

**From:** Moore, Nikki  
**To:** [Bowman, Randal](#)  
**Cc:** [Michael Nedd](#); [John Ruhs](#); [Peter Mali](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [Sally Butts](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Raymond M Suazo](#); [Rawhouser, Deborah](#); [Timothy Spisak](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Kenneth Mahoney](#)  
**Subject:** Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Date:** Saturday, June 03, 2017 7:02:06 PM  
**Attachments:** [Grand Canyon-Parashant Data Summary 6 2 2017.docx](#)  
[Grand Canyon-Parashant Executive Summary 6 2 2017.docx](#)  
[Grand Canyon-Parashant New Additional Information 6 2 2017.docx](#)

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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 Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Grand Canyon-Parashant NM\_New Additional Information Requested\_6\_2\_2017").

Nikki Moore

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# Initial Call for Data Related to Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

## Background on Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM, Monument, Parashant) was designated by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 and is jointly managed by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under a Service First Agreement. The Monument contains 808,744 acres of BLM-administered land, 208,447 acres of NPS-administered land, 23,205 acres of Arizona State Trust lands, and 7,920 acres of private land. NPS-administered lands within the monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964 (PL 88-639; USC 16, Chapter 1, Subchapter LXXII, [see map here](#)).

## Initial Request

Below are 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

- The GCPNM Management Plan, finalized in 2008, provides guidance for managing the 808,744 acres of BLM-administered lands and the 208,447 acres of NPS-administered lands in northern Arizona. These lands are within the Arizona Strip District, BLM; and Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA), NPS, in Mojave County, Arizona. See [1a\\_RMP\\_LUP](#) folder for supporting documents.
- Prior to monument designation, the NPS-administered lands in Parashant were managed in accordance with the Lake Mead NRA General Management Plan (GMP) See [LAKE GMP-1986](#) in 1a\_RMP\_LUP folder

#### b. Record of Decision (ROD)

- [NPS ROD](#) records the decisions made by the NPS for managing 208,447 acres in the Monument, as detailed in the approved GMP. The NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of Lake Mead NRA. The approved GMP carries forward relevant decisions from the Lake Mead NRA GMP (1986) with limited modifications to clarify current conditions, remedy recently occurring issues, and/or enhance protection of resource values. The approved GMP emphasizes protection and restoration of natural and cultural resources while still providing for visitor use and enjoyment of the Monument. Where appropriate, it combines various management actions to allow natural processes to continue, applies hands-on treatment methods for restoring degraded resources, and protects remote settings and wilderness character that currently exist in the Monument. All decisions in the approved GMP fulfill the purpose and significance of the Monument and comply with Presidential Proclamation 7265. See [1b\\_ROD](#) folder for supporting documents.

- [BLM ROD](#) addresses the 808,744 acres of BLM-administered lands in the Monument except where the BLM administers programs on NPS-administered lands in the Monument (e.g., livestock grazing). The approved GCPNM Management Plan emphasizes protection and restoration of the natural and cultural resources while still providing for resource use and enjoyment. Where appropriate, it proposes a combination of management actions including allowing natural processes to continue, applying more hands-on treatment methods, and protecting the remote settings that currently exist in the Monument. All decisions in the approved GCPNM Management Plan must meet the purpose and significance of the Monument and comply with Proclamation 7265. See [1b ROD](#) folder for supporting documents.

**c. Public Scoping Documents**

- The public was invited to provide input on the planning process through questionnaires, e-mails, the Internet, and public open-house meetings. Eleven open-house meetings were held in three states between May 28 and July 22, 2002, and four planning bulletins were released. More than 2,000 comments were received from across the U.S. as well as 10 other countries. In addition, five open house meetings were held during the first week of June 2003 and an additional planning bulletin was released to update the public and provide them the opportunity to comment on the preliminary alternatives. Over 6,000 public comments were received from that effort.
- Public Scoping documents are part of the administrative record for the Monument Management Plan and have been uploaded to the [1c Public Scoping Docs](#) folder.

**d. Presidential Proclamation**

- January 11, 2000- Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument established (Proc. No. 7265, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2825). See [1d Proclamation](#) folder.

**2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the date of designation to the present ([Designation date is January 11, 2000](#))**

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

- Monument visitors pursue a variety of recreation activities including exploring, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, and mountain bike riding.
- GCNM does not have any public use/fee sites within its boundaries. There are no entrance stations and no paved roads. Most access points are approximately one to two hours away from paved roads. Due to the remote nature of much of the area and the dispersed nature of most recreation activities in which visitors engage, it is difficult to obtain actual numbers of most visits.

Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
2015*	15,652	30,350
2014*	Missing/Incomplete Data	32,467
2013*	5,637	90,631
2012*	7,126	102,181
2011*	13,736	164,291
2010	21,441	68,348
2009	30,533	57,023
2008*	60,557	636,846
2007	30,139	30,113
2006	31,021	58,609
2005	30,992	No Estimated Data Available
2004	28,709	No Estimated Data Available
2003	17,242	No Estimated Data Available
2002*	104,977	No Estimated Data Available
2001	18,352	No Estimated Data Available
2000**	12,779	No Estimated Data Available
1999	12,130	No Estimated Data Available
1998	10,665	No Estimated Data Available
1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [2a Recreation](#) folder for .pdf containing recreation numbers for 2000- 2016.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development is not permitted on the Monument. Energy transmission infrastructure is not permitted on the Monument.
- [2b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- None - upon designation, Parashant lands were withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights. There are no active mining claims in Parashant; however, non-federal mineral estate exists in the Monument and is not subject to the decisions in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- As stated in the Parashant proclamation, "All federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of Parashant are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and *patent under the mining laws*, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Monument" (2008 Arizona Strip FEIS,

p. 3-144 and 3-116, emphasis added).

- See [2c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- None - following designation, timber sales or stewardship contracting can only be enacted through science based forest restoration efforts as per the proclamation. Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the [affected environment section of the FEIS for the Arizona Strip RMP in 2008](#). The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area, are factors that make timber-related work of little interest prior to or after Monument designation.

- See [2d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- AUMs have largely remained stable with few changes made. Some allotment AUM totals have changed based on allotment boundary modifications, vegetation projects that increase AUMs, or corrected data entry errors. Thirteen of the allotments attributed to GCPNM cross Monument boundaries. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available Geographic Information System (GIS) data. The AUMs reported in the [2e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM. Data from 1999 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- The Monument proclamations state that laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering livestock grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the Monument. The Parashant proclamation also states that BLM shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the NPS portion of the Monument, consistent with the Lake Mead NRA enabling legislation.
- See [2e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf with AUMs from 1999- 2017.

**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. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant.
- There are no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurs annually and is managed by [Arizona Game and Fish Department](#) (AZGF). The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF. The Monument proclamation allows for hunting activities.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, is allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for

pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.

- Collection of dead and down wood for campfires is allowed.
- [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**

- Nearly all of the cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use with 9 sites on BLM and 2 sites on NPS classified as public use sites.
- Since the designation of the Monument, 825 archeological sites have been recorded on GCPNM. There is one archeological district on the Monument.
- There are 24 historic structures within the GCPNM. Of these, 20 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.
- There are 3 Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the GCPNM. Waring CLI has 44 contributing features, 8 contributing landscape characteristics. Tassi Ranch CLI has 16 contributing features and 7 contributing landscape characteristics. The other CLI has not been fully documented.
- There are numerous landscape features that are important to tribes affiliated with the Monument.
- A small percentage of the Monument has been inventoried for cultural resources. In total, without regard to Monument designation, approximately 9% of BLM lands and 19% of NPS lands have been inventoried for cultural resources.
- [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**

- Due to the remote nature of much of the area and the dispersed nature of most recreation activities in which visitors engage, it is difficult to obtain actual numbers of most visits. The GCPNM does not have any public use/fee sites within its boundaries. There are no entrance stations or paved roads. Most access points are approximately one to two hours away from paved road

Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
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2005	30,992	No Estimated Data Available
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2000**	12,779	No Estimated Data Available
1999	12,130	No Estimated Data Available
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1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [3a Recreation](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1995- 2000.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development was not permitted five years prior to Monument designation. No energy transmission infrastructure existed five years prior to Monument designation.
- [3b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Five years prior to Monument designation, there were no known mineral production sites. Thirteen unpatented mining claims existed when the Monument was proclaimed with none of these claims being patented based on the Monument designation and reaffirmed in planning documents.
- See [3c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the affected environment section of the FEIS for the RMP in 2008. The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area are factors that made timber-related work of little interest prior to Monument designation.
- See [3d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Five years prior to the Monument designation, AUM billing has remained relatively stable. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available GIS data. The AUMs reported in [3e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM that are managed by BLM. The AUMs permitted are estimated on available planning data. Data from 1994 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- See [3e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1994- 2000.

**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. There were no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant during the five years prior to designation.
- There were no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurred annually and was managed by Arizona Game and Fish Department. The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, was allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.
- [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**

- Nearly all cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use, with nine sites on BLM and two sites on NPS lands that are classified as public use sites. Public use sites were classified previous to the five year period before Monument designation. During this period (1995-2000) 307 sites were recorded.
- [3g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

**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**



- (b) (5) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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

- No changes to the Monument boundaries have been made since Monument designation.
- 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/>
- [5 Boundaries](#) folder contains a .pdf of above summary

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

- Public outreach began over a year prior to the GCPNM designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah.
- Details of the meetings and GCPNM related outreach are chronicled with letters, news releases, PowerPoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles in [6 Public Outreach.pdf](#)

**7. Terms of Designation**

- Terms of designation can be found in the [Presidential Proclamation that established Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument](#).

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

### **Key Information about Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument**

The Grand Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 consisting of 1,048,321 acres. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and the NPS and continues to be following designation, yet cooperatively under Service First Authority, as directed in Proclamation 7265. NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964. The BLM and NPS manage for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and research activities), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources.

All of the Monument is open to hunting and fishing. The resources identified in the Proclamation include a wide variety of resources, not limited to cultural resources (historic and prehistoric), geologic and paleontological resources, natural resources (vegetation and wildlife), ranching heritage, historic mining, Mt. Trumbull and Logan, the Grand Wash Cliffs, Designated Wilderness, solitude, vast open spaces. There are four Wilderness Areas located on the Monument, the southern portion of the Pauite Wilderness (35,278 acres), Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness (35,272 acres), Mt. Trumbull Wilderness (7,999 acres), and Mt. Logan Wilderness (14,560 acres).

Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM and NPS resource/general management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM can allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (depending on proclamation language).

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

Public outreach began a year prior to the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah. Details of the meetings and related outreach are chronicled in the response to the internal data call with letters, news releases, powerpoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

Public outreach for the BLM 2008 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan and NPS General Management Plan began in 2003. Regulatory processes were followed for Resource and General Management Plans that involve public scoping meetings in accordance with BLM and NPS planning guidelines and Council for Environmental Quality Guidance. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in 2005 in conjunction with a public comment period and related public meetings. In 2007, the Final Environmental Impact Statement related to the Resource/General Management Plan was released to the public. In February of 2008, a Record of Decision was issued by the BLM and NPS that set the parameters for management for the Monument.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument has been in place for over 17 years. Many activities since designation include, but are not limited to an emphasis on recreation, education, public outreach/interpretation events, science based research projects, tribal consultation and involvement in youth initiatives, ongoing grazing management, vegetation restoration projects, Wilderness signing and management in pre-Monument Wilderness areas, prescribed fire in the ponderosa pine plant community, and fire suppression in the Mojave portions of the Monument.

Planning documents were completed for the Monument in 2008, which carried over and emphasized proclamation protections of Monument objects.

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

Pre-designation activities include much of the same interests as previously described above although fewer staff were available to conduct the work. In addition limited coordination with NPS staff occurred during this time since Lake Mead National Recreation staff and BLM Arizona Strip staff were not integrated under Service First authority. Mining and timber harvesting were not a large part of the workload associated with the area prior to Monument designation. The remoteness of the area and relatively small acreages of timber did not allow for economic harvesting beyond the 1960's. No mining activities in the region are affected by the Monument.

### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

The RMP/GMP FEIS, indicated that the region relies upon tourism in 2008. Grazing activities across the Monument do contribute to the local economies, although not to the degree that tourism does for the region. In the past couple of years, the Monument has seen greater interest in commercial OHV-related tourism proposals. The Monument is finalizing work to issue Special Recreation Permits/Conditional Use Authorizations for commercial day-trip use. As

awareness of the Monument has grown, a larger number of visitors/users has been realized. Plans are underway to accommodate visitors through more interpretation kiosk installations and limited restroom facilities. Presently, an estimated average of over 27,000 vehicles use the Monument each year with an estimated 119,000 average visitors per year since the Monument was designated.

**Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

None have occurred.

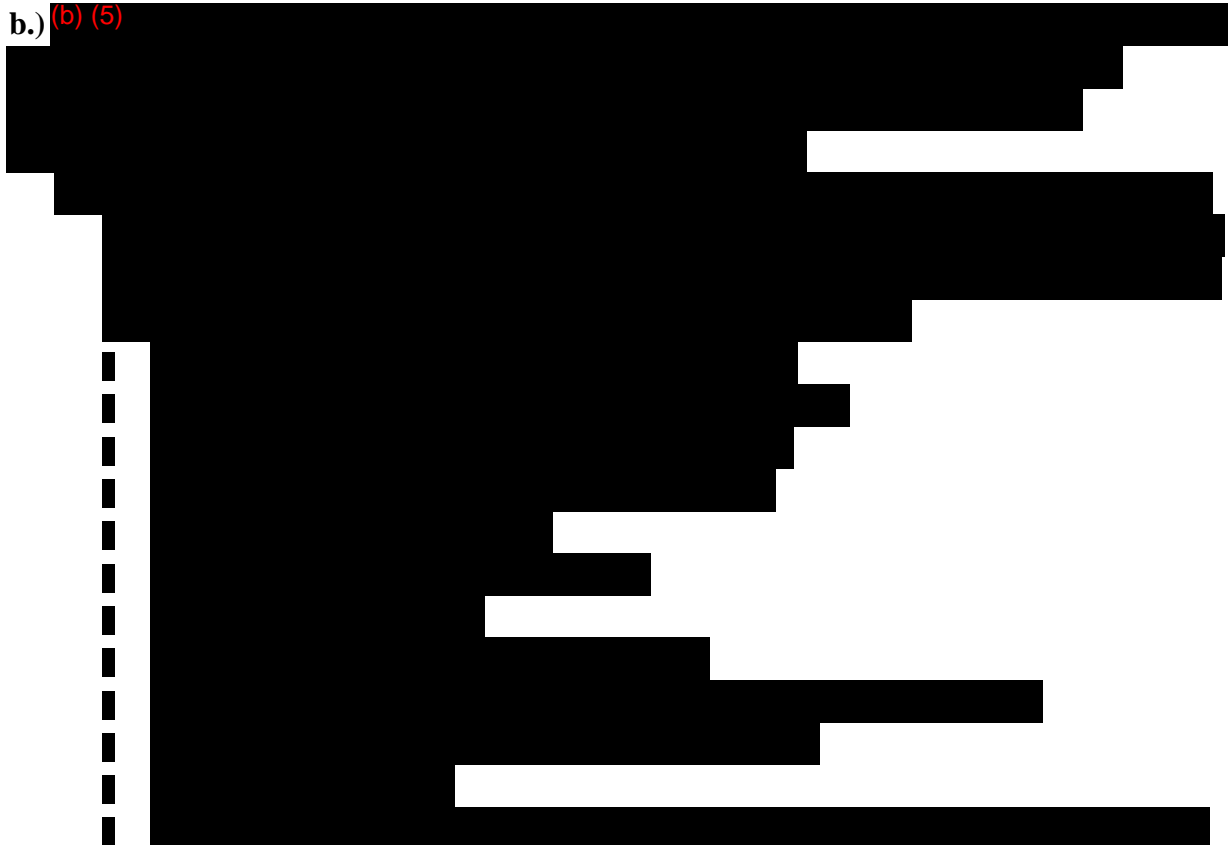
**June 2, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

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

The documents below are contained within the [Addl Q's a Legislative language](#) folder:

- October 8, 1964 - PL 88-639 established Lake Mead National Recreation Area, containing the NPS-administered land within Grand Canyon-Parashant. (see: [Lake Mead Enabling Legislation](#))
- August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in monument boundary (see: [PL 98-406](#)).
- February 16, 2000- [106th Congress, H. Con. Res. 254](#), Congress expressing sense that President seek input from stakeholders, State and Local governments, and Congress prior to declaring any national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906.
- July 17, 2001- [H.R. 2144](#), Legislative Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, Committee on Resources, U.S. House of Representatives, 106th Congress - to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to provide for public participation in the proclamation of national monuments.

**b.)** (b) (5)



(b) (5)

**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.**

- *BLM-administered area:* August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in Monument boundary (PL 98-406)
  - Paiute Wilderness 35,278 acres designated
  - Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness 35,272 acres designated
  - Mount Logan Wilderness 14,560 acres designated
  - Mount Trumbull Wilderness 7,999 acres designated
  - No Wilderness Study Areas are located within the GCPNM.
- *NPS-administered area:* Wilderness proposals and management decisions on NPS lands, established in the [Lake Mead 1986 GMP](#) and [Lake Mead 1979 Preliminary Wilderness Proposal](#), are incorporated in the GCNM Management Plan. An additional 5,473 acres were inventoried as exhibiting wilderness characteristics during the planning process. While 190,478 acres are, and will continue to be, managed as proposed wilderness, at this time, no congressionally established wilderness is located on NPS lands within the Monument. Through the approved 2008 Monument Management Plan, these NPS lands will be managed to retain these characteristics and values by designing any management activities, if necessary to protect resource values of these areas, to be substantially unnoticeable.
- [Addl Q's c Wilderness](#) folder contains supporting information, including a map of designated and proposed wilderness areas

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

- The Land Resource Program does not map RS-2477 claims. Following research by BLM and NPS lands/realty staff, no R.S. 2477 claims are known to occur within the Monument. The Solicitor's Office that covers the specific states applicable for this inquiry should know who creates/holds RS2477 data and what the rules are regarding release.

**e.) Maps**

- Maps and GIS data for the monument are provided in the [Addl Q's e Maps](#) folder.

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

- (b) (5)

**g. Other Information**

- [Addl Q's g Other Information](#) folder contains helpful summary information about the monument, including:
  - Josh Sidon at BLM is drafting a visitor spending case study for Grand Canyon-Parashant- Phone: 303-236-6343. Email: [jsidon@blm.gov](mailto:jsidon@blm.gov).
  - [Grand Canyon-Parashant Foundation Document](#)- The Foundation Document describes the purpose and significance of the Monument, and summarizes its 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.
  - [Grand Canyon-Parashant summary factsheet](#)- provides information about park history, resources, and statistics, interested agencies and organizations
  - [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>.

**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.**

There are no processing facilities identified close to but outside of the monument.