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[BasinandRange_DataSummary_6-2-2017.docx](#)
[BasinandRange_ExecutiveSummary_6-2-2017.docx](#)
[Berryessa Snow Mountain Data Summary 6 5 2017.docx](#)
[Berryessa Snow Mountain Executive Summary 6 5 2017.docx](#)
[Canyons NM_Data Summary_6_2_2017.docx](#)
[Canyons NM_Executive Summary_6_2_2017.docx](#)
[Carrizo Plain_Data Summary_6_7_2017.docx](#)
[Carrizo Plain_Executive Summary_6_7_2017.docx](#)
[Bears Ears Data Summary 5_19_2017.docx](#)
[Bears Ears Executive Summary 5_19_2017.docx](#)

Hi Gene,

Peter asked me to share with you a copy of the BLM's responses to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request. Attached is the executive summary and summary of data requested. All of the background data, maps, and supporting sources of information are uploaded on a Google Drive folder created for the review.

There are 27 total monuments being reviewed, 18 are managed or partially (co) managed by BLM. I will send you three emails to reduce the size.

National Monument	Location	Managing Agency
Basin and Range	Nevada	BLM
Bears Ears	Utah	BLM, USFS
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	USFS, BLM
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	BLM
Carrizo Plain	California	BLM
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon	BLM
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	NPS, BLM
Gold Butte	Nevada	BLM
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	BLM, NPS
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	BLM

Ironwood Forest	Arizona	BLM
Mojave Trails	California	BLM
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	New Mexico	BLM
Río Grande del Norte	New Mexico	BLM
Sand to Snow	California	BLM, USFS
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	BLM
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	BLM
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	BLM

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

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

1. Documents Requested

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

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

vi. Four Newsletters

vii. Public Notices and Announcements

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

viii. Four Meetings and Workshops

ix. Summary of Scoping

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

x. Public Comments and Responses for the RMP FEIS

Google Drive folder (*1.c. Public Involvement in the Planning Process RMP excerpted*).

Formal scoping conducted for the public identified potential issues and concerns.

Information obtained by the BLM was combined with issues identified by the agency and established the focal points for the DRMP/DEIS. Public scoping efforts included:

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

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

- xvi. Cooperating Agencies and Agency Coordination: on February 20, 2003 Cooperating Agency invitations to four Federal agencies, two State agencies, two local governments, and 25 Native American tribes.
 - Resulting actions included:
 - Two agencies returned the Memorandum, and requested Cooperating Agency status: the Colorado Historical Society, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
 - In addition to public workshops, the BLM met with local, State, and other Federal throughout the planning process included the NPS at Hovenweep National Monument, the San Juan Public Lands Center (SJPLC), the USFWS, the USFS, the BLM Utah San Juan Field Office, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the CDPHE, the CDOW, the Colorado Historical Society, and Montezuma and Dolores Counties.
 - xvii. Monument Advisory Committee: On June 6, 2003, an 11-member Monument Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) was established.
 - Throughout the planning process, the Advisory Committee and Monument Subgroup met 24 times.
 - Numerous partners, stakeholders, and individuals have shown interest in, and participated in, the planning process, including education and interpretation organizations, colleges and universities, professional and avocational archaeological organizations, preservation organizations, environmental organizations, “Friends” groups, volunteer organizations, and recreational user groups.
 - xvii. Public Participation in Plan Implementation: there are numerous opportunities for the public to be involved in the implementation of the Approved Plan. NEPA analyses is required prior to implementation of some site-specific decisions. These analyses often solicit public input and provide further protest or appeal options.
 - Many partners, stakeholders, and individuals who participated in the Monument planning process continue to be involved in research; cultural resource site stewardship, preservation and protection; visitor services; interpretation and education; curation, natural resource monitoring; and on-the- ground project implementation.
- d. Presidential Proclamation
- i. Proclamation 7317 of June 9, 2000 is in this folder (*1.d.Presidential_Proclamation_6920.pdf*).

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

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to sites

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

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

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

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

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

- All Valid Existing Rights for leasable minerals including coal, and oil and gas are continued.
 - No new leases have been issued since designation. CANM has no commercial renewable energy.
- iii. Existing Rights-of-Way/Permits/Authorized (see table below):
(2b. ROWs_in_CANM)

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

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

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

mining claims were issued after CANM designation, however the existing Spiderrock # 1 & 2 claims were active until they were abandoned and forfeited in September of 2014. There are no records of production on these claims.

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

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

Part II: Pre-designation (before 2000)

3. Information on activities occurring during the five years prior to designation (1995- 2000)**a. Recreation - annual visits to site**

- i. The BLM transitioned to RMIS in 1999 one year prior to the designation of CANM in 2000. Data is not available in the same reporting mechanism as from 1999-Present. *(2a. CANM recreation visits_RMIS_1999-2016.pdf)*.
- ii. Anecdotal information suggests that overall visitation in parts of the area to become the Monument increased prior to designation, largely within the Sand Canyon/East Rock Creek Area. This is a well-known and popular destination for archaeological tourism, starting with excavations by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in the 1990s.

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

- i. Oil and Gas: Information related to energy production is included in the table below *(2b. Dolores and Montezuma Cty Production Totals by CY)*.

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

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

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

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

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

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

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

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

- i. For the 5 years prior to designation there was an average of 7,646 AUMs billed each year. There were 27 active allotments in 2000, and in 2017 there are 23 active allotments. (1a. *CANM_PRMP/FEIS_Vol1.pdf pgs. 219-220*; 2e. *CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder*; 2e. *Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM*)
 - ii. The active permitted AUMs at the time of designation was 9,882. (2e. *CANM Exec. Order 13729 Data Call, Grazing Folder*; 2e. *Billed_AUMs_by_Allotment_CANM and Permitted_Active_Aums_by_Allotment_CANM*).
 - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on CANM or prior to its designation. Recreational fishing, hunting and gathering data from RMIS is not available prior to designation.
 - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available.
 - i. In the five year period prior to designation of CANM, a total of approximately 119 cultural resource sites were documented in what became CANM. Following designation, approximately 4,057 sites were documented. This increase reflects the increased funding and greater research opportunities following CANM designation, and an increase in oil & gas development.
 - ii. Following designation, approximately 33,002 acres of new cultural resource surveys were conducted. This increase reflects the increased funding and greater research opportunities following CANM designation, as well as substantial habitat improvement projects.
4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present if the Monument had not been designated
- The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data. As CANM was designated 17 years ago, the factors affecting such projections are subject to a wide range of variables, with many of which are outside of BLM's purview, such as market prices, observations, and anecdotal information.
- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. Research by external parties (e.g., Headwaters Economics and Pew Trust reports) indicate protected landscapes are a draw for visitors and do result in increased visitation to a region. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude visitation would be less if the lands had not been designated as a monument, and is upheld by anecdotal information of what has occurred at other monuments.

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. An estimate of increased oil and gas and CO2 development increase due to no establishment CANM is not possible to estimate at this point due to the amount of variables. The current CANM RMP only allows for leasing if the oil/gas/CO2 reservoir is proven to extend into the CANM; no exploratory leasing is allowed within the Monument. The known oil and gas structures in this area are of limited extent. As such, the leasing and resulting development in CANM is limited to the extent of the existing structures. If CANM didn't exist, exploratory leasing may possibly be allowed. In addition, the only entity that has the data proving the CO2 reservoir extends into the Monument is the current operator, providing an unfair advantage for the current operator. Without CANM there would be no RMP specific to the Monument with specific land use restrictions, however other cultural resource laws pre-dating the establishment of the Monument would still apply.
 - ii. Level of commercial typically depends on the price of commodities.
- c. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. There is little harvestable lumber on the Monument (a little more than 1,000 acres of ponderosa). The mill harvested trees from the surrounding Dixie National Forest. The closure of the mill in Escalante was not connected to timber harvest on BLM lands.
- d. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs Active and billed)
 - i. Grazing is and was managed by applicable laws and regulations. As stated in the Proclamation; "Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for, or levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation."
 - ii. Although grazing use levels have varied considerably from year to year due to factors like drought, no reductions in permitted livestock grazing use have been made as a result of Monument designation.
 - iii. A reduction in any permitted AUMs would have been based on site specific permit renewals. The data to support the reductions would have been based on a large scale Land Health Assessment and Evaluation that was funded in higher priority due to the Monument's designation. As such, it is possible that the reductions in permitted AUMs would have been less and closer in number to those existing prior to designation. A Land Health Assessment would still be required regardless of Monument designation, however there would have been less urgency for completion.
 - iv. Other Federal applicable laws that preceded the Monument's designation, such as the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1976 (ARPA), the National Historic Protection Act of 1966 (NHPA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), the density and amount of

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

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

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

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

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

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

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

7. Terms of Designation

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

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

Carrizo Plain National Monument

Please help us gather information about each of the items listed below, for each of the National Monuments listed below in Table 1.

1. Documents Requested

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- i. The RMP approved in April of 2010 can be accessed via:
<https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>

b. Record of Decision

- i. Can be accessed via; <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=105047>

c. Public Scoping Documents

Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP/EA Timeline 2005

Jan. 21	CD of Draft document
Jan 21-April 15	Completed Editing, formatting, insert maps, front and rear matter/TOC/glossary/index and production of production-ready PDF document, instructions, CD and Web versions, bookmarks and link files estimate 60 days due to contract issues
May 1-10	Document Printed/ hard copies distributed (7-10 days per printer) Web version delivered to BLM
May 15	Public notification of Draft Plan Availability: no FR notice
July 1-15	Public Meetings, held at Taft, Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains

July 15	60 day Public Comment Period ends
Aug 1-Sept 1	Public Comments responded by staff
September 20	Issue proposed plan/FONSI/DR
	Public notification of Plan Availability
October 31	30 day protest period ends
November 1-30	Edit, upgrade, finalize RMP Document
December 1	Release Final Carrizo Plain National Monument Plan

Meetings were held with the public and the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) in the development of the alternatives, review of the alternatives and development and review of the proposed alternative. These meetings took place in Bakersfield, Carrisa Plains, San Luis Obispo. The public planning process started in July 2002 through 2011 involving the public, tribes and Monument Advisory Committee.

d. **Presidential Proclamation**

- i. Presidential Proclamation 7393 of January 17, 2001 is in this folder.

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. Include in this folder is the Recreational Management Information System (RMIS) data for annual visitation from 2001 until 2016. Visitations fluctuates from lows in the 20,000's to highs in 80,000's depending on wildflowers expressions.

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

- i. There has only been one application for a new transmission line during this time period. Pacific Gas and Electric (PGE) applied on 3/30/2016. PGE has done public scoping for this project, however they currently put a hold on the project. There have been 3 renewals on existing right-of- ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
- ii. Energy-annual production of oil and gas for the Morales Canyon and Russell Ranch fields.
- iii. Oil and Gas Production

Year	Oil BBLS	Gas MCFS
2001	13,195	11,725
2002	11,217	10,382
2003	14,911	4,991
2004	18,691	7,730
2005	19,462	10,463
2006	18,597	13,855
2007	14,004	3,553
2008	14,571	2,538
2009	16,455	105
2010	12,342	310
2011	9,765	13,040
2012	11,597	13,487
2013	14,513	16,665
2014	13,863	22,758
2015	10,121	3,717
2016	8,845	2,909

Difference in production from year to year may be related to changes in operator's ownership with the facilities, price fluctuation of commodities, and/or return to production after periodic idle well reviews.

- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**
 - i. There are no solid mining activities on the Monument.
 - ii. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
 - i. There are no active timber operations in the Monument.
- e. **Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.

- iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008 Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 Carrizo Plain National Monument RMP.

Annual AUMs permitted within the Carrizo Plain National Monument (CPNM):

Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
Traditional Section 15 Grazing Leases:				
00015	Part of 7,882	1,840/ 7,936	2,039/ 8,091	Land acquisitions
00022	40	40	83	Land acquisitions
00031	2,295	2,295	1,341	Compliance with objectives of Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00039	Part of 2,715	168/ 730	168/ 730	Allotment split prior to designation.
00044	3,182	3,182	1,341	Compliance with objectives Monument RMP and laws, policy, and regulations for administering grazing leases.
00096	Part of 1,073	188/ 939	188/ 939	Allotment boundary adjustments
03655	Part of 2,059	2/ 5	2/ 5	Allotment split prior to designation.
7 allotments		7,715	5,162	
Annual Free Use Grazing Permits for Vegetation Management Only:				
00018	643	3,350	3,350	Land acquisitions
00026	900	3,660	3,660	Land acquisitions
00029	3,099	13,070	13,070	Land acquisitions
00043	2,734	2,470	2,251	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00046	443	1,950	1,875	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00053	4,694	28,375	28,135	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and capacities.
00070	227	2,750	1,401	Land acquisitions, internal adjustments of boundaries and

				capacities.
00092	914	4,200	4,200	Land acquisitions
03945	0	0	261	Land acquisition
9 allotments		59,825	58,203	

- 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 water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
 - ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. There are currently a total of 241 recorded archaeological sites within the CPNM. The majority of these sites are associated with the long history of Native American occupation of the Carrizo Plain. One hundred of these constitute scientifically and spiritually significant Native American heritage sites and have been awarded the highest level of national significance as the Carrizo Plain Archaeological District National Historic Landmark. An important component of this district is the 33 pictograph sites internationally recognized as among the most significant examples of their kind in the world. The CPNM also contains a large number of historic period sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites consist of remains and structures associated with mid-18th century settlement and homesteading and subsequent post World War II large scale agricultural development.
 - ii. The majority of the known archaeological sites (194) have been recorded since the designation of the CPNM. This is largely due to a marked increase in the completion of archaeological surveys during this period. Since 2001, approximately 22,500 acres, roughly 10% of the monument, has been surveyed for cultural sites.
 - iii. Due to the deep history of Native American use and occupation of the Carrizo Plain and the presence of identified sacred sites, contemporary tribes maintain strong ties with the area. The BLM provides tribal access

and assist with facilitating ceremonies. In recognition of the significant tribal values associated with the Carrizo Plain, the BLM coordinated with several affiliated groups to establish the Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee in 1997. Since, the BLM continues to work closely with Committee members and other interested tribes and Native American individuals to insure the CPNM is managed in manner compatible with tribal values.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Prior to designation, traffic counters were not installed. RMIS data is only available from 1999 to current. Visitation numbers from 1996-1998 are based on counts conducted at the Visitor Center. Annual visitation fluctuates significantly based on the amount of wildflowers.

Year	Visitors
2000	18660
1999	9554
1998	3070
1997	1044
1996	1055

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

- i. There were no applications for new lines during this time period. There was 1 amendment and 1 renewal for right -of-ways originally issued between 1949 and 1970.
- ii. There were a total of 8 right-of-ways issued between 1949 and 1970.
- iii. Energy – Annual production of oil and gas on the Russell Ranch Field and the Morales Canyon Field.
- iv. Oil and Gas production in the monument.

Year	Oil BBLS	Gas MCFS
1996	29,488	27,982
1997	24,427	27,104
1998	21,207	54,086
1999	22,275	17,427

2000 15,983 15,770

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There have been no applications for solid mineral development on the Monument.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No timber in the Monument
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are two types of grazing authorizations within the boundary of the Monument and some authorizations which are only partially within the boundary. There are six traditional Section 15 grazing leases on seven grazing allotments and eight annual Free Use grazing permits, which are issued only for the management of vegetation to meet plan objectives rather than the production of livestock forage, on nine grazing allotments. The Free Use grazing permits were established in 1995.
 - ii. The 1996 Caliente RMP lists AUMs prior to designation, but also prior to many acquisitions and actions to split allotments or otherwise modify boundaries.
 - iii. The Carrizo Plain National Monument was designated in 2001. The 2008 Draft RMP describes conditions after most acquisitions were completed prior to the final 2010 CPNM RMP.

Annual AUMs permitted within the Carrizo Plain National Monument:

Grazing Allotment #	Total AUMs in 1996	CPNM AUMs in 2008	CPNM AUMs in 2016	Reason for differences
Traditional Section 15 Grazing Leases:				
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				grazing leases.
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7 allotments		7,715	5,162	
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00092	914	4,200	4,200	Land acquisitions
03945	0	0	261	Land acquisition
9 allotments		59,825	58,203	

- 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 water there are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska.
 - ii. The monument is open to hunting and is regulated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available

- i. Prior to designation of the CPNM, the Carrizo Plain was widely recognized as containing a large number of scientifically significant historical resources. During this period, the BLM made efforts to ensure these resources were managed according to the federal regulatory framework for historic sites. This would have continued to occur in the absence of the CPNM designation, this framework does not promote the level of site protection addressed in the CPNM proclamation. In addition, opportunities for cultural survey, research, preservation measures, and public interpretation were limited prior to designation due to the lack of funding specific to the management of these highly significant resources.

4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**

The answer to this question is highly speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data.

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. If the monument hadn't been designated, BLM would still anticipate visitor numbers to increase due to population centers growth in areas adjacent to the National Monument (including Los Angeles and San Francisco). However BLM would not expect visitation to increase from outside of California. National and international tourists visit due to monument designation, gateway communities, and the Friends of Carrizo association's outreach, education and social media efforts increasing awareness about the monument.
- ii. All off highway vehicles prior to designation were allowed on designated routes, since designation only street legal vehicles are allowed on designated routes.

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

- i. The designation of the monument has not affected rights-of-way renewals. The proclamation recognizes valid and existing rights.
- ii. There are two existing active oil fields in the Monument. The proclamation recognizes valid existing rights. Applications for activities in the oil fields have been processed in accordance with the proclamation. Prior to designation there were some small exploratory test sites outside the existing fields with the potential of having 1-3 drilled wells.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

- i. There have been no applications for mineral exploration. If it were a valid existing right it would be processed in accordance with the proclamation.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. No timber in the Monument
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. Prior to designation and since 1995, most of the acquired lands within today's' monument boundary have been managed for grazing to meet resource management objectives and not specific to the production of livestock forage. All 15 grazing leases prior to designation and lie within today's' monument boundary have been retained and managed under the laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits and leases on all lands under its jurisdiction. The current amount and level of livestock grazing would likely be the same as presented in section 2e.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument has impacted participation rates in subsistence activities.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. Prior to the designation of the CPNM, archaeological surveys within the area had been largely limited to project specific individual parcel clearances. This is in contrast to the larger scale, landscape level surveys conducted following the monument designation. As a result, prior to 2001, there were 47 recorded archaeological sites within the CPNM. The majority of these are the well-known Native American pictograph sites and are the hallmark of the Carrizo Plain archaeological record. It is likely archaeological surveys, and the ensuing resource information critical to effective management, would be curtailed to pre-monument levels due to reduced funding if the CPNM had not been designated.
 - ii. The Carrizo Plain has been long associated with contemporary Native American religious and heritage values. In 1997, the BLM, in partnership with affiliated tribes, chartered the Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee (NAAC). Since, the BLM has worked closely with both the NAAC and other tribal members in developing and implementing land management actions in this area. Due to Bureau wide BLM policies regarding tribal coordination requirements, a similar level of tribal coordination would have likely occurred in the absence of the monument

designation. However, the proclamation, and the additional funding to support these goals, increased opportunities to insure that these tribal heritages and spiritual places are preserved.

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

- i. There have been no changes to boundaries.

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

- i. Prior to the Carrizo becoming a National Monument it was managed as a Natural Area. It had a management plan developed with the public and BLM partners. While developing the plan, public meetings were held in Taft, Cuyama, San Luis Obispo, and Carrisa Plains. The Carrizo was then being proposed as a National Conservation Area (NCA). First by Congressman Walter Capps then after his passing, his wife Congresswoman Lois Capps.
- ii. 5/11/1999 Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives
- iii. 9/22/1999 Meeting in San Luis Obispo with Congresswoman Capps, BLM, Partners, Hunters, Ranchers, Environmentalists, Oil persons, and County Supervisors.
- iv. 11/6/1999 Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps and all the persons in the 9/22/1999 meeting. At this meeting the Secretary suggested an Advisory Committee be formed as a subgroup of the Resource Advisory Council (RAC). With representatives from the RAC and persons with local interest in the Carrizo.
- v. 11/23/1999 Meeting at the Carrisa Farm building. Meeting with the Carrizo Advisory committee and general public to discuss National Conservation Area designation.
- vi. 12/13/1999 Carrizo Plain Advisory Committee meeting discussing designation.
- vii. 3/28-29/ 2000 Meeting on Carrizo at the Visitor Center, Secretary of Interior, Congresswoman Capps, Native Americans, local ranchers, environmentalists, oil interest, hunters, partners, press and general public. Discussing National Conservation Area designation.

Throughout this process comments were encouraged from the public and interest groups.

7. **Terms of Designation**

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

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

Key Information about Bears Ears National Monument

Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) was designated on December 28, 2016. BENM consists of 1,351,849 acres in San Juan County, Utah, jointly managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (1.063 million acres managed by the BLM; 290,000 acres managed by the USFS). Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and USFS and continues to be following designation. Located in southeast Utah's canyon country, BENM offers unparalleled recreation opportunities. The area is one of the most significant cultural landscapes in the United States, with thousands of archaeological sites and important areas of spiritual significance to American Indian tribes. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in BENM 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. Unlike national monuments managed by other federal agencies, monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The idea of a national monument in this area is not a new one: calls for protection of the Bears Ears area began more than 80 years ago. Six years ago, several tribes began working on a specific proposal to protect this area under the Antiquities Act. Last year, at the invitation of the tribes, senior representatives from DOI and the USFS attended an Inter-Tribal Council meeting in the field at the Bears Ears buttes to engage in government-to-government dialogue. In July 2016, Secretary Jewell was joined at a public meeting in Bluff, Utah, by Department of Agriculture Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment Robert Bonnie, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Larry Roberts, BLM Director Neil Kornze, National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis, and staff from the offices of Governor Herbert, Congressman Chaffetz, Congressman Bishop, Senator Lee, and Senator Hatch. At the meeting, an overflow crowd of over 1,500 citizens attended. The majority of speakers encouraged permanent protection for this iconic landscape, as did the majority of almost 600 written comments. On that trip, senior officials also met with a number of local stakeholders to discuss protection of the area, including a meeting with the San Juan County Commission that was well-attended by local citizens. The Governor, members of Utah's congressional delegation, and the San Juan County Commission support protection for the area, but unanimously opposed monument designation.

The boundary of BENM is largely congruent with similar designations proposed in the Utah Public Lands Initiative (UPLI) (H.R. 5780), which was introduced by Representatives Bishop and Chaffetz after extensive consultations with stakeholders. Their UPLI, which Governor

Herbert also supported, proposed to conserve roughly the same area as the BENM by designating two National Conservation Areas (Indian Creek and Bears Ears) as well as the Mancos Mesa Wilderness. The UPLI also proposed to designate most of the current Wilderness Study Areas as wilderness.

There is overwhelming support from tribal governments for protecting this important cultural landscape. A coalition of five federally recognized tribes – Hopi, Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, Zuni, and Ute Indian Tribe of the Uinta Ouray – came together to develop a tribal proposal for protecting 1.9 million acres of public land in the Bears Ears area, which is the ancestral grounds of numerous tribes in the region and remains an important area for traditional and ceremonial use. Over two dozen other tribes endorsed their tribal proposal, as well as the National Congress of American Indians. All seven tribes located in Utah and the Utah Tribal Leaders Association endorsed the tribal proposal. The Navajo Nation, which has seven chapter houses located in Utah, has supported the tribal proposal at its highest levels, including support from its President and the Navajo Nation Council. Six of their seven chapter houses in Utah support the tribal proposal, and the one that has rescinded its support has instead advocated for protecting the area through the Utah Public Lands Initiative (UPLI). To reflect tribal expertise and traditional and historical knowledge, the BENM Presidential Proclamation established a Bears Ears Commission, which enable tribes to share information and advice with federal land managers.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

The BLM-Utah Monticello Field Office has identified a list of priority projects needed to improve visitor safety, protect resources, and enhance visitor experiences and have made significant progress in planning and implementation of these projects. The Field Office also manages existing multiple uses that are compatible with the BENM Proclamation. The BLM-Utah has also developed informational materials including maps, brochures, and website materials. Design work for portal signs is also nearly complete. The Bears Ears Tribal Commission has been established, with representatives identified for each of the tribes noted in the proclamation. The BLM has participated in two in-person meetings with the Commission and have started to identify opportunities to work together. The BLM has coordinated with the USFS on day-to-day activities and initiated discussions regarding short- and long-term management needs. A coordination call is held between the agencies on a weekly basis to discuss ongoing action items, including responses to public inquiries. The BLM prepared a Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) Charter (signed by Secretary Jewell) and a Federal Register Notice calling for nominations to the MAC (not yet published). There has been no change in day-to-day management since designation of BENM and no change in grazing or the number of permitted AUMs.

Summary of Activities in Area for 5 years Preceding Pre-Designation

These lands have been managed according to the 2008 Monticello Resource Management Plan, which includes multiple-use management objectives. Approximately 727,000 acres (68 percent) of the BLM lands that are within the monument were managed with some level of a protective designation either under the existing land use plan as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, natural areas, and Special Recreation Management Areas; or as designated Wilderness Study Areas. There has been no change in day-to-day management since designation of BENM.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

A cursory review of mineral potential is included in the Drive folder (4.c.d.Cursory Review of the Mineral Potential Occurrence within the Bears Ears NM BLM). Unlike many of the other monuments included in the Executive Order review, economic information has not been developed for BENM because of its recent designation.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

Not applicable. The proclamation establishing the BENM directed the Secretary to explore entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Utah for the exchange of approximately 109,000 acres of state inholdings within BENM for BLM lands outside the monument. Further, the Secretary was ordered to report to the President by Jan. 19, 2017, regarding the potential for the exchange. In response, the BLM drafted an MOU for review by the Utah State Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). SITLA has temporarily declined to participate in review of the MOU pending the outcome of the monument review under the executive order. The BLM anticipates that at the conclusion of the review process, SITLA will be receptive to dialog regarding exchange opportunities.

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

Key Information about Basin and Range National Monument

Basin and Range National Monument was designated on July 10, 2015. BARNM consists of 526,413 acres in Lincoln County, Nevada and 177,172 acres in Nye County, Nevada for a total of 703,585 acres. These acres include only public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the boundary of the monument. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be managed by BLM following designation. Located approximately two hours north of Las Vegas, BARNM offers a remote and rural experience in proximity to a major metropolitan area. There are no facilities or infrastructure present, and this area does not have paved access roads. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in BARNM 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

Prior to the area being designated a National Monument, Former Senator Harry Reid introduced two bills, the Garden Valley Withdrawal Act (S.2820 in 2014 and S.196 in 2015), proposing a withdrawal of the area. In February 2015, Interior Deputy Secretary Michael Connor attended a public meeting in Las Vegas with Senator Reid and Congresswoman Dina Titus to discuss their proposals to protect Nevada's public lands. The meeting was held in Clark County and approximately 300 people expressed support for the creation of Basin and Range and Gold Butte National Monuments. The campaign to designate Basin and Range as a national monument had support in Nevada from MGM Resorts International, Wynn Resorts, Barrick Gold Corporation, Rockwood Lithium North America, the Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce, and the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority.

Sentiment against designation of the area as a National Monument or National Conservation Area has been expressed by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners. Sentiment in support of designation of the area as a National Monument has been expressed in Clark County, such as by the Friends of Basin and Range.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

An Application for Permit to Drill (APD) was signed following designation in February 2016. This APD was submitted prior to designation of the area in a parcel leased for oil and gas and is considered a valid existing right. BLM continues to authorize grazing permits, Special Recreation Permits, film permits, cave use permits, and authorizations for research activities consistent with the existing land use plan and proclamation. There has been no change in day-to-day management since designation of BARNM and no change in grazing or the number of permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). A Resource Management Plan (RMP) for Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) is in progress.

The Mojave-Southern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council created a Basin and Range National Monument Subcommittee. This Subcommittee met several times in 2016.

The Nevada Assembly Joint Resolution (AJR13) was passed by the Nevada State Senate on April 25, 2017. The Resolution expresses the support of the Nevada Legislature for the enactment and use of the Antiquities Act and the designation of the Basin and Range National Monument and the Gold Butte Monument in Nevada.

Summary of Activities in Area for 5 years Preceding Pre-Designation

These public lands have been managed according to the 2008 Ely District Resource Management Plan (RMP), which includes multiple-use management objectives. Approximately 30,644 acres have been managed as the Worthington Mountains Wilderness, which was designated by Congress in 2004 with the passage of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act. In the 2008 Ely District RMP, approximately 19,987 acres were designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern within what is now the BARNM. These acres are within the Mount Irish ACEC, which was designated for prehistoric and historic values and the Shooting Gallery ACEC, which was designated for prehistoric values. Both of these areas contain rock art, and the Mount Irish ACEC contains a historic mining district. There has been no change in day-to-day management since designation of BARNM.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Economic information is included in the Drive folder (Basin and Range NM – Economic Snapshot).

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

Not applicable. There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

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. A Resource Management Plan (RMP) for Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) is in progress. The 2008 Ely District RMP as amended and the Presidential Proclamation that established BARNM will be followed in the interim. The Ely District Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) is in this folder (1.a.Ely_District_ROD_Approved_RMP). The Ely District RMP was amended by the Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment in September 2015. The Plan Amendment can be accessed here:
<https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=31103>.

b. Record of Decision

- i. A Record of Decision will follow the completion of the RMP that is in progress for BARNM. The 2008 Ely District RMP, as amended and the Presidential Proclamation that established BARNM will be followed in the interim. The Ely District Record of Decision and Approved RMP is in this folder (1.a.Ely_District_ROD_Approved_RMP).

c. Public Scoping Documents

- i. The Federal Register Notice of Intent to Prepare a Resource Management Plan for Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada, and an Associated Environmental Impact Statement published in the Federal Register on June 1, 2016 with a public scoping period for the BARNM RMP from June 1 to July 21, 2016 (1.c.Federal Register.Vol81.Issue105.June1.2016.pdf).
- ii. The Scoping Report and associated appendices are located within this Drive folder (1.c.BARNM_Scoping_Report and BARNM_Scoping_APX_A_D.pdf).

d. Presidential Proclamation

- i. The Presidential Proclamation 9297 of July 10, 2015 is in this folder (1.d.Presidential_Proclamation_9297.pdf).

2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present** (Designation date for BARNM is July 10, 2015 - information is not yet available for most of FY17).

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. Basin and Range National Monument (BARNM) was established for its remote and undisturbed character to protect cultural, prehistoric, paleontological, and natural resources in the Great Basin between the Sierra Mountains and Colorado Plateau. Because BARNM was recently designated, visitor use is mostly unknown, though it is located far from population centers, has no facilities, and few access roads. The visitor use information provided in a separate document was taken from visitor registration sheets at the most popular petroglyph sites within Basin and Range National Monument (2.a.Visitor_Inventory_Public_Sites_by_Year). The BLM plans to install traffic counters in fall 2017 to be able to more accurately track visitation in the future. The BLM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation 2017 will not be available until the end of September. The BLM continues to grant Special Recreation Permits on a case-by-case basis in this area following designation.
- ii. Two Special Recreation Permits have been issued since designation. One of these was for the Best in the Desert Vegas to Reno OHV event, with approximately forty miles of reduced speed course for the event in BARNM. The event was slated for August 2016. An unexpected emergency caused the event to be re-routed outside the monument the morning of the event. A Special Recreation Permit also was issued to the National Speleological Society Convention. Four people from the convention visited Leviathan cave under this permit in July 2017.
- iii. Given the public interest in archaeological resources, the BLM manages several public sites that are now located within BARNM. Interpretive brochures are available at these public sites, and there are visitor register boxes at these sites where visitors are encouraged to voluntarily sign the visitor log. Since 2002, the BLM has collected the visitor logs and tracked visitor use. The public sites are located at Mount Irish, White River Narrows and Shooting Gallery. The following list shows the public site name and the time of installation of the register box.
 - White River Narrows: September 2002
 - Shooting Gallery: April 2003
 - Mount Irish: September 2003

- In January 2006, two additional public sites were created at Mount Irish and steel markers were installed to correlate with the public interpretative brochure. At this time the Mount Irish location was named “Paiute Rocks” and the other two sites were named “Shaman Hill” and “Shaman Knob”. The Visitor Inventory at Public Sites by Year Table (2.a.Visitor_Inventory_Public_Sites_by_Year.pdf) shows the number of visitors to these sites by year.
- iv. In 2016, the BLM was granted a Conservation Easement for private land within BARNM containing the land artwork *City*. The private land remains private in fee title, with BLM obtaining very limited and defined roles under the easement. The artwork is not open to the public yet, with an estimated opening date of 2020. There is a great deal of interest in the art community, so visitation to this area will likely increase in the future once the artwork is open to the public.
- b. **Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)**
 - i. There are no producing oil and gas wells and no coal developments in BARNM. While public lands in the monument are now withdrawn from mineral leasing, valid existing rights were protected under the proclamation. Therefore, development on existing leases could occur.
 - ii. Several parcels were leased for oil and gas prior to designation and some of these leases have not expired. An Application for Permit to Drill (APD) was approved in February 2016 for a lease that expires in 2020. Although the APD was approved, no wells have been drilled in BARNM since designation.
 - iii. Since designation of the BARNM, there has been no new construction of energy transmission infrastructure.
- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**
 - i. There are no locatable mining operations in the BARNM.
 - ii. There are three existing gravel pits that were issued in 2012 for a 10-year period to Lincoln County for road maintenance. These permits are current and have not expired.
 - iii. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
 - i. There is no timber production in BARNM. Forestry products in BARNM are

limited to non-commercial Christmas tree cutting permits and permits for the collection of wood products (i.e. posts and firewood).

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

- i. There have been no changes in AUMs permitted since designation. Individual permittees may adjust the amount of AUMs they use based on land health, resource conditions, or individual reasons. There are 32 allotments wholly or partially contained within BARNM. These allotments include approximately 32,119 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs), see 2.e.AUMs_BARNM. This includes both sheep and cattle use. The boundary of BARNM does not coincide with allotment boundaries. Therefore, the number of AUMs was calculated using percentages of allotments within the BARNM boundary and is not precise because distribution of livestock is not uniform in allotments. Due to data gaps and limitations in the Rangeland Administration System, we cannot calculate billed AUMs at this time.

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. Therefore, BARNM does provide subsistence under this definition.
- ii. The number of state-licensed hunters is available from the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW). The entire BARNM area is open for hunting, which is regulated by NDOW. There are no known or managed fisheries resources within BARNM.

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

- i. The BARNM Planning Area contains a wide variety of cultural resources, including prehistoric resources, historic resources, and traditional use areas important to contemporary Native peoples. However, at this time, a large percentage of the planning area (over 90 percent) has not been subjected to a class III cultural resource inventory. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there are many unknown cultural resources that have been neither documented

nor evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The cultural objects of the area listed in the proclamation include a Clovis point, campsites, prehistoric artifacts, worked bone, shell beads, seed processing equipment, prehistoric animal remains, clay stockpiles, projectile points, and prehistoric rock art. Historic mining districts (such as the Freiberg and Pahrnagat Mining Districts) and the ranching lifestyle are also cultural values within BARNM.

- ii. In December of 2015, a records search was conducted for a Class I Cultural Resource Survey. A variety of records were searched for the Class I Inventory, such as BLM Master Title Plats, Nevada Cultural Resource Information System, local BLM Archaeological Archives, General Land Office Survey Plats, Mineral Survey Plats, and the Nevada State Museum Archaeological Archives. A summary of documented inventories and cultural resources that were located in the records search appears below in item iv.
- iii. A majority of the cultural resource work that has been completed within the BARNM was performed as part of a Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) project to Inventory three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. This project resulted in a full class III inventory of the 15,100 acres within the Mount Irish ACEC, which is entirely within the BARNM. This project also included the Shooting Gallery ACEC and entirely encompassed the approximately 5,105 acres that make up the Shooting Gallery portion of the BARNM. The 20,205 acres of inventory associated with this single project makes up more than half (56%) of the acres inventoried within the BARNM.
- iv. The remainder of the work that has been completed within the BARNM has been completed in compliance with the NHPA for individual projects, or by smaller LCAI projects. Within the monument boundaries, there have been 89 inventories to date for a total of 35,909 acres of inventory. This means approximately 5% of the Monument has been inventoried. During the various inventories, 709 resources have been documented. These documented resources include:

Isolated Artifacts

- 85 isolated finds of the prehistoric period
- 9 isolated finds of the historic period

Cultural Resource Sites

- 414 sites of the prehistoric period
- 75 sites with artifacts present from both the prehistoric and ethnohistoric time periods
- 16 sites of the ethnohistoric period
- 2 sites with artifacts present from both the prehistoric and historic time periods
- 82 sites of the historic period

Of the 709 resources documented, only the White River Narrows Archaeological District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There are 272 properties eligible for the NRHP. There are 405 properties that are not eligible for the NRHP. The remaining 31 properties have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. BLM did not have established methods for tracking visitors to this area prior to designation other than data shown in The Visitor Inventory at Public Sites by Year Table (2.a.Visitor_Inventory_Public_Sites_by_Year.pdf), which shows the number of visitors to public sites by year. For those few visitor sites where there is data, there were between 293 to 552 visitors at the combined sites per year, between 2010 and 2014. BLM also granted Special Recreation Permits on a case-by-case basis in this area prior to designation. An average of one or two Special Recreation Permits were issued in this area in the 5 years prior to designation.

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

- i. There was no energy production from coal, oil, gas, or renewables during the five years prior to designation. Several parcels were leased for oil and gas during the five years prior to designation. Some parcels were denied for leasing due to visual resource constraints in the years prior to designation. An Application for Permit to Drill (APD) was submitted prior to designation and was approved following designation in 2016.

- ii. One of the proposed routes for the Yucca Mountain rail corridor was withdrawn for a right-of-way prior to designation of the area as a National Monument. The withdrawal for the right-of-way expired in December 2015.
 - iii. No energy transmission infrastructure was constructed within the BARNM during the five years prior to designation.
- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**
 - i. There was no locatable mineral production on site during the five years prior to designation. There are three existing gravel pits that were used by Lincoln County for road maintenance prior to designation and are currently still in use.
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
 - i. There is no timber production in BARNM. Forestry products in BARNM are limited to non-commercial Christmas tree cutting permits and permits for the collection of wood products (i.e. posts and firewood).
- e. **Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**
 - i. The number of AUMs permitted was the same prior to designation as after designation. Individual permittees may adjust the amount of AUMs they use based on land health, resource conditions, or individual reasons. There are 32 allotments wholly or partially contained within BARNM. These allotments include approximately 32,119 permitted AUMs
 - ii. . The boundary of BARNM does not coincide with allotment boundaries. Therefore, the number of AUMs was calculated using percentages of allotments within the BARNM boundary and is not precise because distribution of livestock is not uniform in allotments. Due to data gaps and limitations in the Rangeland Administration System, we cannot calculate billed AUMs at this time.
- f. **Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available**
 - i. See response to 2.f.
- g. **Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available**
 - i. See response to 2.g.

4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of

designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**

The answer to this question is speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data.

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. Methods for tracking visitors across the monument would not change if the monument had not been designated. BLM would continue to grant Special Recreation Permits on a case-by-case basis. Visitor use would likely be the same also if the monument had not been designated, from designation in 2015 to present.
 - ii. The BLM uses the RMIS to report visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation 2017 will not be available until the end of September. RMIS would be used to report visitor use if the monument had not been designated.
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. Due to the short timeframe since designation, it is unlikely that any activities resulting in production of coal, oil, gas, or renewable energies would have occurred from the date of designation to present.
 - ii. There are no coal resources in this area. Four oil wells have been drilled in Coal Valley over the past 50 years, with the most recent drilling in 1996. An oil show was observed on one well, but the well was not developed. Given the history of no energy production in this area, it is reasonable to assume little to no production would occur here if the monument had not been designated. However, parcels would continue to be leased for oil and gas in this area if the monument had not been designated. Certain areas would potentially not be leased in the future due to Visual Resource Management constraints even if the area were not a monument.
 - iii. Energy transmission infrastructure could be constructed if the monument had not been designated.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. Locatable mineral production would be allowed if the area were not a monument. There are three existing gravel pits in use by Lincoln County for road maintenance. When these pits expire, they would likely apply for new permits and be authorized if the area were not a monument.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)

- i. There is no timber production in BARNM. The BLM does not have sufficient information to determine how designation of the BARNM has impacted vegetation permits (i.e. Christmas tree cutting, wood post cutting, or firewood collection).
 - e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. Designation of the monument has not changed the number of permitted AUMs. Nothing in the Proclamation affects authorizations for livestock grazing.
 - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. See 2.f.
 - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument has impacted cultural uses of the monument.
5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size
- i. There have been no changes to boundaries.
6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment
- i. Prior to the area being designated a National Monument, Senator Harry Reid introduced two bills, the Garden Valley Withdrawal Act (S.2820 in 2014 and S.196 in 2015), proposing a withdrawal of the area. In February 2015, Interior Deputy Secretary Michael Connor attended a public meeting in Las Vegas with Harry Reid and Congresswoman Dina Titus to discuss their proposals to protect Nevada's public lands. The meeting was held in Clark County and approximately 300 people expressed support for the creation of Basin and Range and Gold Butte National Monuments. The campaign to designate Basin and Range as a national monument had support in Nevada from MGM Resorts International, Wynn Resorts, Barrick Gold Corporation, Rockwood Lithium North America, the Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce, and the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority.
 - ii. Sentiment against designation of the area as a National Monument or National

Conservation Area has been expressed by Lincoln County Board of Commissioners. Sentiment in support of designation of the area as a National Monument has been generally expressed in Clark County, such as by the Friends of Basin and Range.

7. Terms of Designation

- i. Not applicable; refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation.

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

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Initial Data Request

1. Documents Requested:

a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans:

The BLM Ukiah Field Office (BLM) and the Mendocino National Forest (USFS) have initiated the process for developing a monument management plan. Until a monument management plan is in-place, both agencies continue to operate under the proclamation and the existing land and resource management plans for each respective agency. BSMNM public lands managed by the BLM are included in the Ukiah Resource Management Plan, September 2006. This plan can be accessed at: https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_FINAL.pdf

Additional information is available at the e-planning.blm.gov website at the following link: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=118565>

b. Record of Decision:

The Ukiah Field Office Resource Management Plan was signed on September 25, 2006. This document can be accessed at:

https://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/ukiah_pdfs/rmp-eis/UKFO_RMP_ROD.pdf

c. Public Scoping Documents:

Planning documents can be accessed at e-planning.blm.gov and specific information about the BSMNM management plan can be found at:

<https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=renderDefaultPlanOrProjectSite&projectId=75597&dctmId=0b0003e880e963b0>

- Public (community conversations) meetings were hosted collaboratively by the BLM and Mendocino National Forest (MNF) during the fall of 2016. These pre-scoping community conversations were hosted at the Grange Community Center in Upper Lake on September 14, 2016, at the Winters Community Center in Winters on September 28, 2016, and at the Holiday Inn Express in Willows on October 4, 2016.
- A Federal Register notice has been drafted to initiate public scoping for the development of the BSMNM management plan. After approval and publishing the Federal Register notice, public scoping will begin.

d. Presidential Proclamation:

A Presidential Proclamation for the “Establishment of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument” was signed July 10, 2015. The proclamation can be accessed at the following website: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/10/presidential-proclamation-establishment-berryessa-snow->

mountain-national

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site:

The BLM official database is Recreation Management Information System (RMIS). It is used to report recreational uses, based on a pre-designation derived mathematical formulation that was geographically different from the current monument boundaries. In addition in 2015/2016 three major wildfires were followed by heavy rains and landslides after the designation of BSMNM. The Wragg Fire, Rocky Fire, Jerusalem Fire each impacted the recreational use areas closing trails access for major portions of the season. The Rocky Fire impacted much of the Cache Creek Wilderness, one of the highest used hiking and equestrian areas within BLM managed lands. The Jerusalem Fire impacted uses in the Knoxville OHV area, and the Wragg Fire impacted hiking trails at Coldwater Canyon, within the preserve that is located just south of BSMNM. These wildland fire emergencies likely reduced annual visitation numbers at BSMNM. In contrast, the number of Special Recreation Permits (SRP) issued in the BSMNM saw a significant 60% increase since designation.

On December 21st, 2016 traffic counters were placed at BSMNM key access points to capture a more accurate representation of visitor use. Visitor data for FY2017 only represents visits between December 21st, 2016 and April 10th, 2017. The following numbers are derived from generating a RMIS "Visits and Visitor Days By Office Report #23b".

Below are visitor statistics of major trailheads and recreation areas at BSMNM:

- FY2015: 107,200 Visits
- FY2016: 107,260 Visits
- December 21, 2016 to April 10, 2017: 52,178 Visits

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

There are no oil wells, no gas wells, no coal developments, and no commercial renewable energy operations in BSMNM. There is no energy production within BSMNM. No applications for new power transmission infrastructure have been submitted within the BSMNM boundaries.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:

There are seven locatable mineral mining claims (six mill sites and one lode claim) located within BSMNM. They are all owned by Homestake Mining Company and none of these claims are commercially active. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to, or may be impacted by BSMNM.

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

There is no active commercial timber program in-place for the BLM-Ukiah Field Office. Commercial timber production within BSMNM is limited to those lands that are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Mendocino National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service will provide a separate response to this data call.

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

There are five allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). In 2015, 515 AUMs were sold. In 2016 and 2017, 126 AUMs have been sold. Of the 552 permitted AUMs, 342 contained within two separate allotments have not been utilized since monument designation due to catastrophic wildfire and drought. One allotment totaling 84 AUMs has not been utilized since 2005

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

Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM are mostly unknown.

Within the BSMNM, indigenous plants important to Native Americans abound. These species are used for subsistence, basket making, and ritual: redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and angelica root (*Angelica californica*).

The Koi Nation have reestablished traditional bead making using magnesite sourced from the Cache Creek Natural Area (located within BSMNM). Per the Traditional Gathering Policy (BLM & USFS 2006) Middletown Rancheria Tribal members collect angelica root from the Knoxville Recreation Area.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permits were issued to members of the public since the monument designation to gather native materials such as berries, seeds, mushrooms, insects, rocks, and other vegetation.

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

568 cultural resources have been identified within BSMNM, but only 142 of these sites were identified on BLM public lands. The total extent of sites is most likely larger with only 17.5% (BLM 10%, USFS 25%,) has been surveyed. Through tribal consultation, the BLM areas such as Knoxville's Cement Creek contain unidentified paleo-Indian sites, as does the Cache Creek Natural Area. Identified prehistoric sites include lithic scatters, sites with house-pits and dance-house depressions, chert, magnesite, and basalt quarries. Historic-era sites consist of numerous homesteads, mercury mining operations, cinnabar prospects, and stone

livestock corrals.

The National Register of Historic (NRHP) listed Cache Creek Archaeological District (Solari 1997) contains paleo-Indian to ethnographic Pomo and Patwin sites. These sites provide evidence for some of the earliest known sites in California (and beyond) as well as evidence of contact and enculturation when EuroAmerican cultures moved into the region. The Monument (USFS & BLM portions) includes seven distinct Native cultures. Prehistoric trade routes and the artifacts that moved over these trails help to tie the cultures together.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits reported in the RMIS:
 - FY2010: 132,596 Visits, 89,231 Visitor Days
 - FY2011: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
 - FY2012: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
 - FY2013: 123,300 Visits, 89,126 Visitor Days
 - FY2014: 132,900 Visits, 89,322 Visitor Days
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any):
 There was no coal, oil, gas, or renewable energy production in BSMNM during the 5 years prior to designation. There are ten existing power transmission lines that intersect the BSMNM constructed from 1968-2000.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:
 There has been no change in annual mineral production since the establishment of BSMNM.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):
 There has been no change in annual timber production within BLM managed lands since the establishment of BSMNM.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):
 There are 5 allotments wholly contained within the BSMNM. These allotments include 552 permitted AUMs. AUMs transferred during the past five years are included below.
 - 2010 - 521 AUMs
 - 2011 - 521 AUMs
 - 2012 - 515 AUMs
 - 2013 - 521 AUMs
 - 2014 - 521 AUMs

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

Participation rates for subsistence activities within BSMNM is mostly unknown. California Fish and Wildlife manages hunting and fishing permits within BSMNM. Only three non-commercial free use permit applications were processed for natural resource collection by members of the public before the monument was designated in 2015. No non-commercial free use permits were issued in 2014, five were issued in 2013, four in 2012, seven in 2011, and six in 2010. Traditional Native American subsistence practices remain unchanged by the designation of BSMNM.

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

There has been no change to cultural uses, values, or number of sites as a result of the monument designation.

4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site:

The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how BSMNM designation will impact overall visitor use. A complete report of 2017 annual visitation will be available at the end of Fiscal Year 2017 (September 30, 2017).

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

It is difficult to estimate or speculate how often and how many applications for rights of way and energy transmission would be received because the quantity is applicant driven.

There are few lands and realty actions have been implemented or proposed within the BSMNM boundaries. According to the LR2000 Database System, during the period from 1968-2012, only 26 road right of ways, five road/federal highway actions, nine communication sites, and eight water/irrigation right of ways were processed. Currently, only one road safety amendment with the California Department of Transportation is currently being processed and one communications site transfer is being processed within BSMNM.

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site:

Additional mining claims may have been filed, but it is unlikely that there would be any change in mineral production since there has been no active mineral production within BSMNM for at least five years prior to monument designation.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure):
It is unlikely that there would be any change in timber production since there has been no active timber sales within the BLM managed public lands of BSMNM for at least five years prior to monument designation.
 - e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold):
Annual grazing management continues to be managed in accordance with the latest planning document, the Ukiah Resource Management Plan of September 2006.
 - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available:
Traditional Native American subsistence practices, public Fee Use Permits, and California State Fish and Wildlife management would remain essentially the same.
 - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
There has been no change to cultural uses, values, or number of sites as a result of the monument designation.
5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size:
There have been no changes to the geographic boundaries of BSMNM since it was established in 2015. Additional acquisition of four properties within the 2015 mapped boundary occurred in 2016 and 2017, consisting of 533 acres located within the Cache Creek Natural Area and the Cedar Roughs Wilderness Area have been added to the BLM managed lands within the monument boundary.
 6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment:
 - 12/19/2014 public meeting hosted by Congressman Mike Thompson and Congressman John Garamendi, and Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell in Napa Valley. For more information: <https://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/secretary-jewell-visits-berryessa-snow-mountain-region>
 - Tuleyome and the Conservation Lands Foundation have already identified themselves as supporters of BSMNM. Tuleyome was instrumental in leading the effort to generate support for the monument at regional, local and at the national level. Their website no longer lists all of the supporters of BSMNM, but it once listed six business groups and more than 200 local businesses in support of BSMNM. It also listed several county governments, local residents, and not-for-profit organizations who voiced their support of monument designation. <http://tuleyome.org/>
 7. Terms of Designation:

BLM and USFS will cooperatively manage BSMNM and develop a management plan. No timeframe requirement was identified for the development of this management plan. The plan will be developed in consultation with tribal, state, and local governments.

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. Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) has not yet initiated a Monument Management Plan (MMP). The 2008 Monticello RMP will be followed in the interim. The entire Monticello RMP (DEIS/FEIS/ROD) can be accessed here: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=renderDefaultPlanOrProjectSite&projectId=68097&dctmId=0b0003e880befb7c>. A copy of the 5-year RMP Evaluation is also in this folder (1.a.Monticello_RMP_Evaluation_September_2015.pdf).

b. Record of Decision

- i. BENM has not yet initiated a Monument Management Plan. The 2008 Monticello RMP will be followed in the interim. The ROD is in this folder (1.b.Monticello_Final_Plan_ROD.pdf) and can be accessed here: https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68097/85493/102694/Monticello_Final_Plan.pdf. Approximately 1,000 acres of BENM is within the Moab Field Office. The Moab RMP is located here: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=renderDefaultPlanOrProjectSite&projectId=66098&dctmId=0b0003e880bf5947>

c. Public Scoping Documents

- i. Public scoping has not yet been initiated for a BENM MMP. The first public comment period post- designation associated with BENM is the DOI Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment.

d. Presidential Proclamation

- i. Proclamation 9558 of December 28, 2016 is in this folder (1.d.Bears Ears Presidential Proclamation.pdf).

2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present (Designation date for BENM is December 28, 2016 - information is not yet available for most of FY17)**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. The BLM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation 2017 will not be available until the end of September.
- ii. Specific visitation information to the BENM is not available at this time. The

Monticello Field Office confirms that:

- Requests for overnight reservations in the Cedar Mesa area and day use permits for the Mcloyd Canyon/Moonhouse area, which are both popular recreation spots within the BENM, have increased since monument designation.
- Campgrounds in the Moab and Monticello Field Offices have remained full through much of this spring season, even on non-weekend days, and the number of overnight visitors is higher compared to this same time last year.

Detailed visitor data for the Monticello Field Office is available in this folder (2.a.RMISData_SelectInfo_2012_2016.pdf).

- iv. The number of recorded visitors to the Kane Gulch ranger station during the months of March and April was higher than in previous years. Included below are visitor numbers from the Kane Gulch ranger station.
 - 2013 - 3,484 visitors
 - 2014 - 3,730 visitors
 - 2015 - 4,344 visitors
 - 2016 - 4,848 visitors
 - 2017 - 6,535 visitors
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. There are no producing oil and gas wells and no coal developments in BENM. While public lands in the monument are now withdrawn from mineral leasing, valid existing rights were protected under the proclamation. Therefore, development on existing leases could occur.
 - ii. There are 25 authorized federal oil and gas leases (29,416 acres) that are partially or wholly contained within the area that is now the BENM. The effective date on these leases ranges from 1972-2012. There are no authorized or pending APDs associated with these leases.
 - iii. Since 1920, 250 wells have been drilled in the BENM. The last wells were drilled in 1993. Of the 250 wells drilled, three wells have produced economical quantities of oil and gas. The last producing well was drilled in 1984.
 - iv. Since designation of the BENM, there has been no new construction of energy transmission infrastructure.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. There are no active mining operations in the BENM. There is one commercial mineral materials site. The permit for this site was renewed on March 13, 2016,

for a 10-year period. Production over the next 10 years is limited to 200,000 cubic yards (cu yds) at a rate of \$1.08 per cu yd. Due to the short timeframe since designation (five months), it is not possible to calculate the annual mineral production since designation.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - Timber production in the BENM is limited to non-commercial Christmas tree cutting permits, and permits for the collection of wood products (i.e., posts and firewood). Due to the short timeframe since designation (five months), it is not possible to calculate the annual timber production since designation. Collection of forest products, and firewood for personal noncommercial use is allowed under the monument proclamation.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There are 20 allotments wholly or partially contained within BENM. These allotments include 50,469 permitted Animal Unit Months (AUMs). Allotment boundaries do not coincide with the BENM boundary, and therefore it is not possible to calculate the number of AUMs currently permitted within the monument. Due to the short timeframe since designation (five months), it is not possible to calculate the annual AUMs sold.
- 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. BENM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials, including firewood by Native American Indians, under BLM permit. Information regarding firewood collection is included under the discussion of timber production.
 - ii. RMIS data provides the number of permitted/guided and recreational hunting activities and fishing activities (BENM_5YearRecreationData). These numbers do not reflect the actual number of licensed hunters/fishermen. That data is available from the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The entire BENM is open for hunting and fishing, which is regulated by the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available

- i. The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition requested designation of the BENM. The Inter-Tribal Coalition, which includes the Hopi, Zuni Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute, and Northern Ute, have stated that the entire 1.35 million-acre BENM includes important cultural values. The importance of these values, which was recognized in the monument proclamation, are discussed in the Inter-Tribal Coalitions monument proposal. (2.g.Bears-Ears-Inter-Tribal-Coalition-Proposal.pdf), which was submitted to the department on Oct. 15, 2015. The cultural values of the area are also explained in the proclamation.
- ii. Tribes use the BENM for ceremonies and to visit sacred sites. Traditions of hunting, fishing, gathering, and wood cutting are still practiced by tribal members, as is collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear. The BLM issues free use permits for collection of materials for ceremonial purposes.
- iii. According to the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), as of Feb. 6, 2017, there are 8,480 recorded archaeological sites and four archaeological districts within BENM. According to the National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties, a “district” is a grouping of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are linked historically by function, theme, or physical development or aesthetically by plan. The following archaeological districts are either completely within or partially within the BENM: Butler Wash, Grand Gulch, Natural Bridges, and the Salt Creek Archaeological District.
- iv. More than 70 percent of these sites are prehistoric (pre-dating the 1800s). These prehistoric sites include pottery and stone tool (lithic) scatters, the remains of cooking features (hearths), storage features such as adobe granaries and subsurface stone lined granaries, prehistoric roads, petroglyphs, pictographs and cliff dwellings. Historic sites include historic debris scatters, roads, fences, uranium and vanadium mines from World War II and the Cold War.
- v. The BLM has not completely surveyed the monument. The total percentage of the BENM that has been surveyed for cultural resources is 9.2 percent.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. The BLM uses the RMIS to report visitor use. BENM is a subset of the Monticello Field Office. RMIS data for the Monticello Field Office is included in the folder (2.a.RMISData_SelectInfo_2012_2016.pdf).
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)

- i. There was no energy production from coal, oil, gas, or renewables during the five years prior to designation (2012-2016). The last producing oil and gas well was drilled in 1984. The last well was drilled in 1993.
 - ii. No energy transmission infrastructure was constructed within the BENM during the five years prior to designation. There are 13 existing power transmission lines that intersect the BENM. These lines were constructed from 1969-1984. There are four oil and gas pipelines or related facilities that were constructed in 1963. Additional information on energy transmission infrastructure and other lands and realty actions is attached (3.b.Lands_and_Realty.pdf).
- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**
 - i. During the five years prior to designation, mineral production was limited to one mineral material site. The permit for this site was renewed on March 13, 2016, for 10 years. Production over the next 10 years is limited to 200,000 cubic yards (cu yds) at a rate of \$1.08 per cu yd. Production numbers for the past five years are included below. This production occurred at a rate of .90 cents per cu yd.
 - 2011- 16,000 cu yds
 - 2012- 12,000 cu yds
 - 2013- 31,622 cu yds
 - 2014- 44,444 cu yds
 - 2015- 2,914 cu yds
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
 - i. During the five years prior to designation, timber production in the BENM was limited to non-commercial Christmas tree permits, and permits for the collection of wood products (i.e., posts and firewood). Production information for the site can be found the folder (3.d.Timber_Production_2012_2016). Information provided is for the entire field office and is not limited to the area that now part of the BENM. The BLM does collect location information.
- e. **Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**
 - i. There are 20 allotments wholly or partially contained within BENM. These allotments include 50,469 permitted AUMs. Allotment boundaries do not coincide with the BENM boundary, and therefore it is not possible to calculate the number of AUMs currently permitted within the monument boundary. AUMs sold during the past five years are included below.
 - 2012- 27,836 AUMs
 - 2013- 29,175 AUMs
 - 2014- 32,193 AUMs
 - 2015- 32,129 AUMs

- 2016- 36,402 AUMs

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. As previously mentioned, 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. BENM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials, including firewood by Native American Indians, under BLM permit. Permits issued to American Indians for collection are accounted for in the annual timber production numbers.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. See response to 2.g.

4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**

The answer to this question would be highly speculative. The question is best answered with qualitative (rather than quantitative) data. As BENM was designated less than five months ago, there has been very little change in the management of activities since the date of designation.

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 - i. Visitation numbers collected by the Monticello Field Office indicate that visitation in the area that is now designated as Bears Ears National Monument (2.a.RMISData_SelectInfo_2012_2016.pdf) has been steadily increasing. This is consistent with visitation increases also seen in Natural Bridges National Monument and the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park, which can only be accessed by traveling through the BENM.
 - ii. The BLM uses the RMIS to report visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation 2017 will not be available until the end of September.
- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. Due to the short timeframe since designation, it is unlikely that any activities resulting in production of coal, oil, gas, or renewable energies would have occurred from the date of designation to present.
 - ii. A cursory review of mineral potential is included in the Drive folder (4.c.d.Cursory Review of the Mineral Potential Occurrence within the Bears Ears

NM_BLM and 4.c.d.EnergyDevMap_BENM_UDSH).

- iii. There are 25 authorized federal oil and gas leases (29,416 acres) that are partially or wholly contained within the area that is now the BENM. The effective date on these leases ranges from 1972-2012. There are no authorized or pending Applications for a Permit to Drill (APDs) associated with these leases.
 - iv. According to BLM GIS data, there have been approximately 63,657 acres nominated for leasing in the BENM area since 2014. The BLM does not have GIS data for nominations prior to this date. In addition, expressions of interest were considered confidential prior to Jan. 1, 2014. Prior to designation, these leases were deferred because of existing land use plan decisions, cultural resource concerns, or at the State Director's discretion. All nominated parcels that were deferred were within the planning area for the proposed San Juan Master Leasing Plan.
 - v. Due to the short timeframe since designation, it is unlikely that any activities resulting in development of new energy transmission infrastructure would have occurred from the date of designation to present. Prior to designation, there were no pending applications for construction of new energy transmission infrastructure or proposed energy developments.
- c. **Minerals - annual mineral production on site**
 - i. Due to the short timeframe since designation, it is unlikely that any additional mineral production would have occurred from the date of designation to present because there were no pending applications or permits.
 - ii. A cursory review of mineral potential is included in the Drive folder (4.c.d.Cursory Review of the Mineral Potential Occurrence within the Bears Ears NM_BLM and 4.c.d.EnergyDevMap_BENM_UDSH).
 - iii. Portions of the BENM have potash development potential and historically there have been potash prospecting applications in the area. However, land use planning decisions made prior to the designation of BENM preclude processing of those applications.
- d. **Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to determine how designation of the BENM has impacted timber production (i.e., Christmas tree cutting, wood post cutting, or firewood collection). However, under the monument proclamation these uses are allowed to continue. Therefore, it is unlikely that designation of the monument has impacted timber production.
- e. **Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**
 - i. Designation of the monument has not changed the number of permitted AUMs.

The BLM does not have sufficient information to determine how designation of the BENM has impacted the number of AUMs sold. However, under the monument proclamation, grazing is allowed to continue, subject to laws, regulations, and policies followed by U.S. Forest Service (USFS) or the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases.

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument has impacted participation rates in subsistence activities.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. The BLM does not have sufficient information to predict how designation of the monument has impacted cultural uses of the monument. However, the monument proclamation requires that the BLM and USFS provide access by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- i. There have been no changes to boundaries.

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

- i. The public process preceding BENM designation is outlined in the document 6.Bears Ears Fact Facts QA.pdf (released with the DOI/USDA joint press release on 12/28/16) in this folder. Secretary Jewell held a public meeting in Bluff, Utah in July 2016. See also: <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-jewell-under-secretary-bonnie-join-utah-local-leaders-public-meeting-hear>.

7. Terms of Designation

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

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

Key Information about Carrizo Plain National Monument

Carrizo Plain National Monument (204,000 acres) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 17, 2001. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, and the California Department of Fish and Game and continues to be following designation. 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 objects identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those objects.

Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in the Carrizo Plain National Monument that are compatible with the protection of the 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 Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

The public has helped to develop two previous plans guiding activities in the Carrizo Plain. The Caliente RMP was approved in May 1997, and provides general guidance on a landscape level. Following many years of work with the Nature Conservancy and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), an inter-agency management plan was also signed by the BLM and the managing partners in 1999 for the Carrizo Plain National Monument. In 2003, the BLM initiated a Resource Management Plan and completed public scoping, however the draft document was never issued. In 2002, three public meetings were held in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley during the development of the draft plan. The planning process was re-initiated in 2005 and three additional public meetings were held in the same communities. In 2007, the BLM initiated an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and all comments received from the earlier Environmental Assessment planning efforts were carried forward into the EIS level of analysis to ensure the plan addressed the full range of public issues and concerns.

For the 2007 RMP/EIS planning effort, three additional public meetings were held in Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and California Valley. During the scoping process BLM set up an informational website on the planning process as well accepting comments. BLM also had a dedicated informational phone line for comments or questions about the planning process.

Over-all, thirteen meetings were held by the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) and the public during the development of alternatives and the proposed action between July 2002 and

October 2011.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Activities within the monument include hunting, horseback riding, biking, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping, and viewing cultural sites. There are two active oil fields in the monument and 16 grazing allotments (see attached economic snapshot for economic activity). Visitation to the monument has increased steadily since designation. Vehicle counters have been in place since 2012. Data from these counters indicates that visitation has more than doubled since 2012; where there were 35,864 visitors in 2012 and over 89,000 visitors in 2017.

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

Activities in the area for the five years preceding the designation included hunting, horseback riding, biking, wildlife and wildflower viewing, camping, and viewing cultural sites. Off-highway vehicle use was also allowed on designated roads. There were two active oil fields and 16 grazing allotments in the area. Visitation to the area was as follows:

Year	Visitors
2000	18,660
1999	9,554
1998	3,070
1997	1,044
1996	1,055

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Since designation the gateway communities in San Luis Obispo and Kern counties have seen a 25% increase in population and job growth. Personal income also grew during this time period. Gateway communities also saw a rise in tourism and tourism related income (refer to attached economic snapshot and Carrizo economic reports). Visitor spending to the national monument resulted in a total economic supported amount of \$4,821,762 for 2016. Economic information is included in the Drive folder (Basin and Range NM – Economic Snapshot).

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

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

Key Information about Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 9298 on July 10, 2015. The Proclamation designated “approximately 330,780 acres” and states that acreage is “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” Prior to designation, the area was managed separately by the BLM (40%) and the USFS (60%) and now manages this area cooperatively following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as mining, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include unique geology, watersheds, the Bartlet Springs fault zone, serpentine soils that host a vast array of botanical resources, some of the earliest prehistoric settlements in California and traditional gathering sites for Native American cultures, Cache Creek Archeological District, historic 1860’s Nye Cabin, headwaters and waterways that harbor native fish, wildlife habitat and migration corridors. Overall, multiple-use activities are allowed in Berryessa Snow Mountain 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 in the development of the National Monument Management plan. 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 (FLPMA) and the resources, objects and values identified in the Proclamation.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

The establishment of Berryessa Snow Mountain was the result of a grassroots effort of regional and community support for interagency protection and enjoyment of these lands. The not-for-profit organization Tuleyome (www.tuleyome.org) with offices based out of Woodland, CA led this effort with a website, community, and regional outreach efforts. More than 200 local businesses voiced support for monument designation.

Former Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell participated at a public meeting with Congressmen Mike Thompson and John Garamendi on December 19, 2014 to hear from local communities. Three House resolutions were introduced by Congressman Mike Thompson and three Senate bills were introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer between 2012 and 2015. Co-sponsors included Senator Diane Feinstein and Representative John Garamendi along with Representative Lynn Woolsey, Representative George Miller, Representative Bob Filner, Representative Jared Huffman, Representative Doris Matsui, Representative Anna Eshoo, Representative Ami Bera, Representative Raul Grijalva, Representative Grace Napolitano, and Representative Jerry

June 5, 2017 1

McNerney.

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument is in the process of development of a new management plan. The BLM will begin the public scoping process in 2017. An interagency team is in-place and several presentations have been made to local businesses, communities, tribal entities, and recreational user groups. Three public meetings were hosted by the BLM and U. S. Forest Service (Mendocino National Forest) in the fall of 2016. In addition to the BLM and U.S. Forest Service efforts, Tuleyome and the Wilderness Society hosted a public meeting in January 2017 to solicit public comments and to provide comments and input into the development of the National Monument management plan.

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Recovery and restoration efforts from the Wragg, Jerusalem, Rocky, and Clayton fires are ongoing. The not-for-profit Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC) work training programs provides Native American labor for much of these recovery efforts within the national monument. Annual Bald Eagle hikes have continued within the Cache Creek Natural Area. Many equestrian and Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) events have continued within the national monument. Volunteer trail maintenance, trash cleanups and other conservation projects are sponsored quarterly by the Ukiah Field Office and Tuleyome. Scientific research and information gathering is conducted by researchers at Sonoma State University and University of California, Davis have also benefitted best practices for land management since monument designation. The monument also hosted workshops and trainings hosted by the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center. Tuleyome also sponsored hikes to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act with 4th and 5th grade students from Lake and Napa Counties. Tuleyome also received a grant from the National Environmental Education Fund (NEEF) to host educational programs for students within the national monument. BLM staff with technical expertise hosted educational programs that focused on wildland fire safety, protection of cultural resources, and wildlife viewing within the monument.

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

Prior to designation, annual hikes to observe bald eagles, other hiking and equestrian events and OHV sponsored activities have continued within the monument. Volunteer trail maintenance and trash cleanup and other conservation projects have also occurred. In addition, many similar recreation activities have occurred within the monument prior to designation. National Monument designation has provided additional opportunities to strengthen management with partner organizations and businesses from the private sector. National monument designation has also enabled the BLM and U.S. Forest Service to pool their limited resources and leverage external partnerships to provide public opportunities that were not available prior to monument

June 5, 2017

designation.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument designation has benefitted the local economy by creating or supporting over 300 jobs. The Winters Chamber of Commerce estimates that the new National Monument will likely generate an additional \$26 million that will benefit local communities that serve as gateway communities or adjacent to the new National Monument over the next five years.

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation. The national monument boundary encompasses lands that are administered by state, private, and non-governmental organizations, however, only the Federal acres that are managed by the BLM and U.S. Forest Service are within the national monument. In addition, 533 acres of private in-holdings that are located within the Cache Creek Natural Area, Cache Creek Wilderness, and Cedar Roughts Wilderness have been acquired with Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) since designation.

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

Key Information about Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

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

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

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

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

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

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

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

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

Summary of any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

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