in [1d Proclamations](#) folder)
- May 2, 1924- Craters of the Moon National Monument established (*Proclamation 1694, 43 Stat. 1947*)
 - July 23, 1928- Monument expanded- added to the monument to include certain springs for water supply and additional features of scientific interest (*Proclamation 1843, 45 Stat. 2959*)
 - July 9, 1930- boundary adjustment- (*Proclamation 1916, 46 Stat. 3029*)
 - July 18, 1941- boundary adjustment- (*Proclamation 2499, 55 Stat. 1660*)
 - November 19, 1962 – boundary adjustment (*Proclamation 3506, 77 Stat. 960*)
 - November 9, 2000 - expansion- 661,287 acres added, joint management by NPS and BLM (*Proclamation 7373, 65 F.R. 69221*)
 - On November 20, 1989, Congress passed legislation to change the monument boundaries and redesignate portions of the monument as preserve. See the summary below in “Legislative Language”

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

- [2a Recreation](#) folder contains annual and monthly data, as well as a description of methods.

2000	211,642
2001	185,799
2002	183,573
2003	178,824
2004	183,111

2005	203,332
2006	176,998
2007	221,672
2008	227,179
2009	194,046
2010	215,698
2011	198,545
2012	197,529
2013	200,525
2014	214,993
2015	246,826
2016	255,436

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

- None - there are no known natural gas or oil deposits within the Monument boundaries. The proclamation expanding the Monument withdrew all federal lands and interests in lands within the Monument from entry, location, selection, sale, lease, or other dispositions (except for exchanges that would further the protective purposes of the Monument) under the public land laws, including the mineral leasing and mining laws.
- [2b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- None - there are no known mineral deposits within the Monument boundaries. The proclamation expanding the Monument withdrew all federal lands and interests in lands within the Monument from entry, location, selection, sale, lease, or other dispositions (except for exchanges that would further the protective purposes of the Monument) under the public land laws, including the mineral leasing and mining laws. Thus, new federal mineral leases or prospecting permits may not be issued, nor may new mining claims be located within the Monument. No mining claims existed in the Monument on the date of Proclamation 7373.
- There was one Free Use Permit in existence in the BLM Monument on the date of Proclamation 7373. Once the permit expired, it was not re-issued.
- The Idaho Transportation Department also holds three right-of-way grants for five pumice/cinder material sites in the Monument. These right-of-way grants are valid existing rights unaffected by Proclamation 7373.
- See [2c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- None - this area is not conducive to timber production.
- [2d Timber](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- The Monument is cooperatively managed by the NPS and BLM National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The NPS administers 465,047 acres, or 62% of Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve; the NPS-administered areas are not available for livestock use. These areas consist primarily of exposed lava flows, which are mostly devoid of available forage and/or inaccessible to livestock; therefore, prohibiting grazing in these areas has little to no impact on the livestock industry.
- Three BLM field offices manage livestock grazing on approximately 290,000 acres (including BLM, private, and state lands) in the Monument. Current permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs) in the Monument total 36,965. Direction contained in the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan prohibits new livestock developments in the North Laidlaw Park pasture and Bowl Crater allotment. The Shoshone Field Office recently released a Proposed Plan Amendment that analyzes alternatives for livestock grazing management on BLM managed lands. The Proposed Plan includes minor changes to the total number of AUMs permitted in the Monument- see [CRMO-Draft-Management Plan Amendment 2016](#) for

details.

- Data on number of billed and permitted AUMs is contained in the [2e Grazing](#) folder.
- 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 Idaho Fish and Game Commission sets hunting seasons and other regulations for hunting in Idaho. Most of the Monument and Preserve is within Idaho Fish and Game Hunting Unit 52A (see Figure 10 in Monument Management Plan). The southern part of the area, including all of the Wapi Lava Field, is included in Unit 68. A very small portion of the northern edge of the Monument and Preserve falls within Units 49 and 50. The length of season and number of available controlled-hunt tags vary annually on the basis of wildlife population levels and other factors.
 - In the Fort Bridger Treaty (15 Statute 673), the tribes relinquished claims on approximately 20 million acres to the United States. The treaty retains the tribes' rights to hunt, fish, and gather natural resources, and provides other associated rights necessary to effectuate these rights on open and unoccupied lands of the United States. A small amount of hunting occurs by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
 - [2f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available**
 - There are 238 known archeological sites in Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. However, it is estimated from previous survey reports that less than 15% of Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve has been surveyed for archeological sites.
 - Of the known and documented sites, many have in situ materials that make them regionally significant for the National Register of Historic Places. The importance of these sites is referenced in the Archeological Overview and Assessment for the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve as well as a Ph.D. dissertation by Lael Suzanne Henrickson.
 - There are also known, undocumented sites associated with the nationally significant overland migration event (Goodale's Cutoff).
 - There are 2 known significant historic events (Overland Migration and Mission 66) at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Further research and documentation is needed for both. These areas have not had Cultural Landscape Inventories completed yet.
 - There are 12 historic structures at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.
 - There are several areas within Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve that are significant to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. One of these areas has been noted as sacred.
 - [2g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- [3a Recreation](#) folder contains annual and monthly data, as well as a description of methods.

1995	236,008
1996	217,586
1997	218,036
1998	193,304
1999	215,567
2000	211,642

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

- None - there are no known natural gas or oil deposits within the Monument boundaries.
- [3b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- Free Use Permits at two sites within the Monument produced 12,750 cubic yards in 1997 and 1053 cubic yards in 1998.
- See [3c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- None - this area is not conducive to timber production.
- [3d Timber](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- AUMs permitted on lands that are currently in the Monument are managed by three BLM field offices in two BLM districts. The total number of AUMs allocated in the Monument were determined by the proportion of AUMs permitted in each allotment affected by the Monument expansion. Permitted AUMs can be changed during the Land Use Planning process; however, no changes to livestock grazing were analyzed at the time that the 2007 CRMO Management Plan was completed. No permit renewals have been completed since the expansion of the Monument. The BLM has just released the Proposed Plan/Final EIS for livestock grazing in the Monument and expects to have a signed decision at the end of July 2017.
- Data on number of billed and permitted AUMs is contained in the [3e Grazing](#) folder.

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 Idaho Fish and Game Commission sets hunting seasons and other regulations for hunting in Idaho. Most of the Monument and Preserve is within Idaho Fish and Game Hunting Unit 52A (see Figure 10 in Monument Management Plan). The southern part of the area, including all of the Wapi Lava Field, is included in Unit 68. A very small portion of the northern edge of the Monument and Preserve falls within Units 49 and 50. The length of season and number of available controlled-hunt tags vary annually on the basis of wildlife population levels and other factors.
- In the Fort Bridger Treaty (15 Statute 673), the tribes relinquished claims on approximately 20 million acres to the United States. The treaty retains the tribes' rights to hunt, fish, and gather natural resources, and provides other associated rights necessary to effectuate these rights on open and unoccupied lands of the United States. During the 5 years prior to designation a small amount of hunting occurred by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
- [3f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- The same cultural sites, values, and historical events described in 2g existed on the land during the 5 years prior to designation, though they may not have been documented.
- [3g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf of the above summary.

4. (b) (5)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- Presidential Proclamation No. 1843, July 23, 1928 (43 Stat. 2959), revised the boundary to include the lands described.
- Presidential Proclamation No. 1916, July 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 3029), revised the boundary to include the lands described.
- Act of June 5, 1936 (P.L. 74-669, 49 Stat. 1484), revised the boundary to exclude the lands described.
- Presidential Proclamation No. 2499, July 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 1660), revised the boundary to exclude the lands described.
- Presidential Proclamation No. 3506, November 19, 1962, revised the boundary to include the lands described.
- Act of November 12, 1996, revised the boundary to add approximately 210 acres and to exclude approximately 315 acres, as described.
- Presidential Proclamation No. 7373, November 9, 2000, revised the boundary of the national monument to include an additional 661,287 acres of Federal lands and interests in lands.
- See [5 Boundaries](#) folder for supporting documents.
- Listing of Acreage Reports dating back to 1934 that provide an accounting Federal and private acreage are available at: <http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/ Listing of Acreage/>

6. Public Outreach prior to 2000 Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment

- According to newspaper articles published in the early 2000s (prior to expansion), there had been numerous attempts by local boosters to expand the Monument, most recently in the 1980s.
- Secretary Bruce Babbitt visited the area in April 2000, meeting with local government officials, permittees, and others to have conversations regarding ways to protect the special volcanic resources found in the area. Babbitt returned to the area to meet with local ranchers in the area the following month and, with their input, mapped out what would become the boundaries of the expansion.
- In June 2000, Senator Larry Craig held a Hearing of the US Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management in Twin Falls, Idaho. Three panels were convened from a mix of local government officials, environmental organizations, permittees, and others. There were approximately 75 people in attendance. Over 30 people provided oral testimony in addition to the people on the panels. Oral testimony was about split between those testifying for the expanded Monument and those testifying against. (Document posted - *Hearing_June2000.pdf*)
- On the NPS-administered portion of the 2000 monument expansion, the primary public concern surrounded hunting restrictions on the expanded monument lands. The re-designation of this area to national preserve assuaged these concerns, as hunting became

- permitted under the preserve designation.
- See [6 Public Outreach](#) folder for supporting documents.

7. Terms of Designation

See the [proclamations and public laws associated with Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve](#) for terms of designation.

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

Key Information about Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Craters of the Moon National Monument, the first national monument in Idaho, was established on May 2, 1924 (Presidential Proclamation 1694), to protect some of the unusual landscape of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field. This “lunar” landscape was thought to resemble that of the moon and was described in the proclamation as “a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself.”

Since 1924, the original Monument was expanded and boundary adjustments were made through five presidential proclamations issued pursuant to the Antiquities Act (34 Statute 225, 16 U.S. Code 431). Presidential Proclamation 1843 of July 23, 1928, expanded the NPS Monument by 25,413 acres to include certain springs for water supply and additional features of scientific interest. Further adjustments to include a spring through Proclamation 1916 of July 9, 1930, added approximately 37 acres; Presidential Proclamation 2499 of July 18, 1941 excluded the 93-acre right-of-way for Highway 22; and Presidential Proclamation 3506 of November 19, 1962 added 5,361 acres to incorporate an additional kipuka within the boundary. In 1936, a law enacted during the second session of the 74th Congress removed 464 acres the Monument (P.L. 74-669, 49 Stat. 1484). In 1996, Section 205 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (PL 104- 333, 110 Statute 4093, 4106) added 162 acres and removed 315 acres from the original NPS Monument.

Presidential Proclamation 7373 of November 9, 2000, expanded the boundary to 737,700 acres of federal land (from about 53,400 acres) to include many more of the area’s volcanic features — including the 60-mile-long Great Rift. It also enlarged the Monument’s administration by adding the efforts of the Bureau of Land Management to those of the National Park Service, all under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Through Congressional legislation (PL 107-213, 116 Statute 1052), on August 21, 2002, made one further adjustment by designating the area within the expanded NPS boundaries of Craters of the Moon National Monument as a National Preserve, to allow hunting on lands closed to this activity by the November 2000 proclamation. All of BLM lands are open for hunting and fishing.

The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as oil production, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include 1) sagebrush steppe, found on approximately 60 percent of the Monument and covering the more developed soils of the rangelands, kipukas, cinder cones, older lava flows, and the foothills of the Pioneer Mountains; 2) the entire Great Rift volcanic zone and associated lava features; 3) kipukas which provide a window on vegetative communities of the past that have been erased from most of the Snake River Plain; and, 4) Craters of the Moon Wilderness Area, the first in the National Park

Service, and all or part of four wilderness study areas. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed on the BLM portions of Craters of the Moon National Monument and on the NPS Preserve that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamations and relevant laws. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (depending on proclamation language).

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

According to newspaper articles published in the early 2000s (prior to expansion), there had been numerous attempts by local boosters to expand the Craters of the Moon, most recently in the 1980s. Secretary Bruce Babbitt visited the area in April 2000, meeting with local government officials, permittees, and others to have conversations regarding ways to protect the special volcanic resources found in the area. Babbitt returned to the area to meet with local ranchers in the area the following month and, with their input, mapped out what would become the boundaries of the expansion.

In June 2000, Senator Larry Craig held a Hearing of the US Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management in Twin Falls, Idaho. Three panels were convened from a mix of local government officials, environmental organizations, permittees, and others. There were approximately 75 people in attendance. Over 30 people provided oral testimony in addition to the people on the panels. Oral testimony was about split between those testifying for the expanded national monument and those testifying against.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Initial information about the Monument planning process and opportunities for involvement were posted on websites for the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Comments were accepted by mail and via e-mail.

Local and regional newspapers and radio stations throughout the planning area were used to disseminate information on the Management Plan process. Press releases, announcing scoping meetings and inviting the public to provide input, were prepared and distributed to print and broadcast media.

Open houses were held at Arco, Carey, Shoshone, American Falls, Rupert, Fort Hall, Hailey, and Boise. More than 166 people attended the initial scoping meetings.

During the 60-day public scoping period, 169 letters were received with 536 comments. Letters were received from 29 states, with more than 40 percent coming from Idaho. Of the 169 letters received, 148 came from individuals; 9 from federal, state, and local agencies; and 12 from

interest groups. Comments were received from 26 different communities in Idaho, with the majority originating in Boise.

Preliminary alternatives were developed and sent out to the public with a request for comments. Three public workshops were held for the public to provide input and assistance on the conceptual alternatives. A total of 86 people attended the three workshops held in Arco, Carey, and Rupert. More than 160 letters or comment cards were received. The planning team also received a response developed as a Wilderness Society Alert from more than 2,500 individuals.

The EPA announced the availability of the Draft Plan/ EIS for public review and comment in the Federal Register in April 2004. This announcement began the required 90-day comment period.

The Draft Plan/EIS was sent to agencies, organizations and people who had participated in the planning process and requested a copy. Copies of the Draft Plan/EIS were also available for review online at the website for the NPS and the BLM. Copies of the Draft Plan/EIS were placed in the following Idaho libraries: American Falls, Arco, Burley, Carey, Hailey, Idaho Falls, Rupert, Shoshone, and Twin Falls. Copies of the Draft Plan/EIS could also be requested in either a printed copy or on a compact disc (CD) by contacting the agencies through e-mail, phone, or fax.

Public comment meetings took place in an “open house” format to provide members of the public an opportunity to interact with resource specialists from the NPS and BLM. Four public comment meetings were held in Arco, American Falls, Rupert, and Carey.

During the 90-day comment period, 153 letters were received which contained 570 substantive comments. In addition, 975 form letters were received by e-mail, in response to three alerts, one from The Wilderness Society (611 total), one from the Idaho Conservation League (354 total) and one from Western Watersheds (10 total).

Letters came from: Twenty-five federal, state, city and county organizations, Twelve groups (Gem State Grotto, Republicans for Environmental Protection, Power County Historical Society, Western Watersheds Project, Wilderness River Outfitters, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Idaho Conservation League, The Wilderness Society, Idaho Wool Growers, Northern Rockies Chapter Sierra Club, Lava Lake Land and Livestock, and the Blue Ribbon Coalition), and 116 individuals. Thirty late form letters were also received, plus one late letter from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Proposed Plan/FEIS was published in the Federal Register in August 2005, beginning the 30-day protest period and 60-day governor’s consistency review.

A letter was received from Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne in support of a feasibility study of a proposed upgrade of the Arco-Minidoka Road. Three protests were filed within the 30-day protest period by the Idaho Conservation League, The Wilderness Society, and Western

Watersheds Project. The Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society subsequently withdrew their protests, following separate negotiations with the planning team to make minor adjustments and clarifications in the Proposed Plan. Issues raised in the remaining protest, from Western Watersheds Project, were addressed in a protest response letter from the Assistant Director (AD) of BLM, prior to signing of the ROD. The AD concluded that the Idaho State Director and the Shoshone field office manager followed the applicable planning process, and all regulations and policies; therefore, there was no basis for changing the Proposed Plan as a result of the WWP protest.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Since the expansion in 2000, several things have occurred in the Monument:

Year	Activities
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expansion ● Wildfires burned – 9,800 acres ● Rehabilitation – 56,400 acres
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiated BLM/NPS Management Plan ● Developed BLM/NPS education curriculum ● Wildfires burned – 50 acres ● Rehabilitation – 20,400 acres
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cadastral survey of entire boundary ● Initiated re-signing of entire Monument with interagency signage ● Weed inventories – 44,200 acres ● Cultural inventories – 130 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Botanical surveys – 151,300 ● Wildfires burned – 20 acres ● Rehabilitation – 4,100 acres
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completed interagency signing effort ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 5 ● Wildlife inventories – 10,000 acres ● Cave inventories – 285,000 acres ● Weed inventories – 16,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 1,600 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Botanical surveys – 11,600 ● Rehabilitation – 1,800 acres
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft BLM/NPS Management Plan published ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 5 ● Wildlife inventories – 116,500 acres

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weed inventories – 16,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Botanical surveys – 5,700 acres ● Wildfires burned – 400 acres
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great Rift (Craters) Science Symposium, ISU ● HFC developed new hybrid BLM/NPS sign design ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 3 ● Wildlife inventories – 216,500 acres ● Road maintenance – 25 miles ● Weed inventories – 90,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 500 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Wildfires burned – 56,000 acres ● Rehabilitation – 15,700 acres
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM/NPS Record of Decision signed ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 15 ● Wildlife inventories – 155,000 acres ● Road maintenance – 25 miles ● Weed inventories – 30,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Wildfires burned – 64,400 acres ● Rehabilitation – 42,800 acres
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geologic map of the Craters of the Moon published ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 13 ● Wildlife inventories – 5,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – ● Road maintenance – 20 miles ● Weed inventories – 34,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Wildfires burned – 33,200 acres ● Rehabilitation – 9,200 acres
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WWP files complaint ● TMP initiated ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 122 ● Recreation sites maintained – 5 ● Wildlife inventories – 32,500 acres ● Species populations monitored – 71

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Botanical surveys – 30,000 acres ● Road maintenance – 20 miles ● Weed inventories – 36,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Wildfires burned – 9,800 acres ● Rehabilitation – 29,700 acres
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM TMP decision signed ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 125 ● Recreation sites maintained – 8 ● Wildlife inventories – 46,500 acres ● Species populations monitored – 15 ● Botanical surveys – 10,000 acres ● Road maintenance – 57 miles ● Weed inventories – 36,400 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 72,313 acres ● Rehabilitation – 8,300 acres
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 131 ● Recreation sites maintained – 8 ● Wildlife inventories – 21,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – 70 ● Road maintenance – 20 miles ● Weed inventories – 30,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 2,000 acres ● Rehabilitation – 2,700 acres
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judge Winmill issues judgement ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 129 ● Roads decommissioned – 5 miles ● Recreation sites maintained – 9 ● Wildlife inventories – 61,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – 101 ● Road maintenance – 82 miles ● Weed inventories – 150,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 6,600 acres ● Rehabilitation – 8,000 acres

2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judge Winmill issues final order ● BLM Plan Amendment initiated ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 122 ● Recreation sites maintained – 1 ● Wildlife inventories – 25,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – 31 ● Botanical surveys – 104,500 acres ● Road maintenance – 55 miles ● Weed inventories – 180,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 41,400 acres ● Rehabilitation – 12,900 acres
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 6 ● Recreation sites maintained – 9 ● Species populations monitored – 17 ● Botanical surveys – 190,000 acres ● Weed inventories – 157,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 100 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Rehabilitation – 20,700 acres
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 147 ● Recreation sites maintained – 2 ● Wildlife inventories – 85,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – 12 ● Road maintenance – 55 miles ● Weed inventories – 157,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 50 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 100 acres ● Rehabilitation – 2,800 acres
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 132 ● Recreation sites maintained – 2 ● Wildlife inventories – 242,000 acres ● Species populations monitored – 122 ● Road maintenance – 55 miles ● Weed inventories – 157,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 150 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 1,000 acres

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rehabilitation – 7,700 acres
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft Plan Amendment published ● BLM Educational programs delivered – 133 ● Recreation sites maintained – 2 ● Wildlife inventories – 80,000 acres ● Road maintenance – 55 miles ● Weed inventories – 150,000 acres ● Cultural inventories – 6,600 acres ● WSA monitoring – 73,672 acres ● Wildfires burned – 46,600 acres ● Rehabilitation – 45,800 acres

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

Year	Activities
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wildfires burned – 4,700 acres
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wildfires burned – 31,200 acres ● Rehabilitation – 2,800 acres
1997	
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wildfires burned – 100 acres
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposed decision – Laidlaw Park Allotment ● Wildfires burned – 87,200 acres ● Rehabilitation – 25,800 acres

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve falls within a five-county area in Idaho. The counties in which the Monument boundaries lie are Blaine, Butte, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Power. The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve falls within a five-county area in Idaho. The counties in which the Monument boundaries lie are Blaine, Butte, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Power.

County	County Total Acres	Monument Acres per County	% of Monument per County
Blaine	1,700,338	383,322	23%
Butte	1,435,061	136,632	10%
Lincoln	772,219	17,190	2%
Minidoka	488,427	164,014	34%

Power	924,874	52,085	6%
TOTAL	5,320,918	753,244	14% of the 5 counties is in the Monument

Socioeconomic conditions in these counties have followed roughly the same pattern as the rest of the U.S. in recent years: A long upward trajectory in economic variables such as personal income, employment, and so on was interrupted by the 2007-2009 recession. Although growth has resumed, the growth rate has slowed from what it was prior to the onset of the recession. In contrast with many other parts of the U.S. and Idaho, the five-county region has experienced net out-migration. In other words, more residents have moved away from the area than have moved to the area. In spite of this out-flow of residents, total population has increased due to local births.

Over time, unearned income (income from investments, rental properties, retirement accounts, etc.) has become an increasingly large source of total income within the five counties, reaching a high of around 45% of all income as of 2009. This implies that the local economy could be enjoying benefits of stability that come with income that is not dependent on the labor market, and it corresponds with an aging population. Ups and downs in employment are less likely to translate into ups and downs in demand for consumer goods and services within the study area. On the other hand, market disruptions that negatively impact asset values at the national level could disproportionately affect the wealth and economic stability of local residents.

From 1970 to 2000, job growth in services, construction, and retail-related industries outpaced growth in every other economic sector in the region. Services industry jobs increased by a much larger number than did jobs in any other industry during those same years, but since 2000, most sectors' employment numbers have remained fairly steady. Personal income in the area has followed the same pattern as that exhibited in the job market: large gains from 1970 to 2000 in the services industry has been followed by more stability in that and other industries since the year 2000. It is important to note that in previous recession and recovery cycles, the region experienced positive job growth during the recovery period. Since the end of the 2007-2009 recession, the five-county region has continued to experience job losses, losing at twice the percentage since 2009 as during the recession itself (5.1% in comparison with 2.5% during the recession). In spite of those negative job growth figures, per capita income and average income per job have both performed well in comparison with the State of Idaho, with per capita income growing at more than 12% from 2000 to 2011, compared with 2% for Idaho as a whole. A recent NPS economic report shows that 200,525 visitors to Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve in 2013 spent \$6.6 million in communities near the park. That spending supported 94 jobs in the local area [USDI NPS, 2013].

At 12.5% in 2012, farm earnings as a percentage of total earnings are quite a bit higher in the

five-county region than in the U.S., for which the percentage was 1% in the same year. This indicates that agriculture plays a much larger role in the economy in the study area than in the rest of the U.S. Total gross revenue to agriculture has shown strong growth in the past decade, with growth in both crop and livestock-related revenue. In 2007, beef cattle operations comprised nearly 30% of all farm enterprises in the study area.

Permitted AUM levels, set at slightly less than 40,000, for livestock grazing on public lands within the BLM Monument have not changed since 2000.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

- July 23, 1928- Monument expanded- (*Proclamation 1843, 45 Stat. 2959*)
- July 9, 1930- boundary adjustment- (*Proclamation 1916, 46 Stat. 3029*)
- July 18, 1941- boundary adjustment (*Proclamation 2499, 55 Stat. 1660*)
- November 19, 1962 – boundary adjustment (*Proclamation 3506, 77 Stat. 960*)
- November 12, 1996- boundary adjustment (*Pub. L. 104–333, div. I, title II, §205, 110 Stat. 4106*)
- November 9, 2000 - 661,287 acres added, under joint management by NPS and BLM (*Proclamation 7373, 65 F.R. 69221*)

June 7, 2017
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for [Name] National Monument

See the sub-folders contained within [Additional Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

a. Legislative Language

- See the [Legislative Language](#) folder (under “[Additional Data Request](#)”) for supporting documents summarized below.
- January 26, 1931 - [S. Rept. 71-1392](#); Exchanges of land with owners of private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.
- January 16, 1931 - [H. Rept. 71-2286](#); Exchange of public lands for private land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument.
- May 13, 1935 - [H. Rept. 74-879](#); To eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.
- April 1, 1968 - [90th Congress, House Document 292 - Part 12, Proposing New Wilderness Areas](#); Communications from The President of the United States (letters and reports from the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior supporting recommendations).
- May 7, 1987 - [49th Legislature of the State of Idaho, Petitions and Memorials \(133 Cong. Rec. S 6150\)](#). The Memorial requests the United States Congress to enact, and the President approve, legislation providing the redesignation of the Craters of the Moon National Monument to the Craters of the Moon National Park, as part of Idaho’s centennial celebration.
- November 20, 1989 - [101st Congress, H.R. 3782](#); To designate certain public lands in the State of Idaho as Craters of the Moon National Park and the Great Rift National Preserve.
- September 21, 1993 - [103rd Congress, S. 1476](#); To revise the boundaries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
- April 7, 1995 - [Idaho National Monument Boundary Revision Act of 1995](#)
- November 12, 1996- boundary adjustment (*Pub. L. 104–333, div. I, title II, §205, 110 Stat. 4106*)
- March 13, 2001 - [U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Resources; Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands legislative hearing on H.R. 601](#), ensure the continued access of hunters to those federal lands included within the boundaries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument in the State of Idaho, pursuant to presidential proclamation 7373 of November 9, 2000, and to continue the applicability of the Taylor Grazing Act to the disposition of grazing fees arising from the use of such lands, and for other purposes.
- July 31, 2001 - [U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks hearing testimony from Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director, National Park](#)

[Service on H.R. 601](#), redesignate certain lands within Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

- August 1, 2002 - Redesignation of certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument (*148 Cong. Rec. S 8015*).
- August 21, 2002- the approximately 411,475 acre NPS-managed portion of the 2000 redesignated as national preserve. ([Pub. L. 107-213, §1, 116 Stat. 1052.](#))
- March 7, 2017 - [64th Legislature of the State of Idaho by State Affairs Committee - Senate Joint Memorial No. 101](#). The Memorial requests United States Congress to designate the Craters of the Moon National Monument as a national park while protecting states rights and rights of current users.

b. (b) (5)

[REDACTED]

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.

- October 23, 1970- Craters of the Moon National Wilderness Area, 43,243 acres designated ([PL 91-504](#))
- Four Wilderness Study Areas have been designated within the boundaries of the Monument; Eighty-four percent of the Wilderness Study Areas are within the National Preserve; the rest is managed by the BLM.
 - The 381,800-acre Great Rift Wilderness Study Area was designated in 1980 (USDI BLM

1980a, 1980b). The Great Rift Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Craters of the Moon and Wapi Lava Fields, along with parts of the surrounding sagebrush grasslands.

- The Raven's Eye Wilderness Study Area covers 68,300 acres of the western part of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field, with 66% of the area within the Monument. The Raven's Eye Wilderness Study Areas was designated in 1986 (USDI BLM 1987).
 - The Little Deer Wilderness Study Area takes in 35,200 acres of a narrow extension of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field and adjacent sage-brush grasslands. The Little Deer Wilderness Study Area was designated in 1986 (USDI BLM 1987).
 - The 9,700-acre Bear Den Butte Wilderness Study Area is centered on a narrow finger of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field, which extends into Laidlaw Park. The Bear Den Butte Wilderness Study Area was designated in 1986 (USDI BLM 1987).
- See the [Wilderness](#) folder (under "[Additional Data Request](#)") for supporting documents and map.

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

- The NPS Land Resource Program does not map RS-2477 claims. The Solicitor’s Office that covers Idaho should know who creates/holds RS-2477 data and what the rules are regarding release.
- RS-2477 information from the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan has also been included.
- See the [RS-2477](#) folder (under “[Additional Data Request](#)”) for supporting documents.

e. Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come

The [Maps](#) folder (under “[Additional Data Request](#)”) contains:

- Map of Craters of the Moon National Monument and the Craters of the Moon National Preserve boundaries. The map also includes wilderness area within the monument boundary. (crmo & crmp boundaries & wilderness areas.pdf)
- Current Land Status map of Map of Craters of the Moon National Monument (crmosm01.pdf)
- Current Land Status map of Map of Craters of the Moon National Preserve (crmpsm01.pdf)
- Boundary and ownership GIS data/metadata for both units: (crmo_tracts.zip, crmp_tracts.zip)

f. (b) (5)

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

- o [Other Information](#) folder contains helpful summary information about the monument, including:
 - [Craters of the Moon Foundation Document](#)- the Foundation Document describes the purpose and significance of the Monument and Preserve, and summarizes the fundamental

resources and values; legal and policy requirements; and key planning and data needs. The Foundation Document serves as the underlying guidance for management decisions and for future planning work in the Monument and Preserve.

- [2016 NPS Visitor Spending Effects report](#)- trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income. Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm> - visitor spending effects data specific to Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve is available at this website.
- [Impacts of Visitor Spending on the Local Economy: Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, 2004](#) - documents the local economic impacts of visitors to Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve in 2004.

5/30 request: If you are aware of processing facilities that are very close to, but outside of, the boundary of a monument it would be helpful to have some information about the facility. For example, if it is a minerals processing facility, it would be helpful to have some information on: the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility; the type of minerals processed; the permitting entity; and scale of activity.

No processing facilities identified.