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To: [Bowman, Randal](#)
Cc: [John Ruhs](#); [Michael Nedd](#); [Peter Mali](#); [Kathleen Benedetto](#); [McAlear, Christopher](#); [Sally Butts](#); [Timothy Fisher](#); [Timothy Spisak](#); [Matthew Allen](#); [Aaron Moody](#); [Kristin Bail](#); [Jon Raby](#); [Hotaling, Richard](#)
Subject: Upper Missouri River Breaks NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses
Date: Saturday, June 03, 2017 7:25:30 PM
Attachments: [Upper Missouri River NM Data Summary 6_2_17.docx](#)
[Upper Missouri River NM Exec Summary 6_2_17.docx](#)
[Upper Missouri River NM New Additional Information 6_2_17.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 Upper Missouri River Breaks 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 Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Upper Missouri River Breaks NM_New Information Requested_6_2_2017").

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Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (UMRBNM) Responses to Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017):

1. Documents Requested

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- i. The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) is located at: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=113114>

A copy is included in this report's corresponding folder as 1a_UMRBNM_RMP Dec 2008.pdf.

b. Record of Decision

- i. The 2008 RMP and ROD are located at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/docset_view.do?projectId=75546¤tPageId=113114&documentId=101175 A copy of the ROD is included in this report's corresponding folder as 1b_UMRBNM_ROD.pdf.
- ii. The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument ROD and Approved RMP were issued in December 2008. This was published through Federal Register Notice, Vol 74, No. 6, Friday, January 9, 2009, "Notice of Availability of Record of Decision for the UMRBNM RMP/EIS". This is included in the document: "1c_Additional_UMRBNM_FedRegNotices" on the Google Drive.
- iii. The BLM received 46 protest letters during the 30-day protest period provided for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.5-2. The BLM Director addressed all protests.

c. Public Scoping Documents

- i. The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (UMRBNM) Resource Management Plan (RMP) included outreach, public scoping and comment periods according to land use planning regulations and policies. Key opportunities during development were during Pre-Designation, Scoping, Alternatives Development, Draft RMP/EIS, and Proposed RMP/Final EIS Milestones. Those opportunities are in document: "1c_UMRBNM_ScopingPlanInfo" on the Google Drive.

- d. Presidential Proclamation
 - i. Proclamation 7398 of January 17, 2001 is saved as: “1d_7398Proclomation.pdf” on the Google Drive.
- 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
 - i. In 2016, the UMRBNM had 46,342 visitors spending a total of \$1,921,052 dollars with a total economic output supported of \$2,434,227 dollars. Please refer to the “2a_Upper Missouri River Breaks NM - Economic Snapshot” in the Google Drive for additional information.
 - ii. Fort Benton Interpretive Center Visitation information: based upon data collected from 2006 to present, recreation use has ebbed and flowed steadily from an average annual visitation of over 8,250 visits to a low of about 5,000. Approximately 800 to 1,300 students, teachers and visitors participate in environmental education and interpretive programs annually at the Fort Benton Interpretive Center.
 - iii. Since 2006, the total number of registered boaters recreating in the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River within the UMRBNM has ranged from 3,208 to 5,500. Approximately 60% of the boaters are residents of Montana and the remaining 40% from out of state.
 - iv. Visitation at the James Kipp Recreation Area is estimated at 10,758 visitor days. This campground within the Monument is popular for elk viewing, fishing and hunting.
 - v. Use in the uplands is not counted due to remoteness of the area; however, the majority of use is during hunting season, September through November. Some hiking occurs during the summer, but use is unknown.
 - vi. The monument designation protects resources and objects while continuing to provide economic opportunities in the nearby communities located near the UMRBNM including Great Falls, Lewistown, Havre, Fort Benton, and Malta.
 - vii. Recreation facilities within the UMBNM include: twenty-one

- campgrounds, three boat docks, trails/trailheads, and the Upper Missouri Breaks Interpretive Center located in Fort Benton, Montana.
- viii. The UMRBNM provides for a large variety of multiple-use recreation opportunities including: hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, boating, horseback riding, mountain biking, and motorized activities for off-highway vehicles.
 - ix. Commercial recreation activities (Outfitter and Guides) are permitted within the monument for hunting, fishing, scenic and interpretive tours. Special Recreation Permits are limited to twenty-three within the Monument. One-time permits do not affect this number.
 - x. The Missouri River traverses through the UMRBNM; approximately 149 miles was designated Wild and Scenic classification in 1976. This portion of river is managed to protect and preserve the remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other values as directed by Congress in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in Pub. L. No. 90-542, (1968). The amendment for the Upper Missouri made through Pub L. No. 94-486, (1976).
 - xi. The Missouri River Wild and Scenic River, located within the UMRBNM, served as the trail for Lewis and Clark and are part of the National Historic Trail. The trail is managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of the National Trails System Act Pub L. No. 90-543, (1968) and as amended by Pub L. No. 95-625, (1978).
 - xii. Approximately 30 miles of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail including the Nez Perce flight from the army in 1877 located at Cow Creek Island is located within the UMRBNM. These are managed in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of the National Trails System Act Pub L. No. 90-543, (1968) and as amended by Pub L. No. 95-625, (1978).
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
- i. All valid existing rights for leasable minerals including coal, and oil and gas were continued.
 - ii. No new leases have been issued since designation. UMRBNM has no commercial renewable energy.
 - iii. The annual production of oil and gas in the UMRBNM are listed in the following table.
 - iv.

Year	Oil	Gas (mtf)	Water	Injection	Wells	Cumulative Gas	Cumulative Water
2001	0	82,743	0	0	4	82,743	0
2002	0	77,835	0	0	3	160,578	0
2003	0	94,917	0	0	4	255,495	0
2004	0	194,472	0	0	5	449,967	0
2005	0	134,344	0	0	4	584,311	0
2006	0	98,909	0	0	4	683,220	0
2007	0	97,941	25	0	4	781,161	25
2008	0	94,489	0	0	4	875,650	25
2009	0	81,465	0	0	5	957,115	25
2010	0	94,304	36	0	6	1,051,419	61
2011	0	90,702	1254	0	6	1,142,121	1,315
2012	0	77,008	1347	0	6	1,219,129	2,662
2013	0	64,380	1150	0	6	1,283,509	3,812
2014	0	45,277	582	0	5	1,328,786	4,394
2015	0	21,873	881	0	5	1,350,659	5,275
2016	0	27,314	9	0	3	1,377,973	5,284
2017	0	5,668	0	0	1	1,383,641	5,284

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. No new mining claims have been issued since the Monument designation; however, existing claims and active mines have been allowed to continue. There are not any mining or processing facilities located within and/or adjacent to the UMRBNM.

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- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No commercial timber production pre/post Monument designation.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. In 2016 there were 45,829 active grazing AUMS and 39,950 billed grazing AUMS. Grazing AUMs/Active and billed from 1996 to 2016 are listed in the attached spreadsheet: "2e_UMRBNM_AUMS.excel" in Google Drive.
 - ii. At the time of designation, there were 47,824 total AUMs with 36,235 of these active. Today, there are 45,829 total AUMs and 39,950 are active.
- 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. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on UMRBNM or prior to its designation. UMRBNM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians, under BLM permit.
 - ii. There are 14 outfitting and guiding permits issued in the UMRBNM and are for a variety of uses such as canoeing, kayaking, rafting, motor boating, fishing, hunting, OHV, and shuttle services.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. Archeological/cultural data is available from [the Montana Cultural Resource Database](#), maintained by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.
 - ii. Archaeological surveys carried out to date reveal concentrated use of the UMRBNM, primarily along the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River.

Other areas of note include artifacts and sites associated with Native American hunting activity. Hundreds of recorded sites include rock art panels, occupation sites, campsites, hunting impoundments and drive lines. Cultural landscapes associated with the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail remain intact. Landscapes associated with steamboats and later exploration, as well as settlement associated with homesteading and other agricultural settlement still exist as well.

- iii. Cultural values in the Proclamation are described as, “The heads of the coulees and breaks also contain archeological and historical sites, from teepee rings and remnants of historic trails to abandoned homesteads and lookout sites used by Meriwether Lewis....The confluence of the Judith and Missouri Rivers was the setting for important peace councils in 1846 and 1855. In 1877, the Nez Perce crossed the Missouri and entered the Breaks country in their attempt to escape to Canada. The Cow Island Skirmish occurred in the Breaks and was the last encounter prior to the Nez Perce surrender to the U.S. Army at the Battle of Bear Paw just north of the monument. Pioneers and the Army followed Lewis and Clark in the 1830s establishing Fort Piegan, Fort McKenzie, and Fort Benton.”
- iv. As of April 25, 2017, there are 439 recorded cultural sites within the UMRBNM. This is with twenty-two percent of the Monument surveyed.
- v. Cultural Values: Seven tribes in and around Montana have interest in the UMRBNM; none are resident. Lewis & Clark noted the presence of tribes in the area; the 1855 Lane Bull Treaty at Council Island had representatives from Piegans, Bloods, Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Nez Perce, Salish, and Cree.
- vi. In 1992, the BLM completed a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. The themes documented in that plan are still valid. Themes include: cultural landscapes (Bodmer, L&C), Discovery (L&C), Settlement, Subsistence, and Transportation. Even though the amount of inventory and the number of sites have increased since the Proclamation, the site types remain consistent.

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

The answers to this question are speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data, however, quantitative data will be provided, as available. As UMRBNM was designated 16 years ago, the factors affecting such

projections are subject to a wide range of variables (many of which are outside of BLM's purview, such as market prices). The majority of the activities that occurred in the 5 years previous to the UMRBNM designation are still occurring.

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Recreation use along the river in 1976 was recorded as 2785 boaters and is included due to the date of designation as a Wild and Scenic River. From 1996 to 2000 would likely have remained the same as this portion of the Missouri River is designated as Wild & Scenic.

Year	Total Number of Boaters	Number of Boaters using an outfitter and guide
1996	2866	not recorded
1997	3256	565
1998	4339	941
1999	5442	1300
2000	5090	1164

- ii. Recreation facilities prior to designation primarily included the campgrounds and boat launching points that are available today (twenty-one campgrounds, three boat docks).
- iii. Prior to designation use would have provided for a large variety of multiple-use recreation opportunities including: hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, boating, horseback riding, mountain biking, and motorized activities for off-highway vehicles.
- iv. Commercial recreation activities (Outfitter and Guides) were permitted within the monument for hunting, fishing, and scenic and interpretive opportunities.
- v. The Missouri River traverses through the UMRBNM; 149 miles were designated Wild & Scenic classification in 1976. This portion of river is to be managed to protect and preserve the remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other values as directed by Congress in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in Pub. L. No. 90-542, (1968). The amendment for the Upper Missouri was made through Pub L.

No. 94-486, (1976). Those seeking this type of recreation experience would continue to do so even if the area were not included within monument designation.

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

Year	Oil	Gas (mtf)	Water	Injection	Wells	Cumulative Gas	Cumulative Water
1996	0	114388	0	0	4	114,388	0
1997	0	150168	0	0	5	264,556	0
1998	0	123695	0	0	4	388,251	0
1999	0	87081	0	0	4	475,332	0
2000	0	108804	0	0	4	584,136	0

- i. Drilling statistics: Wells drilled within the Monument (*Source: Minerals Table 1, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Analysis of Management Situation, June 2003*)

1996: 0

1997: 0

1998: 1

1999: 0

2000: 0

Historically, the majority of oil and gas exploration activity in the Monument area has been for natural gas. In 2003, no commercial oil had been discovered within the Monument.

- ii. During the steamboat era, and later when numerous homesteads were located on these lands, some small underground coal mines were developed to satisfy fuel needs. These were all abandoned by the 1930s and no coal activity was present at the time of Monument designation. The limited reserves of this area, combined with high transportation costs and abundance of higher BTU content coals in the Powder River Basin, Fort Union

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Basin and Alberta, Canada, make it appear very unlikely that this area will be of any competitive interest in the future. (UMRBNM Analysis of Management Situation June 2003)

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

1. Locatable Minerals

- i. The U.S. Geological Survey and the former U.S. Bureau of Mines examined various prospects and reported finding deposits that contain values for copper, lead, zinc, zeolites, uranium, niobium, zirconium, thorium, titanium, sulfur, tantalum, beryllium, lanthium, cerium and vermiculite. These occurrences are estimated to be unrecoverable and marginal in value. Minor amounts of placer gold were discovered in gravel beds of coulees flowing out of the mountain areas. These were soon depleted and abandoned.
- ii. In 2003, no production of hard rock minerals was occurring in the Monument. Geology Table 1 lists unpatented mining claim locations within the Monument.

Geology Table 1. Unpatented Mining Claims within the Monument

Location of Claims ¹	Total Claims
Blaine County	
T.24N., R.19E., Sec. 11 (1), 14 (1), 24 (1), 25 (3), 26 (1), 27 (3)	10
T.24N., R.20E., Sec. 19 (12), 20 (3), 21 (4), 26 (3), 30 (2), 35 (1)	25
T.24N., R.21E., Sec. 10 (1), 17 (1), 31 (3), 32 (3), 33 (2)	10
T.24N., R.22E., Sec. 9 (1), 12 (2), 22 (1), 28(1)	5
T.25N., R.21E., Sec. 24 (2), 25 (1)	3
T.25N., R.22E., Sec. 29 (2)	2
Phillips County	1
T.24N., R.22E., Sec. 22 (1)	7
T.24N., R.23E., Sec. 5 (6), Sec. 6 (1)	
Grand Total	63

¹() indicates number of claims per section.

2. Solid Leaseables (Bentonite, Expandable Clay, Coal)

- i. In 2003, there were no existing leases or mining claims for these deposits in the Monument.

3. Saleables (Sand and Gravel and Quarry Rock)

- i. In 2003, there were no active pit or quarry sites located on Federal land in the Monument.

(Source: Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Analysis of Management Situation, June 2003)

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No commercial timber production pre/post Monument designation.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. Grazing AUMs/Active and billed would likely have remained the same. Please refer to "2e_UMRBNM_AUMS.excel" in the Google Drive for grazing AUM/Active and billed from 1995 through 2016.
 - ii. Prior to the Monument designation, there were 47,824 total AUMs, with 40,589 of these being acting. This is the same number of AUMs currently present. In the five years prior to designation, total active AUMs fluctuated from 40,589 in 1996 to 36,235 in January 2001.
 - iii. Although grazing use levels have varied considerably from year to year due to factors like drought, no reductions in permitted livestock grazing use have been made as a result of the Monument designation.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. No likely changes or statistically significant differences from the reported Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) data.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. In fiscal year 1998 an effort was made to record oral traditions about the 1855 Lane Bull Treaty at the mouth of the Judith River. From approximately 1997 to 1998, inventory and evaluation of historic period buildings (generally referred to as homesteads) was completed, resulting

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in the documentation and evaluation of 17 sites, eight of which had never been previously recorded.

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i. (b) (5)

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- a. The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument has not changed any boundaries since designation.

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

The Missouri River and Breaks are subject of national attention and local concern approaching the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (2003-2006). Following a May 1999 visit to the Upper Missouri River, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt asked BLM Montana/Dakotas to gather public input concerning BLM plans for the Bicentennial and potential designation for the Missouri River and Breaks. This culminated in a series of eleven meetings generating 250 attendees over 100 written comments and extensive media coverage. The meetings also sparked the formation of several local groups interested in issues related to the Missouri

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Breaks area.

On August 10, 1999, Secretary Babbitt requested the Central Montana Resource Advisory Council (RAC) to consider the issues affecting the area and provide recommendations for the area's future management. The RAC met four times, conducted BLM-sponsored meetings in Lewistown, Great Falls and Havre to review existing management, and actively solicited over 400 written and oral comments. The RAC submitted recommendations to the Secretary in December 1999. This document is saved in the Google Drive as: 6_UMRBNM_Report to the Secretary Dec 1999.pdf)

7. Terms of Designation

- a. For the terms of designation, please refer to Proclamation 7398 of January 17, 2001, saved in the Google Drive as: 1d_7398Proclomation.pdf

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

Key Information about Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument was established on January 17, 2001, when President Clinton issued a Proclamation under the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Monument includes 375,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in northcentral Montana in Blaine, Chouteau, Fergus, and Phillips counties. The Monument also includes 396,000 acres of federal minerals. The Monument corresponds with the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River from Fort Benton downstream to Arrow Creek, where the Monument begins to widen from 5 to 16 miles across.

The BLM manages for multiple uses within the Monument including hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as gas production; while protecting the vast array of historical and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The Proclamation states that the Monument contains many natural resources on BLM land in the Missouri Breaks country, and portions of Arrow Creek, Antelope Creek, and the Judith River. The Monument also includes six wilderness study areas, the Cow Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and 149 miles of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and 30 miles of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail including a well-documented skirmish site at Cow Island.

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

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The Missouri River and Breaks were a subject of national attention and local concern approaching the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (2003-2006). Following a May 1999 visit to the Upper Missouri River, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt asked BLM Montana/Dakotas to gather public input concerning BLM plans for the Bicentennial and potential designation for the Missouri River and Breaks. This culminated in a series of eleven meetings generating 250 attendees over 100 written comments and extensive media coverage. The meetings also sparked the formation of several local groups interested in issues related to the Missouri Breaks area.

On August 10, 1999, Secretary Babbitt requested the Central Montana Resource Advisory Council (RAC) consider the issues affecting the area and provide recommendations for the area's future management. The RAC met four times to review existing management and actively solicited over 400 written and oral comments. The RAC submitted recommendations

under the, “Report to the Secretary on the Upper Missouri River and Breaks Area” to the Secretary in December 1999.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (UMRBNM) Resource Management Plan (RMP) included substantial outreach, public scoping and comment periods according to land use planning regulations and policies.

The Resource Advisory Council (RAC) was involved in the preparation of the RMP and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). RAC members attended the scoping open houses to listen to the public discussions with resource specialists concerning issues related to managing the Monument.

Twelve public meetings were held across north central Montana to provide opportunities for public participation. Over 1,250 people attended the meetings. The BLM received 67,454 letters and emails on the Draft RMP/EIS; including 17 different form-type letters and one form-type questionnaire. Letters postmarked or emails received after April 26, 2006 are part of the administrative record but are not included in the public comment analysis process EIS.

The letters and emails contained about 7,900 specific comments covering every aspect of the Draft RMP/EIS, but the most common topics included road and travel management (motorized vs. non-motorized), landing strips, economics, private property, lifestyles, oil and gas, and recreation.

The RAC assisted the BLM by facilitating a public discussion on management opportunities during a series of alternative development workshops. The RAC reviewed the preliminary alternative for the Draft RMP/EIS and provided recommendations to the BLM. Key opportunities during development were during Pre-Designation, Scoping, Alternatives Development, Draft RMP/EIS, and Proposed RMP/Final EIS Milestones. Those opportunities are described in “1c_UMRBNM_Scoping Plan Info.docx” located in Google Drive.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Beginning in March 2001, Secretary Norton solicited local officials including governors, members of Congress, state house and senate leaders, county commissioners and tribal chairmen to “hear local voices and ideas on how best to protect, use and care for these precious national treasures for generations come.” (March 28, 2001 Press Release; Department of the Interior)

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument Resource Management Plan was approved in December of 2008 (1a_UMRBNM_RMP Dec 2008.pdf). Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation.

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

Prior to the Monument designation, BLM lands within the Monument designation were managed with some level of a protective designation under items described in the existing land use plan, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, natural areas, and Special Recreation Management Areas; or other similar areas identified in the RMP pursuant to Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

On January 22, 1980, the Department of the Interior promulgated regulations at 43 Fed. Reg. 4474-4478 that summarized a revised management plan and identified the boundaries and classification for the 149-mile segment of the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. This documentation, and the revised management plan it references, continues to guide the BLM in the management of the Wild and Scenic River.

A travel plan for the area within the monument was not complete.

The BLM Interpretive Center in Fort Benton, Montana was not constructed; and most likely would not have been built had the Monument not been designated.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

In 2016, the UMRBNM had 46,342 visitors spending a total of \$1,921,052 dollars with a total economic output supported of \$2,434,227 dollars. The economies of the Upper Missouri River Breaks Region grew after the designation of the monument by 23% in real per capita income. Please refer to the “Upper Missouri River Breaks NM - Economic Snapshot” and “Upper Missouri River Breaks NM Summary of Economic Performance” in the Google Drive for additional information.

Fees collected from the Interpretive Center support the development of interpretation and educational programs that serve approximately 1,300 students annually.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have not been any boundary adjustments to the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument.

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

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

There has not been any additional legislative language or legislation in appropriations bills for the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (UMRBNM) since the designation on January 1, 2001.

b) (b) (5)

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c) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs.

There are six Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) located within the UMRBNM (see list below) All of the WSAs contain federally threatened and endangered species. Detailed information is located in the Google Drive in the following files: "1c_Additional_Paleo_inWSA.pdf" and "1c_Additional_Wildlife_TE_inWSA.pdf"

Antelope Creek WSA #MT-065-266; 12,350 Acres - High potential for dinosaurs and other fossils in the Judith River exposures with only one known locality currently.

Cow Creek WSA #MT-066-256; 34,410 Acres - High potential for dinosaurs and other fossils in Judith River exposures. Localities documented near river, but most of the WSA is unexplored.

Dog Creek South WSA #MT-068-244; 5,150 Acres - High potential for dinosaurs and other fossils in Judith River exposures. Localities documented.

Evin Ridge WSA #MT-068-253; 10,200 Acres - Extensive exposures of Judith River. Few localities located along the river.

Stafford WSA #MT-066-250; 4,800 Acres - High potential for dinosaurs and other fossils in Judith River exposures. Localities documented near the WSA, but most are south of the river.

Woodhawk WSA #MT-068-246; 8,100 Acres - High potential for dinosaurs and other fossils in Judith River exposures. Localities documented.

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

There are no R.S. 2477 Right of Way claims within the UMRBNM.

e) Maps

Maps are located at: https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/docset_view.do?projectId=75546¤tPageId=113114&documentId=101175

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

There are not any to our knowledge.

- g) Other – general questions or comments**

None at this time.