

Appendix F
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Advisory Committee Considerations and Guidance for
Management Decisions

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Advisory Committee Considerations and Guidance for Management Decisions

Considerations and Guidance Common to All Management Actions

1. Manage all Monument uses and resources consistent with principles of community-based stewardship.
2. Identify areas, land uses, and/or types of actions that are likely to have disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged groups.
3. Develop and distribute educational and interpretative materials in order to reach minority and low-income populations in the planning area, particularly regarding planned or pending actions that could affect them.
4. Consider negative impacts to disadvantaged populations when planning and/or implementing significant changes in land use or management. Discuss the proposed uses and/or actions with representatives of these populations and develop a community outreach process for significant changes.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Visitor Facility and Infrastructure Implementation

1. Consult with stakeholders, including adjacent landowners where appropriate to identify potential sites for the construction of visitor contact stations.
2. Use existing fluid-mineral infrastructure (e.g., roads, abandoned well pads) when developing new recreation facilities and/or new infrastructure (e.g., pullouts, parking areas, trailheads, picnic sites, toilets, primitive camping areas), where practicable.
3. Consider water-saving technologies when developing water resources for visitor safety and/or for resource protection (e.g. composting toilets, automatic sinks).
4. Consider light pollution minimizing and energy-saving technology (e.g., light hoods) in reconstructed and/or new outdoor lighting. Encourage all private in-holders and edge-holders to use light pollution minimizing technology in their outdoor lighting.
5. Consider the potential impacts of vehicle traffic, noise pollution, light pollution, and degraded scenic value on adjacent and nearby landowners in the location of facilities and infrastructure, where applicable.
6. Construct visitor facilities and/or infrastructure with the minimum footprint needed to meet their intended objectives. Consider blending the look/design of facilities and/or infrastructure into the natural landscape and/or the use of historic styles in their construction/renovation, in order to enhance the visitor experience.
7. Consider, and mitigate for, impacts to wildlife habitat, migration roads, riparian areas, and other sensitive habitats in siting facilities and/or infrastructure.
8. Support commercial recreational facility development outside of the Monument.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Developing Cultural Sites for Education and Interpretation

1. Determine the suitability of potential sites for education and/or interpretation (including access) based on the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) documentation and on the Monument Education and Interpretation Plan.
2. Contact any potential Native American tribal stakeholders for comments on new education and/or interpretation site(s) under consideration and establish coordination on any further project development prior to initiating education and/or interpretation projects.
3. Determine if additional site documentation is needed in order to complete NEPA analysis and Section 106 compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Techniques/methods would include all or part of the following methods/techniques: updating the OAHP records, documenting Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standard architecture data, completing surface mapping, completing in-field artifact analysis, and/or preparing a site condition/preservation assessment.
4. Prepare a project proposal that would detail how the site would be accessed and/or developed, as well as describe any associated activities such as: physical alterations (e.g., trail development, fencing); site-area hardening; interpretation (e.g., signing, brochures); site monitoring and protection; maintenance; and/or staffing.
5. Complete Section 106 compliance. Compliance would include the incorporation of additional mitigation recommendations, including testing/data recovery on all or portions of the site, additional detailed documentation of the site, and/or other measures, as determined on a case-by-case basis.
6. Conduct and complete NEPA analysis.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Livestock Management

1. Implement management strategies designed to minimize the detrimental environmental impacts of grazing, such as: developing additional water sources in order to distribute livestock more evenly, constructing fences to alter grazing patterns, specifying the placement of salt and mineral supplements, changing the season of use and/or the class or kind of livestock, requiring the herding of livestock, and/or implementing rotational or deferred grazing systems that would meet plant maintenance requirements.
2. Encourage discussions with range users and other parties who would benefit from adjustments to grazing management.
3. Design grazing management systems that would require a minimum investment in range improvements but that would also meet the stated objectives.
4. Provide range improvements that are compatible with Wilderness Study Area (WSA) guidelines.
5. Encourage cooperative range improvements with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW).

Considerations and Guidance Common to Fluid Mineral and Energy Resource Development

1. Collaborate with fluid-mineral and energy operators on the Monument in order to resolve issues relating to fluid minerals, as well as issues relating to energy research, exploration, production, reclamation, and/or resource impacts.
2. Consider the social and economic impacts of fluid mineral management decisions on local and regional economies. Work with fluid-mineral and energy operators with regard to informing Montezuma and Dolores Counties, nearby towns, and Native American tribes of the projected short-term and long-term fluid-mineral development in the Monument on an annual basis.
3. Encourage the use of the latest technologies (e.g., advanced muffler systems and/or enclosures) in sound abatement for pumpjack engines and compressors in order to reduce noise levels where there are conflicts with other Monument uses and users.
4. Encourage the use of the latest technologies in lighting fixtures to reduce light pollution from fluid-mineral facilities. Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to turn off lights when their use is not absolutely necessary for facility operations, security, and/or employee safety.
5. Hold an annual workshop designed to educate fluid-mineral and energy operators about other Monument uses and users, Monument resources, and/or how they can assist the BLM in managing and protecting such resources.
6. Utilize the field presence of fluid-mineral and energy operators in the Monument to further the protection of Monument resources (e.g., of cultural resources). Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to report illegal activities (e.g., vandalism) and resource degradation occurring in the Monument.
7. Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to comply with new lease stipulations and/or management objectives.
8. Work with all interested parties to identify strategies (e.g., well-field development plans), and to complete the application permit to drill (APD) and environmental compliance processes in a timely manner.
9. Work with fluid-mineral and energy operators in order to develop a schedule and list of maintenance requirements for managing fluid-mineral facilities. These maintenance requirements would meet, at a minimum, BLM Onshore Orders.
10. Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to form a Self Audit Assessment Team. This team would inspect facilities and infrastructure across the Monument, resolve operations issues, and develop strategies to mitigate resource impacts.
11. Work with fluid-mineral and energy operators to incorporate BLM best management practices (BMPs) into all aspects of their work on the Monument. Develop specific approaches designed to minimize the impacts resulting from fluid-mineral and energy exploration and/or production on natural and cultural resources.
12. Encourage the use of the least invasive technologies (e.g., 3-D Seismic) to reduce impacts resulting from fluid-mineral exploration.
13. Encourage the use of directional drilling from existing well pads to avoid conflict with cultural and/or natural resources.

14. Encourage the use of tubing-less completions in new wells for the extraction of CO₂ to increase production rates.
15. Encourage CO₂ operators to pursue casing-liner technology. Casing-liner technology could transform tubing completions into tubing-less completions, which would increase production rates at old CO₂ wells and extend the life of the well.
16. Encourage the practice of re-entering old fluid mineral well bores that are declining in production, to increase production from existing wells (e.g., horizontal drilling).
17. Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to use already disturbed areas (e.g., areas that have been chained) in the development of new well pads and to share well pads and associated infrastructure (e.g., roads), where practicable.
18. Work with fluid-mineral and energy operators to incorporate new and/or evolving strategies for reclaiming disturbed and old well pad sites, such as using new methods for stimulating plant growth.
19. Encourage fluid-mineral and energy operators to use underground plug and abandonment (P&A) markers to remove all signs of the well from the ground surface.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Producing the Monument Education and Interpretation Plan

1. Develop public outreach and educational materials in a manner that:
 - develops and encourages the “Leave No Trace” philosophy;
 - incorporates the “outdoor museum” concept, as well as the values of in-situ resources and self-discovery, into all public messages, contact opportunities, and/or interpretive/education materials;
 - promotes the educational use of Monument resources in order to enhance public understanding and enjoyment of the past, as well as of cultural diversity, without compromising qualities, such as the remote character and lack of commercialization in the Monument;
 - encourages archaeological research that achieves multiple management objectives and contributes significant new knowledge, and that requires researchers to share information with the public through lectures, site tours, and/or other means;
 - stresses the “positives” of cultural resource protection (e.g., what can be learned from them, the responsibility to preserve them for future generations, their cultural heritage value to Native Americans and to other groups, etc.) in resource protection messages and contacts;
 - develops exhibits, videos, print materials, etc., that interpret Monument resources and that can be delivered in a variety of venues (e.g., at the Anasazi Heritage Center, in schools, through talks to interested groups, etc.) in cooperation with other education specialists and partners;
 - addresses interpretation/public education regarding Pueblo, Navajo, Ute, Spanish/Hispanic, and Euro-American history in the Monument area;
 - increases awareness and appreciation for wildlife and vegetation within the Monument;

- incorporates cultural resource protection messages in exhibits, handouts, and interpretive programs at the Anasazi Heritage Center, the Cortez Cultural Center, the Lowry Pueblo, and at the Hovenweep National Monument Visitor Center;
 - ensures that the BLM personnel who regularly meet with the public are knowledgeable about the importance of protecting cultural resources and about cultural resource laws;
 - develops a training program in archaeological interpretation, cultural resource law, site etiquette, and cultural heritage sensitivity for guides, outfitters and educational trip leaders; and that
 - develops and distributes educational materials (e.g., via newsletters, the Monument website), as needed, to landowners that address the issues, concerns, and Monument policies and programs relevant to them (this newsletter can be distributed to area realtors).
2. Encourage partnerships in a manner that:
- creates innovative cooperation with local and State governments, Native American tribes, qualified organizations, and appropriate Federal agencies in order to manage lands and/or programs for mutual benefit, consistent with the goals and objectives of this DRMP/DEIS;
 - collaborates with other entities (e.g., with local chapters of the Colorado Archaeological Society, the Colorado Historical Society, the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, the Kelly Place, and with other community groups, such as 4-H) to design and deliver educational materials and programs about the Monument to the general public;
 - works with members of Native American descendant communities to ensure that visitor education plans are culturally sensitive and appropriate;
 - encourages researchers to incorporate a public outreach/education component into projects;
 - develops interpretive and education materials for the McElmo Research Natural Area to enhance its function as a resource for educational institutions and as an outdoor classroom;
 - works with communities; counties; local, State, and other Federal agencies; Native American tribal agencies; private citizens; and interested organizations with regard to seeking non-traditional sources of funding, including challenge cost-share programs, grants, in-kind contributions, and allowable fee systems that support specific projects needed to achieve DRMP/DEIS objectives;
 - considers, where appropriate, contracting with private sector businesses; non-profit organizations; academic institutions; local, State, and other Federal agencies; Native American tribal agencies; private citizens; and interested organizations to accomplish essential studies, monitoring, and/or project development;
 - increases the use of citizen and organizational volunteers to provide greater monitoring of resource conditions and to complete on-the-ground developments for resource protection, effective land management, and human use and enjoyment;
 - creates cooperative agreements or MOUs with local, State, and other Federal agencies; Native American tribal agencies; private citizens; and interested organizations in order to manage lands and/or programs consistent with the goals and policies of the DRMP/DEIS (such agreements could provide for the sharing of human and/or material resources, the

management of specific purposes, and/or the adjustment of management responsibilities on prescribed lands); and that

- allows, encourages, and/or invites non-profit organizations, individual citizens, and user groups that have adequate resources and/or the expertise to enter into cooperative agreements that assist in the management of public lands in the Monument (such assistance could include, but would not be limited to, resource monitoring, site clean-ups, and/or the construction of authorized projects).
3. Manage backcountry visitors and permittees in a manner that:
- includes information for potential backcountry visitors in public educational programs delivered outside the Monument (e.g., at the Anasazi Heritage Center, in schools, in presentations to groups, on the Monument website);
 - establishes a training program addressing site-visit etiquette and cultural resource law targeted at backcountry educational and recreational permittees, and other organized groups;
 - provides informational/educational materials for individual backcountry visitors at main entry points to backcountry areas (both at roads and at trailheads); and that
 - ensures that Monument boundaries are clearly outlined for backcountry visitors and that all visitors are informed that the permission of landowners is required if they wish to visit cultural resources on private lands in, or adjacent to, the Monument.
4. Address multiple uses in the Monument in a manner that:
- considers local and regional economic effects of management decisions and actions on traditional uses (e.g., grazing, recreation) while, at the same time, giving priority to maintaining and/or providing access to the Monument's research, educational, and cultural heritage values;
 - educates visitors on the history of multiple-use management in the Monument through a cooperative effort with users (e.g., fluid-mineral operators, livestock-grazing permittees, outfitters and guides, recreationists);
 - includes the development of a brochure on multiple-use activities that discusses their culture and heritage, environmental stewardship, and economic impacts on local and regional economies (this brochure would be distributed to visitors before they enter the Monument);
 - includes the development of a museum exhibit, presented at the Anasazi Heritage Center and at Hovenweep National Monument, that describes multiple-use activities that occur on the Monument, as well as the unique resources that they rely on (e.g., geologic formations);
 - educates Monument users about stewardship practices, with respect to other multiple users, such as closing gates, avoiding travel under muddy conditions, and/or avoiding damage to archaeological sites;
 - includes the construction of interpretive signs at accessible fluid-mineral development facilities (these signs would convey to the public a description of the equipment; safety issues; how resources produced at the facility are used within the United States; and how fluid-mineral operators comply with applicable laws, rules, guidelines, and policies in order to protect natural and cultural resources);
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- educates interested parties with regard to rangeland management within the Monument; and that
 - works with user groups (e.g., grazing, oil and gas, Off-Highway Vehicle users, recreationists, hunters) in order to promote the understanding of cultural resource law and to enlist their support for cultural resource protection.
5. Manages transportation in a manner that:
- includes the development and distribution of maps and supporting information for the transportation system, including educational materials (e.g., maps, travel restrictions) targeted at eliminating unauthorized cross-country travel by motorized and mechanized vehicles (these materials would be distributed at the Anasazi Heritage Center, Hovenweep National Monument, local bike and motorbike retail stores, and trailheads, and would also be distributed to local user groups);
 - works with landowners to provide educational materials to users on Monument travel restrictions; and that
 - installs the least amount of signage, i.e. only that signage necessary for informing users about cross-country travel restrictions.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Producing a Monument Law Enforcement Plan

1. Outline strategies in order to ensure Monument law enforcement personnel diligently, effectively, and consistently enforce rules and regulations that are designed to protect Monument resources, ensure safe operations for permittees, and ensure safe experiences for recreationists.
2. Evaluate the need for additional Federal law enforcement staffing to adequately protect cultural resources.
3. Ensure that Federal law enforcement staff working in the Monument is knowledgeable about cultural resource law and investigative procedures, as well as skillful in dealing with resource users and the general public.
4. Establish a liaison with county law enforcement personnel for cultural resource law enforcement.
5. Assist county law enforcement personnel in receiving cultural resource law enforcement training.
6. Work with local law enforcement officials and landowners within, and adjacent to, the Monument to improve the enforcement of trespass actions on private property.
7. Ensure that law enforcement personnel diligently and consistently monitor the Monument in order to detect vandalism, damage, trash dispersal, and/or the illegal use of Monument resources.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Producing a Monument Community-based Stewardship Strategy

1. Enlist the cooperation of interested groups and individuals in order to develop a sense of community stewardship.

2. Establish and implement plans for formal, periodic, and consistent communication with adjacent landowners and commercial operators to ensure that they are aware of issues and decisions that might impact them, to solicit their comments, and to encourage their active participation in Monument stewardship.
3. Work with Native American and other descendant groups to design ways to protect sites and/or areas having high cultural heritage values.
4. Ask user groups (e.g., ranchers, the fluid minerals industry, recreationists, hunters) to assist in publicizing the stewardship message and to report violators.
5. Protect valid existing rights of landowners within, or adjacent to, the Monument, and promote cooperation and communication between the BLM and landowners to further the protection of Monument resources.
6. Work together with the Monument Advisory Committee and landowners to identify and prioritize issues, concerns, and/or to resolve misinformation issues.
7. Work with landowners to protect and enhance natural resources on public lands in the Monument and on their private land. Provide technical assistance to landowners, as requested, in order to restore disturbed areas on their private property. Work with landowners and local governments in identifying incentives and options for interested landowners to protect cultural resources located on their private property.
8. Develop and implement plans with other government agencies to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, and consistency in managing recreational activities and resources, and to deal with various stakeholders.
9. Collaborate with the National Park Service at Hovenweep National Monument to develop public education and stewardship programs and to resolve conflicts in management between the two monuments. Coordinate management efforts, such as by encouraging personnel associated with both monuments to share functional responsibilities, such as monitoring, enforcement, and/or interpretation.
10. Create opportunities for education and alliances that lead to interagency and community involvement in the stewardship of the Monument and its resources.
11. Work closely with the Site Stewardship Program with regard to methodical monitoring, training, and/or education.
12. Work with regional youth groups and educational institutions and programs to involve them in stewardship and educational programs.