

Appendix F

**Southwest Resource Advisory Council 1999 Report to
Secretary Babbitt
and
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Advisory Committee Considerations and Guidance for
Management Decisions**

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August 12, 1999

To: Designated Federal Officer

From: Southwest Resource Advisory council

Subject: Transmittal of Anasazi ACEC Working Group Report

The following is a report from the Anasazi ACEC Working Group summarizing six open meetings of public discussion and comment. At our public hearing in Cortez August 12, the RAC heard overwhelmingly from the local community that there should be no increased federal intervention in the management of this area. The concern raised by the Interior Secretary appears to be a top-down concern rather than a grassroots consensus of the region. The question repeatedly asked was "What was the problem that promoted this process?"

The Southwest RAC forwards this report. This is not an endorsement. The RAC acknowledges that the Working Group conducted a relatively short public input process and wrote this summary of public opinion under a tight deadline. We recognize that this is not a comprehensive report in any form, nor is this report a unanimous expression of the Working Group. There are additional divergent points of view, both within the Working Group itself and as expressed by members of the public.

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Final 8/10/99

**Report to Secretary Babbitt on Community Concerns and Issues
to be Considered in the Future Management of the ACEC**

Introduction:

Secretary Babbitt,

We are reporting to you as a subcommittee of the Southwest Resource Advisory Council (RAC) formed "to identify community concerns and issues to be considered in determining what form the future management of the Anasazi Culture Multiple Use Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) will take." Six public meetings in 30 days brought together people of widely divergent views, all with an abiding passion for the ACEC area. Participants expressed overwhelming support for the continuation of multiple use management. Participants also expressed a deep sense of community pride in this area and strong commitment to local stewardship. This report reflects a consensus concerning critical issues that you need to consider before taking any actions that affect the ACEC.

Our report begins with six overarching themes that were consistently expressed throughout the public input process. Following the overarching themes is a series of seven topical headings under which we have presented more detailed concerns and opportunities that you should consider. The seven topical headings include: Cultural Resource and Landscape Stewardship, Agricultural Heritage and Future Viability, Recreation and Tourism Management, Private Land/Public Land Interrelationships, Oil and Gas Development, Impacts on Local Government, and Federal Role in the ACEC. The order in which topical headings and bulleted items appear in this report is, in no way, intended to reflect their relative priority.

Themes that Emerged from Public Involvement:

Protect the Cultural Resources: The cultural resources within the ACEC are significant and need adequate protection. While current laws and regulations are sufficient to afford protection, the level of funding available to the ACEC is grossly inadequate.

Identify and Control Vandalism and Other Causes of Resource Degradation: There is widespread backing for a management approach that will support and utilize a wide range of local resources in controlling and eliminating actions by those who vandalize or otherwise cause cultural resource degradation.

Support the Strong Consensus for Multiple Use in the ACEC: It is of utmost importance to the community that any new management policy should not unduly restrict the responsible multiple use of the ACEC.

Protect the Economic Base of the Community: The mineral, agricultural and recreational uses in the ACEC are all essential to the local tax base and a diversified local economy. Maintaining this diversity of economic benefits will insure a broad base of community support and responsibility for achieving cultural resource protection goals.

Support BLM/Community Collaboration in Protecting the ACEC: Supporting existing and potential volunteer community stewardship efforts should be central to ACEC planning, staffing and budgeting. This collaboration should be supported by creating a RAC or similar local advisory Board for the ACEC.

Avoid Actions that Increase Visitation Without Readiness and Resources: Any actions that draw more visitors to the ACEC without careful planning and sustained budgetary commitments will do more harm than good.

Cultural Resource and Landscape Stewardship

- Cultural resource sites should be protected within a landscape context which includes scenery, solitude, and rural agrarian lifestyle.
- The community wants to take an active part in cultural resource preservation while avoiding restrictions on access.
- Additional funding is needed to provide for increased law enforcement, coupled with strong volunteer and multi-user monitoring, education and stewardship programs.
- Stabilization of cultural resources that are being excessively degraded by natural and human causes is essential.
- Road access increases the risk of vandalism.
- A cultural resource monitoring system needs to be established in order to document the nature of impacts which are occurring and to prioritize sites in need of emergency, short term and long term protection strategies.

- BLM budgeting, planning and staffing should be strongly oriented towards organizing and supporting the effective use of volunteers and user groups.
- Farming and ranching is a living part of the heritage of the landscape, and should be given equal consideration as a cultural resource.

Agricultural Heritage and Future Viability

- The presence of farmers and ranchers on the ACEC landscape is a source of protection, particularly in remote areas that they are most likely to frequent.
- In addition to direct economic benefits, agriculture provides indirect benefits such as open space, wildlife habitat, development and maintenance of ponds and reduced risk of wildfire damage to cultural resources.
- The future of the ACEC should not have a detrimental effect on the current agricultural base. Maintenance of livestock and wildlife distribution ponds should be allowed and new ponds should be constructed as needed.
- Grazing permits on the ACEC are a critical part of 30 ranching operations. Further restrictions on grazing or the transferability of grazing permits, could put these operations in jeopardy resulting in the fragmentation of dependent private ranch lands.
- Remote parts of the ACEC can remain so due to their inaccessibility. Further restrictions or designations which spotlight these areas may jeopardize both the viability of the livestock permittee and the cultural resources.

Recreation and Tourism Management

- The community wants to maintain the diversity of recreational uses (including biking, horseback, ATV, hiking, hunting, etc.), the freedom to explore, opportunities for solitude and the ACEC as a setting for renowned research and education centers (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, McElmo Canyon Research Institute at Kelly Place etc.).
- Except in specific instances where resource degradation can be shown, non-motorized recreation should be dispersed over the widest possible range of roads and trails, while motorized uses should continue to be allowed on the existing network of roads, suitable for motorized travel.
- With adequate training and a formal monitoring program, the recreational community is a major source of volunteers essential to providing an increased level of protection to the extensive ACEC.
- While parts of the ACEC are accessible by road and heavily promoted for use (e.g. Sand Canyon, Lowry), there are vast areas that are rugged, remote and relatively unknown.
- Anonymity has helped protect remote cultural and landscape resources. There is intense concern that new designations and resultant publicity will draw unmanageable numbers of visitors. No action should be taken that advertises or draws people to unprotected back-country sites.
- There is a range of opinion on Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) in the ACEC. Some see formal Wilderness designation as an effective resource protection tool. Others believe the current WSA designations provide protection without the risk of notoriety. Others see any Wilderness designation as too many restrictions and too much notoriety.

- Tourism is an important component of our local economy. The major cultural resource attraction is Mesa Verde National Park, which serves its purpose as a high volume, commercialized, single purpose and (by necessity) tightly restricted attraction.
- In contrast to Mesa Verde, the ACEC offers low intensity visitor opportunities, while supporting economic diversity through multiple-use, and community well-being through a wide range of local recreational uses.
- Tourism in the ACEC should be directed to places that are adequately planned, prepared and managed for visitation. Visitor services in the form of contact stations, personnel and facilities, need to be available at the higher trafficked sites (Sand Canyon, Lowry etc.)
- Education, supported by ongoing research programs, is the key to the preservation of cultural resources. Inadvertent damage is reduced and a stewardship ethic is increased through education programs made accessible to visitors, students and the general public.
- Visitor stewardship education and destination orientation should be coordinated with local tourism entities (i.e. Montezuma County Lodgers, Umbrella Tourism, Chambers of Commerce, Tourism Guides, Crow Canyon, etc.) working with the BLM.

Private Land/Public Land Interrelationships

- The ACEC is intermingled with private land. A precise and accurate map is needed which clearly distinguishes federal land, private land, and federally reserved mineral rights.
- Private property rights protected by the United States Constitution, the State of Colorado and the Montezuma County Comprehensive Plan should not be diminished by ACEC decisions or designations. No authority should be ceded to international entities.
- No buffer zone restrictions should be placed on private lands.
- Private property owners whose land is surrounded by the ACEC should be given permanent legal easement under any ACEC status.
- Increased visitation will lead to increased trespassing on private land in proximity to the ACEC. Camp sites, waste disposal facilities, fencing, signage etc. should be provided, as needed, to address infringements of private land.
- Noxious weeds need to be controlled on public as well as private land.
- Water rights should remain under Colorado water rights law and no federal rights should be reserved in connection with ACEC designation.

Oil and Gas Development

- Oil, gas and CO₂ leasing have helped to identify and catalogue cultural resource sites while limiting access to the general public.
- Current BLM regulations managing oil, gas and CO₂ exploration and development provide adequate protection for cultural resource sites.
- Any designation should not place further restrictions on leasing or development, including necessary roads, drill sites and pipeline rights-of-way.

Impacts on Local Government

- Maintaining multiple use of ACEC lands and the resulting contribution to the local tax base is critical to protecting the financial stability of the Montezuma and Dolores County

Governments. The Counties, local governments and special districts (e.g. fire protection districts) also depend on the State Energy Impact Fund, which is supported by mineral severance taxes, and provides one of the only sources of discretionary funding for local infrastructure needs.

- The fiscal capacity of local entities to deliver critical services including county road maintenance, law enforcement, fire protection, search and rescue, etc. are already stretched to the breaking point. Actions causing increased visitation to the ACEC will require increased federal funding to address the added costs of providing these services.
- County government authority and constituent responsibilities should be honored, and Counties and local residents should play a significant role in any advisory process regarding the ACEC.

Federal Role in the ACEC

- The ACEC should remain under the jurisdiction of the BLM, a multiple-use agency.
- Any change in current management should involve a management plan and environmental impact statement, which carefully analyzes and addresses the cultural resource, environmental, social and economic consequences of any changes.
- Any withdrawals of ACEC lands from multiple-use should be minimized and justified on scientifically based cultural resource preservation requirements.
- Protection of the ACEC should consist of an increased and routine presence by BLM personnel, volunteers and multiple users committed to cultural resource stewardship and education.
- BLM management planning, and staffing should be geared toward working closely with local interest groups and volunteers. Volunteers should be organized and managed through a local/federal coordination system under the oversight of an ACEC RAC or similar advisory board.
- The BLM budget should be increased to provide for ACEC law enforcement, educational personnel, and volunteer support including site stabilization, restoration and maintenance. Funds should also be available to address the increased costs to local entities and impacts on private landowners.
- To address ongoing budgetary needs for adequately managing the ACEC, Congressional action should be taken to guarantee the annual allocation of a substantial portion of the approximately \$8,000,000 in yearly oil and gas royalties generated within the ACEC, with advice from the ACEC RAC. These allocations should not be off-set by cuts in other funds available for resource management or compensation for local costs.

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument 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 Transportation

1. Conduct a series of sessions with the multiple users as well as the private property owners within and around the boundaries to take input on needs, conflicts, and opportunities to protect all resources.
2. Avoid detrimental impacts of the resources by designating 6 to 10 access points in the Monument.
3. Determine an appropriate level of development at access points to assure the character of an area (e.g., solitude, scenic value) is not harmed and users' needs are accommodated (e.g., horse trailers).
4. Use existing fluid mineral infrastructure (i.e. routes, abandoned well pads), that have been through the environmental compliance process, as sites for visitor parking and associated infrastructure (e.g., picnic tables, toilets).
5. Include information, maps, viewpoints, rest areas, rest rooms, and emergency communications, as appropriate, at visitor access points within the Monument.
6. Classify and mark each route to indicate the degree of difficulty and appropriate uses for various modes of travel.
7. Classify routes to meet the needs of a variety of users (e.g. elderly, handicapped, children, experienced users).
8. Work with private landowners, within and adjacent to the Monument, to promote stewardship and protection of Monument resources.
9. Work with the National Park Service to ensure sufficient access is provided to the four units of Hovenweep National Monument located within the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.
10. Partner with local user groups to educate users about Monument travel restrictions and to restore and/or protect sensitive areas that are experiencing unauthorized cross-country travel by motorized and mechanized vehicles.
11. Provide landowners with a phone number to report cross-country travel occurring in the Monument. Assure timely response to reports.
12. Work with landowners to provide educational materials to users on Monument travel restrictions.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Managing Cultural Resource Sites

1. Establish a schedule with explicit benchmarks for inventory phasing (e.g., start with high-use areas where sites are likely to be impacted by visitor use, economic development, or other effects).
2. Ensure that persons conducting inventories are aware of and sensitive to cultural heritage concerns of Native Americans and others.
3. Identify sites or site complexes at which stabilization, fencing, or erosion control could reduce threats to site integrity.
4. Establish plans and priorities for monitoring cultural resources. Give consideration to the following options, among others:

- More frequent monitoring of sites with high research, educational or cultural heritage values.
 - More frequent monitoring of sites located in high-use zones.
 - Recognize two types of monitoring program: first, the existing site steward program, and second, a sampling program for collecting systematic data on site condition.
5. Work with collaborating organizations to expand the volunteer site steward program and add additional sites to the list of those to be monitored.
 6. Establish explicit, comparable measures of site condition, and a program to systematically apply these at a sample of sites
 7. Provide training for personnel (whether they are BLM staff, contractors, or volunteers from collaborating organizations) in use of explicit site monitoring measures.
 8. Use data on site condition to produce periodic reports systematically assessing the condition of the Monument's cultural resources and identifying needs.
 9. Ensure that personnel (including contractors) employed to carry out these procedures are familiar with relevant literature, local chronological indicators, and Native American concerns, and that they have basic professional qualifications (e.g., such as those of the Register of Professional Archaeologists).
 10. Respect rights of Native Americans to visit sacred sites at times of their choosing (as intended in the American Indian Religious Freedom Act).
 11. Use information obtained from Management Actions 1-2 and 1-3 to develop priorities and plans for stabilization, fencing, signage, erosion control and other protective measures.
 12. Encourage research at sites, site complexes, or areas of the Monument where public access and public education will be focused, while remaining open to proposals for appropriate, well-justified research elsewhere, including backcountry.
 13. With respect to access to Native American sacred sites, Monument management should be guided by the intent of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
 14. Native Americans who experience problems of access to sacred sites or traditional cultural properties should be encouraged to express their concerns to the Monument Manager.
 15. Identify historic sites that represent the Anglo cultural heritage and develop plans for protecting, interpreting, and researching selected sites.
 16. Develop and carry out educational programs to ensure that Monument visitors understand and respect its cultural heritage values.
 17. Consider local and regional economic effects of management decisions and actions, while giving priority to maintaining and providing access to the Monument's research, educational, and cultural heritage values.

Considerations and Guidance Common to Recreation Management

1. Periodically sample the types and amount of recreational activities being enjoyed in the Monument.
2. Document the needs associated with the various activities and the expectations of the people who participate in them.
3. Develop a series of overlaying maps that visually describe the Monument and depict interfaces among uses and the landscape; include Monument resources and uses, topography, grazing allotments, oil and gas leases, routes, boundaries for private in-holdings and lands controlled by other governmental agencies, and Visitor Access Areas.
4. Document the historical recreational activities.
5. Document the impact of recreational activities on cultural and natural resources and on other existing and permitted uses.
6. Document the impact of recreational activities on adjacent landowners and their properties.
7. Document the impact of existing and permitted uses on recreational activities.
8. Document the economic and social impact of recreational uses on the community.
9. Assure that in the case of the two Monuments (CANM and Hovenweep), management practices are consistent and similar for recreational activities.
10. Assure that, where practical, personnel associated with the two Monuments (CANM and Hovenweep) are encouraged to share functional responsibilities such as monitoring, enforcement, and interpretation.
11. Do not allow commercial recreational facility development to take place on public lands within the Monument.
12. Allow permittees in good standing to continue their commercial outfitter and guide operations.

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
 - 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

- 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
 - 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);
 - educates interested parties with regard to rangeland management within the Monument; and

- 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
 - 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.