DATE: Friday, August 25        TIME: 2:30pm - 5:30pm
FROM: Alexa Viets, NPS Acting Chief of Staff, Blue Ridge Parkway
SUBJECT: Founder’s Day Visit to Blue Ridge Parkway

I. PURPOSE
This event is an opportunity for the Secretary to showcase public-private partnerships to address the significant deferred maintenance in the National Park Service (NPS) and celebrate the agency’s 101st birthday with stops at Mt. Pisgah and Waterrock Knob on the Blue Ridge Parkway (Parkway). Located at Milepost 451 on the Parkway, Waterrock Knob (elev. 5718’) is near the highest elevation point on the Parkway and one of the first destinations along the Parkway as visitors travel north from Great Smoky Mountains National Park. At Waterrock Knob the Secretary will get a passport stamp and greet staff and visitors. Senator Thom Tillis is invited.

The Secretary will then travel north to Mt. Pisgah with NPS Acting Superintendent John Slaughter to discuss the challenges of management and deferred maintenance along the 469-mile Parkway. The Secretary will make remarks to the public and media at the Pisgah Inn (Milepost 408), a concession run lodge and very popular visitor destination. The Mt. Pisgah area of the Parkway includes spectacular views, hiking trails, picnic area, campground, lodge, restaurant and country store.

The Secretary will also have the opportunity to visit the nearby campground, the site of a recent improvement project using Centennial Challenge funds. The Blue Ridge Parkway and its partners, most notably the Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation, are working collaboratively to address the maintenance backlog by reopening and rehabilitating visitor facilities, such as campgrounds, visitor centers, and trails throughout the park. The Secretary’s visit will coincide with the occasion of the National Park Service’s 101st birthday. The NPS will celebrate Founder’s Day with a special birthday cake with the Secretary, media and the public on the panoramic deck of the Pisgah Inn.

II. KEY PARTICIPANTS

VIPS:
- DOI Secretary Ryan Zinke
- Senator Thom Tillis (NC) (invited)
- Robin Ramsey, Field Representative for Senator Burr (NC)
- Wayne King, Senior Advisor for Congressman Meadows (NC-11)

Additional Participants:
- John Slaughter, NPS Acting Superintendent, Blue Ridge Parkway
- Carolyn Ward, President and CEO, Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation
- Susan Johnston, General Manager, Pisgah Inn, Inc.
- Angie Chandler, President, Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
This event is open to the media and the public.

### III. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

#### Economic Impact:
- Traversing 29 counties, the Blue Ridge Parkway is a significant economic engine for Virginia and North Carolina.
- In 2016, visitation to the Parkway generated more than $979 million in visitor spending and supported 15,649 jobs for a total cumulative impact of $1.3 billion invested in surrounding communities.
- Total visitation to the Parkway was 15 million in 2016, and current visitation is up 8.5% in 2017.
- On Monday, August 21, 2017, this 60-mile section of Parkway saw approximately 10,000 visitors to view the solar eclipse.

#### Deferred Maintenance / Philanthropic Support:
- The total deferred maintenance (2016) for the Parkway is $501 million and 90% ($453 million) of that total is in roads.
- The total deferred maintenance at the 8 campgrounds along the Parkway is $3.2 million.
- The Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation and the NPS partnered through the Centennial Challenge (2015) to invest $233,261 at the Pisgah Campground Amphitheater, including new amphitheater benches, electrical system upgrades and improved accessible access.
- The Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation is celebrating its 20th anniversary in 2017 and marks the year with over $12 million in support of park projects during this time.

#### Campground Revenue:
- The Pisgah Campground, managed by the NPS, is the most popular campground on the Parkway with 96 camping spots, generating $105,860 in revenue in 2016.
- Fees for this campground and all Parkway campgrounds were recently increased from $16 to $20 and from $30 to $35 for group sites, and new fees were added for use of campground services for non-campers, such as showers.

#### Pisgah Inn:
- The Pisgah Inn has been operated by a small, family-owned concessioner since the 1970s, and garnered brief national media coverage when owner Bruce O’Connell was vocal about the impacts of the 2013 federal government shutdown on private businesses.
  
  Suggested response: The NPS ultimately worked with the Pisgah Inn to provide public access during the shutdown recognizing that a full operational closure of the Parkway is impractical to maintain and confusing to the public.

#### Pavement Preservation:
In partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the NPS is using a cost effective paving treatment known as chip seal, as part of a comprehensive Pavement Preservation Program to address deferred maintenance along the Parkway. Current pavement preservation work is underway on several Virginia sections of the Parkway, and several North Carolina sections are scheduled for this same treatment in 2018.

The Parkway has recently responded to concerns from Senator Tillis, as well as U.S. Congressman Patrick McHenry (NC), about the safety (loose gravel) and overall driving experience associated with the chip seal paving treatment.

**Suggested response:** The NPS is working closely with the FHWA to mitigate issues associated with any loose gravel by employing a vacuum process during construction and include a fog seal overlay on final the pavement surface.

### IV. BACKGROUND

The Blue Ridge Parkway traverses 469 miles and 29 counties in North Carolina and Virginia along the ridge line of the Blue Ridge Mountains connecting Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Shenandoah National Park. More than 15 million people visit the park annually at 14 visitor contact stations, 8 campgrounds, 15 picnic areas, 2 lodges and 368 miles of trails.

The Parkway motor road, constructed from 1935 to 1987, is known for its grand views, iconic bridges and tunnels, and was a carefully designed landscape of overlooks, plantings and rhythm of available visitor experiences. The Parkway was launched as a WPA project providing jobs for local labor, and CCC crews were also used to build recreation areas, such as campgrounds, cabins and picnic areas at regular intervals along the length of the motor road.

Sections of the Blue Ridge Parkway traverse three national forests – George Washington and Jefferson National Forests (VA), Pisgah National Forest (NC) and Nantahala National Forest (NC) – as well as passing through the Qualla Boundary, home of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The park’s overall campground operations have seen a 20% annual increase in overnight stays the past three consecutive years. Annual revenue for all Parkway campground operations is just over $500,000, serving 112,356 campers in 2016, the highest level of overnight stay use on the Parkway since 1998.

The NPS is working with the Federal Highway Administration to address the significant deferred maintenance along the motor road and paved roads within the park through a Pavement Preservation Program. As pavement ages and the condition of roads deteriorate the expense of full reconstruction and repaving goes up considerably. The NPS Pavement Preservation Program strategically invests available funding with a focus on keeping the pavement currently in good condition in that same condition throughout the 20 year life cycle. Currently over 200 miles of pavement is over 30 years old; however, industry standard pavement life is 20 years.

In addition to support from the Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation, the Mt. Pisgah area of the Parkway receives thousands of hours of support annually from Friends of the Blue Ridge Parkway and Carolina Mountain Club volunteers who conduct campground and trail
Two high-profile, natural gas pipelines (Atlantic Coast and Mountain Valley) are proposed to cross the Blue Ridge Parkway, as well as the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Neither crossing location is nearby to the section of the Parkway which the Secretary will be visiting on this trip, nor has the media in this area of the park reported on this issue recently. Both pipelines are currently under environmental review and consideration by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) with final decisions by FERC, and a number of other state and federal agencies, anticipated later in 2017.

V. ATTACHMENTS

- Blue Ridge Parkway Fact Sheet
DATE: Friday, August 25   TIME: 9:00am - 12:30pm

FROM: Dana Soehn

SUBJECT: Founder’s Day Visit to Great Smoky Mountains National Park

I. PURPOSE
The event is an opportunity for the Secretary to experience the most visited National Park and to see how the park works hand-in-hand with the community to care for the entrance-fee free park. The Secretary will be joined by Senator Alexander to meet local community leaders to showcase examples of public-private partnerships and also to see how the Sevier County community is moving forward with the park in recovery from the 2016 wildfires.

Park staff will greet the Secretary and Senator Alexander at Sugarlands Visitor Center where they can get a passport stamp and then join staff at the historic Park Headquarters Lobby for a celebration of Founder's Day and an opportunity to chat with park employees. The Secretary will also have the opportunity to visit a popular trail receiving a much-needed facelift thanks to a $5 million endowment through a public-private partnership with Friends of the Smokies.

The 6.7-mile hiking trail, Rainbow Falls Trail, is an immensely popular visitor destination providing breathtaking scenic views of the mountains as it leads hikers to Rainbow Falls and Mt. LeConte where visitors can stay overnight at LeConte Lodge or the backcountry shelter. Over the next two years, park maintenance crews are rehabilitating the trail to improve visitor safety and stabilize eroding trail sections by reducing trail braiding and improving drainage. Crews are putting in strenuous work, moving heavy rocks, building steps, and addressing runoff to preserve the trail surface and to make it much safer hiking experience. In accomplishing this work, crews are being funded by NPS funds, and philanthropic sources: staff is comprised of NPS staff, volunteers, and youth corps through American Conservation Experience. This part of the event will be open to the media.

The Secretary will also have an opportunity to visit the local school, Pi Beta Phi Elementary School, to view a memorial tree planted in honor of 12-year-old Chloe and 9-year-old Lily Reed who are 2 of the 14 fire victims.

II. KEY PARTICIPANTS
See Appendix

III. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Economic Impact
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the largest mountainous park east of the Mississippi River with 522,427 acres to explore.
- In 2016, visitation to the Park generated more than $943 million in visitor spending and supported 14,673 jobs.
- Total visitation to the Park was 11.3 million in 2016.

Deferred Maintenance / Philanthropic Support:
- The total deferred maintenance (2016) for the Park is $211 million and 80% ($152 million) of that total is in roads.
- The total deferred maintenance for the 848 miles of trails is $18.7 million.
- The Friends of the Smokies and the NPS partnered through the Centennial Challenge (2016) to invest $773,238 for the rehabilitation of Rainbow Falls Trail.
- The Friends of the Smokies is celebrating its 25th anniversary in 2018 and marks the year with $60 million in support of park projects during this time.

IV. BACKGROUND

Chimney Tops 2 Fire
- On November 28, 2016, a total of 17,140 acres burned in Sevier County, TN. The fires originated from multiple locations including the Chimney Tops 2 fire in the park and from downed power lines outside the park. The total burned area was comprised of 11,410 acres of NPS lands and 6,494 acres outside the park. Fourteen people died as a result of the fires outside the park boundary along with the destruction of 2,545 structures. The total cost of property damage is estimated to be in excess of $500 million.
- The estimated costs of fighting the fire are $8.8 million, 60% covered by federal resources and 40% by the state of TN.
- The fire burned with light to moderate intensity across the park. No park structures were damaged by fire. Park roadways were affected by downed trees and the loss of guard rails and signage. Several trails were affected by downed trees with some trails sustaining significant damage to trail structures and tread. Four trails remain closed.
- The National Park Service (NPS) Division of Fire and Aviation delegated an Individual Fire Review (IFR) to the Chimney Tops 2 Fire Review Team on February 5, 2017. Over several months, they conducted interviews and reviewed documents including, weather records, dispatch records, and communications to try to gain a comprehensive picture of events and influences at the time of the fire. The team conducted a thorough review of the preparedness actions and response to this fire in order to identify lessons learned for use by any wildland firefighting agency. The review is expected to be released to the public next week.

V. ATTACHMENTS
Great Smoky Mountains National Park Fact Sheet
SUPERINTENDENT: Superintendent Cassius Cash

ESTABLISHED: June 15, 1934

SIZE: 522,427 acres (800 square miles)
Roughly 1/4 million each in North Carolina and Tennessee

VISITATION: 11.3 million recreational visits in 2016
Highest visitation of any of the 59 national parks

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Provides an economic hub generating over $943 million in 2016
and supports 14,673 jobs in gateway communities
-Park is within 800 miles of one-half of the American population

ANNUAL BUDGET: $19.137 million base (FY 2017)-one of a few national parks that does
not charge an entrance fee

NEAREST LARGE CITIES: Knoxville, TN – 40 miles
-Asheville, NC – 60 miles

VISITOR CENTERS: Sugarlands and Cades Cove in TN
-Oconaluftee and Clingmans Dome in NC

CAMPGROUNDS: 10 campgrounds with a total of 1000 sites
327,033 camper nights in 2016
(In 2016, Look Rock Campground was closed.)

PICNIC AREAS: 11 picnic areas, totaling 1050 sites.
(In 2016, Look Rock Picnic Area was closed.)

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPSITES: 104 sites, including shelters.
109,344 camper nights in 2016.

BACKCOUNTRY TRAILS: 848 miles with approximately 400,000 hikers annually
-Appalachian Trail – 74 miles

ROADS: 384 miles – 238 are paved and 146 are unpaved

BUILDINGS: 342 structures are maintained, including five historic areas with
97 structures preserving Southern Appalachian heritage

As of 5/1/17
**Mountains:**
Elevation range is 875 feet to 6,643 feet
16 peaks exceed 6,000 feet

**Streams:**
1,073 miles of fish-bearing streams and another 1,827 miles of tributaries for a total of 2,900 miles of streams

**Primary Resources:**
Renowned for the diversity of plant and animal life, the beauty of its ancient mountains, the quality of its remnants of American Southern Appalachian mountain culture, and the depth and integrity of the wilderness sanctuary within its boundaries.

**Significant Resource Issues:**
Air quality impacts on Park flora, fauna, soil, and water; impact of non-native insects and diseases on forest; impact of visitor use on backcountry trails and facilities; and impact on overcrowding on Park roadways on visitor enjoyment

**Park Designations:**
International Biosphere Reserve (designated October 26, 1976) and World Heritage Site (designated December 6, 1983)

**Personnel:**
Approximately 190 permanent employees and about 80 seasonal employees in FY2016

**Volunteers:**
2,239 volunteers donated 117,066 hours in FY2016

**Internet Site:**
http://www.nps.gov/grsm
# Blue Ridge Parkway

## Brief Description

The 469-mile Blue Ridge Parkway passes through Virginia and North Carolina in the central and southern Appalachian Mountains connecting Shenandoah National Park to the north with Great Smoky Mountains National Park to the south. The parkway was designed in the 1930s for leisurely motoring free from commercial traffic. The Parkway travels the crests, ridges, and valleys of five major mountain ranges, encompassing several geographic and vegetative zones ranging from 600 to over 6,000 feet above sea level. It provides visitors with varied vistas of scenic Appalachian landscapes ranging from forested ridge tops and mountain slopes to rural farm lands and urban areas. The parkway offers a “ride-a-while, stop-a-while” experience that includes scenic pullouts, recreation areas, historic sites, and visitor contact stations. Today, in addition to the scenic driving experience, the Parkway is also known for its outdoor recreation opportunities. It is known nationally and internationally for its designed landscape as a scenic motorway.

## Park Purpose

The purpose of the Blue Ridge Parkway is to connect Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks via a scenic parkway, with areas for recreation, through the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia and North Carolina and to preserve natural and cultural resources while providing opportunities for public enjoyment.

## Park Creation

*Initial Congressional authorization:* June 16, 1933

*Construction began:* September 11, 1935

*Enabling Legislation:* June 30, 1936 (P.L. 74-848, 49 Stat. 2041)

## Park Management By the Numbers

- **Acting Superintendent:** John Slaughter (July – September 2017)
- **Base Operating Budget (FY17):** $16.3 million
- **Number of Employees (FY16):** 276 (125 seasonal, 151 permanent)
- **Volunteers (FY16):** 1840 volunteers; 75,566 hours
- **Recreation Visitors (CY16):** 15,175,578
- **Size:** 469 miles of road; 1,110 boundary miles
- **Acreage:** ~83,000

Community Overlays: The Blue Ridge Parkway crosses 29 counties in North Carolina and Virginia, with four thousand adjacent private landowners and 3800 agricultural leases.
## Cultural & Natural Resources

- 16 mountain peaks above 5000 feet
- 600 miles of streams
- 2074 plant species
- 74 globally rare plant and animal species
- 92 historic buildings
- 382 formal overlooks with a variety of services from wayside exhibits to picnic tables
- 26 tunnels
- 910 roadside vistas designed to enhance the driving experience

## Park Facility & Asset Inventory

- 587 Buildings
- 29 Housing Units
- 8 Campgrounds
- 369 Miles of Trail
- 94 Waste Water Systems
- 45 Water Systems
- 147 Miles of Unpaved Road
- 655 Miles of Paved Road
- 1239 Additional assets such as interpretive media, dams, utility systems, towers, amphitheaters, and more
- 14,000+ Road Signs

## For More Information

- BlueRidgeNPS
- @BlueRidgeNPS
- @BlueRidgeNPS
- @BlueRidgeNPS
- www.nps.gov/blri

**Media Contact:** Leesa Brandon—P: (828)348-3420 E: leesa Brandon@nps.gov
DATE: Friday, August 25       TIME: 9:00am - 12:30pm

SUBJECT: Founder’s Day Visit to Great Smoky Mountain National Park

**Breakfast (7:30 – 8:30 a.m.) Invitees**
- Sen. Lamar Alexander + staff
- Secretary Ryan Zinke + staff
- Cassius Cash, GSMNP Superintendent + staff
- Larry Waters, Sevier County Mayor
- Bryan Atchley, Sevierville Mayor
- David Wear, Pigeon Forge Mayor
- Mike Werner, Gatlinburg Mayor
- Cindy Ogle, Gatlinburg City Manager
- Jeff Conyers, Mountain Tough Recovery Team
- Joe Ayers, Sevier County EMA Interim Director
- Ed Mitchell, Blount County Mayor
- Tom Taylor, Maryville Mayor
- Andrew Farmer, State Representative
- Dale Carr, State Representative
- Doug Overbey, State Senator
- Steve Sutherland, State Senator
- Jim Hart, Friends of the Smokies
- Cheryl Light, Great Smoky Mountains Association
- Jennifer Jones, Tremont
- Bob Patterson, Heritage Center
- Gov. Haslam – send a representative
- Rep. Roe – send a representative
- Sen. Corker – send a representative

**Park Visit Participants**

Founders Day Celebration
- Cassius Cash, GSMNP Superintendent
- Clayton Jordan, GSMNP Deputy Superintendent
- Park Employees
- Jim Hart, Friends of the Smokies President
- Cheryl Light, Great Smoky Mountains Association Board Chair
- Jennifer Jones, Tremont

Rainbow Falls Trail
- Park Trails Forever Crew
- American Conservation Experience Youth Corp (8 members)
- Jim Hart, Friends of the Smokies President

Pi Beta Phi Elementary School Visit
- Larry Waters, Sevier County Mayor
- Mike Werner, Gatlinburg Mayor
• Cindy Ogle, Gatlinburg City Manager
• Jack Parton, Sevier County School System Superintendent
• Carey Woods, Pi Beta Phi Elementary School Principal
DATE: Sunday, May 28, 2017
LOCATION: Fairbanks → Byers Lake → Denali
TIME: 9:30am - 8:30pm AKTD
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Attend Byers Lake Memorial Day Ceremony at the invitation of Sen. Murkowski, then drive to Denali Park Headquarters to meet with NPS leadership, tour facilities, and enjoy a cookout with employees.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Montana Casual
PRESS: Open

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Governor Walker
Senator Murkowski
Denali Superintendent Don Striker
NPS Associate Regional Director, Communications & Operations, John Quinley
NPS Chief of Interpretation & Education, Nancy Holman

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

**Weather:** High 43F / Low 32F
**Time Zone:** Alaska Daylight Time

9:30 am Drive from Fairbanks en route Byers Lake, AK
1:00 pm Arrive Byers Lake // Greet Rolling Thunder
1:30 pm Drive to Memorial Day Ceremony Site
2:00 pm Memorial Day Ceremony
2:30 pm Remarks from Secretary Zinke (3-4 minutes)
2:45 pm Depart Byers Lake en route Denali National Park
5:00 pm Arrive Denali National Park Entrance, photo op at entrance
5:10 pm Arrive Denali HQ building, greeted by staff
5:20 pm Tour HQ, Visitor Center, Communications Center, and Park Kennels
7:00 pm Cookout with park leadership team
8:30 pm Depart en route Grande Denali Lodge

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Byers Lake memorial ceremony background information
TAB B: Denali Update
TAB A
TAB B
DATE: May 28 - May 29, 2017
FROM: Bert Frost
SUBJECT: Visit to Denali National Park and Preserve

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will engage with National Park Service employees to learn about multiple park management issues and community successes, including: deferred maintenance needs on the tour road, historic park kennels operations, commercial services, and mountaineering. Denali Tour will be over two days. Day one will consist of visiting park headquarter buildings, dog kennels, interacting with park employees at a BBQ. Day two will consist of a driving tour and hike.

II. BACKGROUND

Denali National Park and Preserve issues often elevate to the Department of Interior level because of robust engagement with the State of Alaska and Members of Congress. Denali issues also exemplify those faced by many park sites across Alaska, and across the National Park Service. Once in the park, the Secretary will interact with park staff to:

- Visit with dog teams at the historic park kennels
- Cookout with employees
- Take a driving tour of the park road
- Fly to mountaineering base camp on Denali

III. DISCUSSION

○ Local hiring authority
  ■ NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.

○ Subsistence
  ■ The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.

○ Contracting for Mountaineering Guide Services
  ■ Temporary contracts took effect January 1, 2017 and extend up to two years. The new solicitation will be issued in September 2017, and will address franchise fee and other concerns raised during the solicitation process, including enhanced clarity on the matching and ANILCA-
qualification instructions.
  ○ Alaska Stand Alone Pipeline (ASAP)
    ■ At the conclusion of the EIS processes, the Secretary of the Interior has the discretion to approve a right of way for a pipeline through the front-country of Denali.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Briefing statements are being updated regarding discussion topics, and will be provided in advance.
DATE: Monday, May 29, 2017
LOCATION: Denali → Anchorage
TIME: 8:30am - 8:30pm AKTD
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Take a driving tour of Denali and take a helicopter to Denali basecamp. Fly from Denali to Anchorage where you will have dinner with Governor Walker.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Casual in the AM, Montana Formal for evening dinner.
PRESS: Closed

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Governor Walker
Denali Superintendent Don Striker
Deputy Superintendent Denice Swanke
NPS Associate Regional Director, Communications & Operations, John Quinley
NPS Chief of Interpretation & Education, Nancy Holman
Chief Ranger Erika Jostad

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 44F / Low 31F, temperature will likely be cooler at Denali basecamp
Time Zone: Alaska Daylight Time

8:00 am Depart Hotel in NPS Sprinter Vans for Park Tour
12:00 pm Lunch in field
12:30 pm Secretary flies to basecamp *Weather Dependent*
1:30 pm Secretary arrives at basecamp begins tour
2:30 pm Depart basecamp for Denali HQ
4:30 pm Fly Contract Air from Denali to Anchorage
8:00 pm Dinner with Governor Walker

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Memo for Denali National Park Visit
TAB B: Memo for Governor Walker Dinner
TAB A
TAB B
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487, Section 1308) created the local hire authority. The language provides for a program under which “any individual who, by reason of having lived or worked in or near a conservation system unit, has special knowledge or expertise concerning the natural or cultural resources of such unit, and the management thereof… shall be considered for selection for any position within such unit without regard to (1) any provision of the civil service laws or regulations thereunder which require minimum periods of formal training or experience; (2) any such provision which provides an employment preference to any other class of applicant in such selection, and (3) any numerical limitation on personnel otherwise applicable.”

Congress intended local hire to be a route to federal employment in the parks, refuges, forests and public lands for local Alaska residents who have unique local knowledge and expertise, but might not otherwise meet civil service requirements.

Alaskans, including the state’s congressional delegation, have long considered the ANILCA local hire provisions critical to ensure that the protection of over 100 million acres of land in conservation units does not preclude job opportunities for local residents. Alaska Native groups strongly support these provisions.

Among the advantages to agencies of hiring local is that individuals have a greater understanding of the conditions and environment where they will be living and working (remote, isolated, extreme weather conditions); housing does not need to be constructed and maintained; and employees have stronger connections to local communities, landscapes, and traditional uses of the public lands.

The NPS is the largest user of this authority. Most years, about 150 summer seasonal employees are hired using Section 1308 in Alaska parks. This was about 32% of the seasonal workforce. Also, in 20009, 85 permanent employees in Alaska parks (about 17% of the permanent workforce) were converted from local hire positions to competitive status when the law was changed to allow that to occur. Additional conversions now occur, though in smaller numbers.

NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.

Contact: Acting Regional Director Joel Hard, joel_hard@nps.gov, (907) 644-3512.
On January 12, 2017, National Park Service (NPS) published final regulations which allowed federal subsistence users in Alaska to collect and use non-edible animal parts and plants for the making and selling of handicrafts. It became effective on March 21, 2017. The rule – developed over 10 years – was supported by local subsistence user groups and allows federally qualified local rural residents to collect and use non-edible animal parts and plant materials for the creation and subsequent disposition (use, barter, or sale) of handicrafts in accordance with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487).

The regulations also included two restrictions not specifically related to subsistence collections. The rule limited the types of bait that may be used for taking bears under Federal Subsistence Regulations to native fish or wildlife remains that exist from natural mortality or remains not required to be salvaged from a lawful harvest. Bear baiting remains a legal subsistence practice in Alaska NPS units. The rule eliminated human food sources such as dog food, grease, bread, marshmallows, popcorn, etc. to be used as bait in national parks.

Based on input received during the 90-day public comment period, the proposed rule was modified to allow the superintendent of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to issue a permit to allow use of human-produced foods upon a determination that such use is compatible with park purposes and values and the applicant does not have reasonable access to natural materials that could be used as bait. The exception for Wrangell-St. Elias was based on documented history of bear baiting. Other national parks had no documented history of subsistence bear baiting.

Bear baiting is generally inconsistent with NPS regulations that prohibit feeding wildlife and the NPS legal and policy framework which calls for managing wildlife for natural processes. It also furthers multi-agency efforts in Alaska to avoid habituating wildlife to unnatural food sources, such as human foods.

The second provision clarified that collecting of live wildlife is not an authorized hunting or trapping practice and therefore not generally allowed under NPS national regulations. This clarification was deemed necessary based on requests from the public to collect falcon chicks in national preserves (where sport hunting and trapping are legal) and the State of Alaska’s authorization of the practice under its hunting regulations.

While the provisions on bait and collecting live wildlife could have been addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board or the State of Alaska, the NPS implemented its responsibilities under ANILCA and the NPS Organic Act (54 U.S.C. 100101), as an efficiency by including them in the established process for notice and comment rulemaking.
Current Status
● Since the rule went into effect, one falconer has made repeated requests (all honored) for portions of the administrative record related to the clarification of the falcon rule. Based on his questions, members of the Alaska Congressional delegation have also sought clarification of the public process.
● NPS-Alaska has not received any comments regarding the bear baiting restriction since the effective date of the regulation.

Process for Reconsideration
● Once a final rule is effective, there is a substantial process for making changes. A draft timeline of the process is below.

● The critical initial work would be to describe why the existing rule is either unnecessary or how the original administrative process – including justifications – were flawed to the degree requiring a new regulation.

● The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.
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<th>Month(s)</th>
<th>Reg Steps</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Begin drafting rule, and required rulemaking documents (reg action alert)</td>
<td>Workload: Competing litigation related tasks</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Submit regulatory action alert, initiate consultation with Ahtna and others</td>
<td>Expectations/new process for engaging Ahtna regarding co-management of wildlife</td>
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<td>Compliance (ANILCA sec. 810 analysis required and also assumes Cat X)</td>
<td>Need to evaluate appropriateness of Cat Ex (A.8) exceptions</td>
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<td>Publish in Federal Register</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>60-Day public comment period</td>
<td>Heighten public interest given change in agency position; may result in greater public comments or FOIA requests</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Draft response to comments &amp; final rule</td>
<td>Time required will depend on rationale provided and number/complexity of comments. Consult with Ahtna and others</td>
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<td>Rule Effective (30 days later)</td>
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</tbody>
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| 12.75 | Total months |
DATE: May 28 - May 29, 2017
FROM: Bert Frost
SUBJECT: Visit to Denali National Park and Preserve

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will engage with National Park Service employees to learn about multiple park management issues and community successes, including: deferred maintenance needs on the tour road, historic park kennels operations, commercial services, and mountaineering. Denali Tour will be over two days. Day one will consist of visiting park headquarter buildings, dog kennels, interacting with park employees at a BBQ. Day two will consist of a driving tour and a flight to basecamp.

II. BACKGROUND

Denali National Park and Preserve issues often elevate to the Department of Interior level because of robust engagement with the State of Alaska and Members of Congress. Denali issues also exemplify those faced by many park sites across Alaska, and across the National Park Service. Once in the park, the Secretary will interact with park staff to:

- Visit with dog teams at the historic park kennels
- Cookout with employees
- Take a driving tour of the park road
- Fly to mountaineering base camp on Denali

III. DISCUSSION

○ Local hiring authority
  ■ NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.

○ Subsistence
  ■ The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.

○ Contracting for Mountaineering Guide Services
  ■ Temporary contracts took effect January 1, 2017 and extend up to two years. The new solicitation will be issued in September 2017, and will address franchise fee and other concerns raised during the solicitation
process, including enhanced clarity on the matching and ANILCA-qualification instructions.

○ Alaska Stand Alone Pipeline (ASAP)
  ■ At the conclusion of the EIS processes, the Secretary of the Interior has the discretion to approve a right of way for a pipeline through the front-country of Denali.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Briefing statements are being updated regarding discussion topics, and will be provided in advance.
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
ADVANCE RANDOM FOR THE SECRETARY
Alaska Trip

DATE: Wednesday, June 14, 2017
LOCATION: Bangor, ME → Medway, ME → Lunksoos Camp, ME
TIME: 8:00am - 8:00pm EST
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meet the Superintendent of Katahdin Wood and Waters National Monument, Tim Hudson and Lucas St. Clair (bio attached), for a driving and canoe tour of the monument. Press will be present for the driving tour and will have a short media avail following lunch. After the tour we will be overnighting at the Lunksoos Campsite, where there are cabins and tents available.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Hiking apparel
PRESS: Open, press avail at multiple times throughout day.

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Tim Hudson, Superintendent, Katahdin Wood and Waters National Monument
Lucas St. Clair, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc.

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

**Weather:** High 91F / Low 67F, mostly sunny
**Time Zone:** Eastern Standard Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>am Depart Bangor for Medway, ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>am Arrive at meetup spot, arrange into vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>am Depart Medway for Katahdin National Monument Tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>am Driving tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>pm Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:20</td>
<td>pm Press Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>pm Continue driving tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>pm Arrive Lunksoos Campground, begin Canoe Trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>pm Arrive back at Lunksoos Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>pm Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>pm RON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATE: June 14, 2017 TIME: All Day

FROM: Maureen Foster

SUBJECT: Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will receive a tour of the National Monument via car and canoe from Superintendent Tim Hudson, and Lucas St. Clair from the Elliotville Plantation, Inc. The tour will include the Secretary’s party and a press van organized by the Department of the Interior. Following the tour, the group, minus the press, will overnight in cabins or tents at the Lunksoos Camp inside of the National Monument. The Secretary will hold a breakfast meeting in the Millinocket area the next morning (15 June) which the NPS staff can attend. The Secretary leaves the Katahdin Woods and Waters area after the breakfast meeting for other meetings concerning the monument in other parts of Maine.

II. BACKGROUND

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KAWW) was created by Presidential Proclamation 9476 on August 24, 2016. The boundary encompasses 87,500 acres located in the unincorporated territory of Penobscot County in the state of Maine. The monument is subject to review under Executive Order 13792 calling on the U.S. Department of the Interior to conduct a review of certain National Monuments designated or expanded since 1996 under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Secretary requested to see the monument itself on the 14th and 15th of June.

III. DISCUSSION

● In the interest of time, the tour will focus on the southern section of the monument and emphasize the core visitor experience during the summer visitor season.
● The group will travel the main route leading to the principal public access along Swift Brook Road to access the 17-mile scenic loop road with multiple stops for brief walks and scenic views.
● A guided paddle down the Seboeis River and into the East Branch of the Penobscot River to Lunksoos Camp is planned (approximately 2.5 hours).
● Lunksoos Camp is where the group will stay for the night. A cook-out is planned with invited guests from the local community and three Congressional staffers (Collins, King, Poliquin). The staffers are not on the tour or canoe trip.
● Park managers will be available to answer questions on park resources, visitor amenities and use, management planning, and key park issues.

IV. NEXT STEPS
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

RMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

- Park management will continue to prepare for the upcoming visitor season (e.g. staffing, volunteers)
- Park management will continue with park planning, research, and community outreach efforts.
- The recommendations concerning the Executive Order Review are scheduled to be released in August.

V. ATTACHMENTS

No attachments.
DATE: Thursday, June 15, 2017
LOCATION: Katahdin → Boston, MA
TIME: 7:30am - 9:30pm EST
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Starting off the day with a breakfast meeting with Katahdin Chamber of Commerce and Local Councilmen. Proceed then to Millinocket to meet with the Penobscot Nation, then to Augusta for a roundtable with the Maine Woods Coalition. Finish with a dinner in Revere, MA and RON in Boston.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Montana Casual
PRESS: Press avails throughout the day

III. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

**Weather:** High 91F / Low 67F, mostly sunny  
**Time Zone:** Eastern Standard Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 am</td>
<td>Depart Katahdin National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Breakfast Meeting with Chamber and Local Councilmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>Depart for Penobscot Nation meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 am</td>
<td>Depart for Augusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>Roundtable with Maine Woods Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 am</td>
<td>Media Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 pm</td>
<td>Depart Augusta en route Revere, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 pm</td>
<td>Depart en route Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 pm</td>
<td>RON</td>
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</table>
I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

YOU are meeting with the Penobscot Nation in Maine to discuss the role of the Department as the Tribe’s trustee, as well as an overview of tribal programs funded by the Department. YOU will meet with Chief Kirk Francis, members of the tribal council, and employees of the Nation.

II. BACKGROUND

The Penobscot Nation is located in Central and Eastern Maine, occupying around 200 islands within the Penobscot River. The community’s main reservation is located on Indian Island just North of Old Town, Maine. As of 2010 there were 2,367 members of the Penobscot Nation with 450 of those living on the reservation and 1,399 living in Maine. Rivers and waterways are extremely important to the Penobscot Nation with fishing and birch bark canoes serving as important staples of Penobscot culture.

The Penobscot Nation Judicial System was established in 1979 and comprises of a trial court, the Tribal Court, and an appellate court. The Penobscot Nation also has a police force and conservation law enforcement. These departments enforce all Tribal, Federal, and State laws on tribal lands. In FY 17 the Department provided approximately $470,000 for the Nation’s tribal law enforcement and $163,000 for their tribal court.

III. DISCUSSION

The Maine Indians Claims Settlement Act (MICSA) was passed in 1980 and settled Penobscot’s (and other Maine tribe's) land claims against the United States. MICSA limits the rights of tribes in Maine by granting state jurisdiction over the tribes, their lands and natural resources including civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Nation also has jurisdiction over tribal members.

Water Quality Standards Litigation

In January of 2015, the Departments responded to EPA’s request for Interior’s views regarding the relationship between tribal fishing rights and water quality; finding that tribal fishing rights include the right to sufficient water quality to effectuate the fishing right. The State of Maine is currently in litigation with the EPA over a promulgated rule that sets water quality standards (WQS) for the State. Originally, the State submitted proposals to the EPA to implement WQS. Those state standards were rejected by EPA for, among other reasons, not having high enough standards that protected the Nation’s sustenance fishing rights. The EPA then promulgated a rule that set federal standards for the State. After the State filed suit against the United States, the
Nation intervened in the ligation. The Nation is concerned that the EPA will grant the State’s request to withdraw the rule setting federal standards, thus negatively impacting their sustenance fishing rights.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

- Draft Agenda for the Meeting
- Bio of Chief Kirk Francis
Chief Kirk Francis  
Penobscot Indian Nation

Chief Francis was born and raised at Indian Island, Maine, the home of the Penobscot Nation. He has deep cultural ties to the people, the land, and the river. He is an avid outdoorsman practicing the traditions of hunting and fishing for which his family is well known.

Chief Francis has been the elected Chief at Penobscot Indian Nation for over 9 years and was reelected to his fourth term in 2014. Before becoming Chief he served in many leadership roles within the Penobscot Nation including chairing various committees and serving three terms as a member of the Tribal Council. He was first elected to the Council at 21 years old and when elected Chief he was the second youngest to be elected to this position in the modern era. He now owns the distinction of being the longest serving Chief at Penobscot since the electoral system began in 1850. Chief Francis has focused heavily on Penobscot’s economy including helping to lead an effort to secure federal contracting opportunities for the Nation through the creation of Penobscot’s 8(a) company. He has also been instrumental in the creation of Penobscot Indian Nation Enterprises (PINE) a Section 17 corporation that now has nine subsidiaries representing multiple economic markets. Chief Francis has become knowledgeable and effective in handling the myriad of issues facing tribal governments today.

Chief Francis graduated from Old Town High School in 1987, and attended the Bridgeton Academy and the University of Southern Maine where he majored in Business Administration.

Beyond his local service, Chief Francis also serves as a national leader on many issues facing Native Americans. He currently is Treasurer of the United South and Eastern Tribes (USET) an organization comprised of 26 tribal nations. Chief Francis also chairs the Natural Resource Committee for the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) that serves as the organizations largest committee representing tribes from across America.

Prior to being elected as Chief, Mr. Francis’ work experience centered on the gaming industry, including operating his own gaming bussing company, conducting promotional marketing for the Penobscot Nation’s High Stakes Bingo, and being a floor manager at the Mohegan Sun Resort and Foxwood Resorts Casino in Connecticut.
Nicholas Sapiel, Jr. Natural Resources Building, 27 Wabanaki Way, Indian Island, Maine
Thursday, June 15th, 11:00 a.m.

10:55 a.m. Meet Penobscot Nation Chief of Police Bob Bryant and two cruisers at the Indian Island Bridge that connects the town of Old Town to Indian Island to be escorted to the Nicholas Sapiel, Jr. Natural Resources Building

11:00 a.m. Greetings from Chief of the Penobscot Nation Kirk Francis

• Introduction to Penobscot veteran Charles Norman Shay who was recently honored by the French government through the establishment of a memorial overlooking Omaha Beach in Normandy for his contributions during the D-Day invasion

11:05 a.m. Opening Prayer and Introductions

• Meeting attendees: Kirk Francis, Chief of Penobscot Nation; Maulian Dana, Council Member; Charlene Virgilio, Council Member; Donna Loring, Council Member; Mark Chavaree, internal legal counsel to the Chief; Bob Bryant, Chief of Police; John Banks, Director of Natural Resources; Jill Thompkins, Director of Courts; James Francis, Director of Culture and Historic Preservation; Dr. Ben Huerth, Medical Director.

11:10 a.m. Presentation on Interior-Funded Programs at the Penobscot Nation

• Brief history of Penobscot Nation
• Overview of law enforcement program
• Overview of tribal court system
• Overview of tribal health programs that support law enforcement and court
• Overview of natural resources program

11:35 a.m. Discussion of the Importance of the Interior Department as Trustee

• Brief overview of the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act
• Role of Interior Department in efforts to restore the Penobscot River, particularly as it relates to interactions with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

11:55 a.m. Presentation to Secretary Zinke of Penobscot basket and moose jerky and conclusion
DATE:       June 17, 2017       TIME: All Day
FROM:       Maureen Foster
SUBJECT:    Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To inform and update the Secretary about the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument in preparation for his visit to Boston.

II. BACKGROUND

The Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument (NCSMNM), created September 15, 2016, through the Antiquities Act of 1906, is the first Marine National Monument in the Atlantic Ocean. The 4,913-square mile monument is located 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod, and is divided into two units to protect distinct geological features. Three submarine canyons (Oceanographer, Gilbert, and Lydonia) make up the canyons area (941 square miles) located at the edge of the continental shelf. Each canyon is approximately 6,500 to 7,000 feet deep and up to 20 to 30 miles long. The seamounts unit is farther offshore and consists of four undersea mountains or seamounts (Bear Mytilus, Physalia, and Retriever), in a 3,972-square mile area. These seamounts are extinct volcanos as high as 7,700 feet above the ocean floor. The outer boundary of the seamounts unit is the 200-nautical mile limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The undersea features of the canyons and seamounts create nutrient-rich upwellings that support significant and diverse marine life from the ocean floor to the sea surface. Years of deep-sea research expeditions led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and educational institutions have documented the unique ecological significance of the area. This includes numerous species that are new to science and 54 species of coral, some of which are hundreds of years old and 6 to 7 feet tall, prompting scientists to call the unique coral formations “coral forests.” The upwelling of nutrients carried by currents fuel eruptions of plankton that draw large schools of small fish that become prey for large concentrations of sharks, tuna, marine mammals, and seabirds. Scientists who have spent their careers exploring the Atlantic Ocean speak to the exemplary marine resources of the Monument by calling it the “Serengeti of the Sea” and the “Ocean Oasis.”

The NCSMNM is an important feeding area for endangered leatherback and threatened
loggerhead sea turtles, drawn to the seamounts to feed on jellyfish, crustaceans, and invertebrates. The canyons are important feeding habitat for endangered sperm whales and critically endangered right whales. Endangered fin and sei whales have also been observed feeding in the monument waters.

Activities allowed include: recreational fishing, sailing, bird and marine mammal watching, research and scientific exploration, educational activities that support the monument, anchoring of scientific instruments, and construction and maintenance of submarine cables.

Commercial fishing for red crab and American lobster continues for a period of not more than 7 years. All other commercial fishing was closed 60 days after the monument’s creation.

Prohibited activities include: exploring, developing, or producing oil and gas; using poisons, electrical charges, or explosives to harvest monument resources; introducing or releasing introduced species; removing or disturbing any living or non-living resource except as provided for in the regulated activities; and drilling into, anchoring, dredging, or otherwise altering the submerged lands.

There has not been enforcement to date and the focus has been on outreach and education through a NOAA website and an educational flyer. Future enforcement will be carried out through agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. Vessel monitoring systems carried on vessels fishing in Federal waters will aid in monitoring the use of the Monument.

III. DISCUSSION

The Secretaries of Commerce and Interior share management responsibility for the monument. NOAA has responsibilities for activities and species that fall under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management Act, the Endangered Species Act (for species regulated by NOAA), the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and other applicable legal authorities of the Department of Commerce. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has responsibility for activities and species under its legal authorities including the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, the Refuge Recreation Act, the Endangered Species Act, Public Law 98-532 and Executive Order 6166.

The Proclamation tasks the USFWS and NOAA to prepare a joint management plan within 3 years. Senior leadership of the agencies have met twice over the last 6 months to define each agencies roles and responsibilities and to discuss management planning including development of a work plan, public scoping options, a draft action plan, monument vision and goals, and interim compatibility review and permitting processes.
The USFWS appointed Brian Benedict, the Refuge Manager at Maine Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge, as Interim Superintendent for the NCSMNM. The Northeast Region of the USFWS received $180,000 in fiscal year 2017 for marine monument management. These funds were used to support staff salaries, travel, and planning efforts.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Planning for the NCSMNM has ceased while the monument review process takes place. Based on the questions provided within the monument review, USFWS had no relevant information to add to NOAA’s response.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument Map

065865  IM-S Briefing paper - Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument

PREPARED BY:  Wendi Weber, Regional Director  DATE:  June 9, 2017
Northeast Region
Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: General Overview and Park Issues
Park: Rocky Mountain National Park
Date: July 2017

Background: Established by Congress in 1915, Rocky Mountain National Park encompasses 265,761 acres of scenic southern Rocky mountains, of which 95% is designated Wilderness. The park ranges in elevation from 7,600’ to 14,259’, encompassing a diversity of ecosystems including montane, subalpine, and alpine. This wide range of elevations and habitats offer a wide variety of opportunities for visitors including more than 355 miles of trails and hundreds of campsites. Visitors also enjoy driving Trail Ridge Road, which tops out at 12,183’ and is the highest, continuous paved road in the United States.

Budget: The park’s FY17 base budget is $12.5m, the majority of which funds park staff. Entrance fees are the next most significant operational funding source, with the park projected to collect $10.7m this FY. $2.5m of this revenue is a transportation fee dedicated to shuttle operations. The remaining $8.2m in entrance fee revenue supports park operations with a direct visitor connection (FLREA). WASO assesses 20% for non-collection/small revenue parks, and 3.5% for WASO program administration. After these allocations, the park has $6.3m available for park operations. Of this $6.3m, 55% is dedicated to deferred maintenance ($3.5m), and $1.5m is used to manage the entrance station and campground operations. The remaining $1.3m is used for other high priority park projects.

ROMO BASE BUDGET 2008-2018
Staffing: The park currently employs 381 staff (FTE ~245), which is a combination of permanent, term, and seasonal positions. Seasonal hiring models (1039 hours or 6 months) are no longer adequate due to the increase in visitation during what was historically “shoulder” seasons. Like the base budget, staffing numbers have continued to drop, and have not kept pace with rising visitation.

| ROMO STAFFING LEVELS 2012–2017 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Seasonal                      | 233   | 246   | 232   | 239   | 235   | 255   |
| Perm/Term                     | 148   | 152   | 164   | 167   | 170   | 176   |
| **Totals**                    | **381** | **398** | **396** | **406** | **405** | **431** |

Visitor Use: The park’s biggest challenge is the exponential increase in visitation over the last few years. Since 2012, visitation has increased 40%, resulting in congestion, traffic jams, significant safety issues, diminished visitor experience, resource damage, and staff/volunteers feeling consistently overwhelmed. Visitations have also increased in each and every month of the year, with ten months in 2016 setting new records. The park received 4.5m visitors in 2016, the fourth highest visited National Park in the system. The dramatic shift in just three years presents significant challenges related to visitor experience, visitor and staff safety, resource protection, and operational capacity. Rocky Mountain’s visitation has consistently been influenced by local and regional repeat visitation, therefore the substantial and recent growth of population along the Colorado front range suggests that visitation will continue to be high for years to come.

Issues related to the dramatic increase in visitation include:

- Flat (and effectively eroded) ONPS budgets with little flexibility to adapt; insufficient staffing exists for the magnitude of increased visitation.
- Employee morale and fatigue are at the forefront of issues to be addressed as operational capacity is out of alignment with visitation. The recent significant increase of administrative reporting across all program functions is consuming significant time.
- Visitor and staff safety has been compromised through frequent traffic congestion issues and increased crime.
- Illegal campfires more than doubled in 2015. (The Fern Lake Fire of 2012 was caused by an illegal campfire resulting in evacuations, loss of a private residential structure, and a cost of more than $6 million)
- Backcountry and front country natural and cultural resources are experiencing significant and increasing impacts. Human waste management has become a greater issue.
- Property damage and vandalism have increased
Park leadership is committed to addressing day use for both the short term and long term. In the short term, the park will continue implementing a variety of actions to manage the impacts, including restricting vehicle use when parking lots fill and heavy congestion warrants. A thoughtful and stakeholder-engaged planning process will be required to address the issue long term. Lessons learned from the many other national parks and other public lands facing this issue will help to identify best practices moving forward that will allow the park to provide an outstanding visitor experience without compromise to the natural and cultural resources.

**Deferred Maintenance (DM):** The park’s current DM is $75m, of which paved roads, trails, and buildings constitute 69%. This year, $8m from various fund sources includes $2.4m for Trail Ridge Road pavement preservation, $2m in water and wastewater system rehab, $1.7m in trail rehab, and $0.6 in building maintenance. Staff has submitted an additional $53m in project funding requests to address DM in FY19-23.

![Deferred Maintenance Chart]

**Centennial Challenge Project—Repair Alluvial Fan Trail from Flood Damage:** The Alluvial Fan was created as a result of a dam break and major flood in 1982. In 1985, an asphalt trail and pedestrian bridge was built in the alluvial fan because it was such a huge visitor attraction. A major flood event in 2013 destroyed the bridge and trail. This project will re-establish an ABA compliant trail and bridge, providing safer access to a very popular waterfall viewing area. The Rocky Mountain Conservancy, the park’s 501(c)3 partner organization, has contributed $200,000 in matching funds, and will also provide $16,000 in services from the RMC Youth Conservancy Corp.

Contact Person: Darla Sidles, Superintendent, (970) 586-1201
Last Updated: July 2017
TO: Secretary Zinke  FROM: Darla Sidles  LOCATION: Rocky Mountain National Park

EVENT DATE: July 22, 2017  TIME: 10:00am -1:30pm

Name of Host Group/Organization or Requestor:

I. PURPOSE
Meet staff at Rocky Mountain National Park, make grant announcement regarding funds for the Alluvial Fan Trail, attend Junior Ranger program, travel to Bear Lake, short walk.

II. PARTICIPANTS
Darla Sidles, Park Superintendent
Mark Pita, Chief Ranger
Rich Fedorchak, Chief of Interpretation and Education
Steve Schrempp, Chief of Facility Management
Kyle Patterson, Management Specialist/Public Affairs Officer
John Mack, Acting Chief of Resource Stewardship
Estee Rivera, Executive Director, Rocky Mountain Conservancy
Senator Cory Gardner (tentative)
Department of Interior Staff  (Unknown - Please contact Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm attendees.)

III. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Centennial Challenge Project Grant Announcement - Repair Alluvial Fan Trail from Flood Damage:  The Alluvial Fan was created as a result of a dam break and major flood in 1982. In 1985, an asphalt trail and pedestrian bridge was built in the alluvial fan area because it was a significant visitor attraction. A recent major flood event in 2013, destroyed the bridge and trail. This project will re-establish an ABA compliant trail and bridge, providing safer access to a very popular waterfall viewing area. The Rocky Mountain Conservancy (RMC), the park’s 501(c)3 partner organization, has contributed $200,000 in matching funds, and will also provide $16,000 in services from the RMC Youth Conservancy Corp.

Rocky Mountain National Park was the fourth visited national park in 2016, with 4.5 million visitors. One of the park’s biggest challenges is the exponential increase in visitation over the last few years. Since 2012, visitation has increased 40 percent, resulting in congestion, traffic jams, significant safety issues, diminished visitor experience, resource damage, operational capacity issues and limited staff and volunteers being overwhelmed with the dramatic visitor increase. Rocky Mountain National Park has had a flat budget with little flexibility to adapt. Insufficient staffing exists for the magnitude of increased visitation.
IV. BACKGROUND

V. ATTACHMENTS
Attached please see a general overview and briefing paper.

Date of Submission
July 20, 2017
DATE: Monday, May 29, 2017
LOCATION: Medford, OR
TIME: 7:20am - 8:15pm PDT
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Take a hike with BLM staff on the expansion of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, followed by a driving tour of the Monument with Rep. Greg Walden. During the driving tour there will be multiple stops along the way as well as meetings with members of the timber industry, as well as folks from the Farm Bureau and Ranchers.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Hiking gear in the morning. Business casual in the eventing
PRESS: Open; WSJ Reporter shadowing throughout the day.

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Rep. Greg Walden
Theresa Hanley, BLM Oregon State Director
Jody Weil, BLM Deputy State Director for Communications
Elizabeth Burghard, BLM Medford District Manager
Kristi Mastrofini, BLM Field Office Manager
Jim Whittington, BLM Medford Public Affairs Office
Maria Thi Mai, BLM Public Affairs Officer

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 96º, Low 59º; Plenty of Sunshine
Time Zone: Pacific Daylight Time

7:20 am Greet BLM Staff at Hotel and Depart for Hike
8:30 am Arrive Pacific Coast Trail Hike - Greensprings Loop
11:00 am Finish hike at Lily Glen Campground to meet with Rep. Walden
11:10 am Begin Driving Tour
12:00 pm Meeting with Timber group
12:30 pm Continue Driving tour
1:15 pm Meeting with Ranchers and Farm Bureau
3:00 pm Conclude tour, arrive Hyatt Lake Resort
3:15 pm Begin Media Availability
4:00 pm Interview - Wall Street Journal
4:45 pm Depart en route Medford

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Cascade-Siskiyou Memo and Maps
TAB A
A Recipe for Biodiversity
The remnant of an ancient volcano, Pilot Rock stands out as one of the most striking features of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Below Pilot Rock lies a landscape that awakens the senses - a landscape where a short hike leads the explorer from the quiet grandeur of a cool, moss-covered forest to a wildflower and boulder-strewn meadow with hundreds of colorful butterflies. From the meadow, one looks out across the rocky ridges of the Siskiyou Mountains, the wide expanse of the Shasta Valley, and the towering snow-capped volcanic peak of Mount Shasta. The forest and the butterflies, as well as the mountains, volcanoes, and valleys, help tell the ecological story of the area.

The monument’s ecology is influenced by the region’s extremely complex geology. A majority of the monument lies within the relatively young, volcanic Cascade Range. The southwest portion of the monument is in the much older Siskiyou Mountains. At 425 million years old, the rocks of the Siskiyou Mountains are the oldest known in Oregon. The differences in rock types and ages provide the foundation for a variety of soil types and habitats.

The species in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument are representative of ecologically distinct regions known as ecoregions. Ecologists classify areas as ecoregions based upon unique combinations of topography, geology, soils, climate, and vegetation. In this area, multiple ecoregions meet, creating an ecologically jumbled landscape. Species typically found east of the Cascade Range, such as pygmy nuthatches and kangaroo rats, share habitat with western species such as rough-skinned newts and northern spotted owls.

Another important factor in the ecological makeup of the area is the unusual east-west orientation of the Siskiyou Mountains. The Siskiyou provide species with a critical connection between the Cascade Mountains and the wet forests of the western coastal ranges. In addition, the Siskiyou Mountains were not heavily glaciated in the last ice age and served as a refuge for species whose habitat disappeared under tons of continental ice. The final ingredients in the recipe for ecological diversity are the sudden changes in elevation and aspect that affect sun exposure, moisture, and temperature throughout the monument.

Ultimately, diversity of habitat provides stability and resilience. When studied carefully, this remarkable array of plants and animals will provide scientists and visitors with answers to questions about the complex biological and climatic history of the area.
Focus on Environmental Education

Dr. Stewart Janes

The Environmental Education Department at Southern Oregon University has a growing partnership with the BLM and the Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument to become the providers for environmental education on the monument. In 2011, we began “Fall in the Field,” a program which brings school kids from the Rogue Valley to the monument for a day of learning and exploration. In addition, the partnership offers graduate students the opportunity to develop curriculum, create educational kits, and lead guided walks. The key benefit of this partnership is the delivery of quality field-based environmental education to the region’s K-12 community. Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is situated in an area of tremendous biological and geological diversity, difficult to match anywhere in the country. Within 30 minutes, students can be at 7,000 feet in the Siskiyou Mountains or walk through coniferous forests, oak savannas, grasslands, cottonwood-lined streams, or chaparral-covered hillsides. Conflicts over environmental degradation and resource use are vital concerns of our time. Creating greater public awareness of the processes and complexity of ecosystems is essential to development of a land ethic and responsible stewardship of our natural resources. The Southern Oregon University Master’s Program in Environmental Education addresses the issues of responsible stewardship and ethical land use. Our goal is to train educators to meet the challenge of developing awareness, promoting stewardship, and inspiring a sense of wonder for the natural world. A hands-on program, it provides field-oriented courses that broaden students’ scientific understanding of the environment, exposes students to environmental problems and associated social conflicts, and prepares students to become effective environmental educators.

About the Programs:

Classes are divided into small groups, generally 15 or less, with each group having two instructors.

The programs explore topics and concepts such as:

- Biodiversity in forest habitats
- Influence of geology on diversity of organisms
- Human relationships with the environment
- Exploration of riparian habitats
- Aesthetics, art and nature appreciation

The fall season generally runs from late September to early November. Groups are led on hikes that range anywhere from 1.5 miles to 3 miles. Teachers generally set aside 3/4 of a school day for the visits.

The goal of the SOU – CSNM youth education partnership:

1. To serve the local K-12 school community by offering quality standards-based environmental education programming.

2. Advance the monument’s interpretive and education themes through enjoyable outdoor experiences.

3. Provide meaningful work opportunities and experience for youth and SOU students.

4. Advance appreciation and awareness of the monument and its unique features.

5. Foster a stewardship ethic among school age youth.

SEEC and you shall find.

The Siskiyou Environmental Education Center (SEEC) serves as a hub for environmental education networking and resources within the bioregion. Staffed by Environmental Education (EE) graduate assistants, SEEC connects our graduate students with environmental education events, internships, and jobs. They also provide much needed environmental education expertise to local schools and non-profit programs. Our ever-growing collection of curriculum kits and resources makes place-based and hands-on lessons available to all educators in southern Oregon and northern California. The SEEC office is housed in SOU’s College of Arts and Sciences and is available for use by all EE students. The SEEC office manages the day to day operations of the EE program.

To reserve a hike or an education kit, contact a graduate assistant in the SEEC office:

Email: seec@sou.edu
Phone: 541-552-6876
Beavers and Frogs
Interview with Dr. Michael Parker

What's so special about the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument?

“The monument was proclaimed because it’s a place where there’s exceptional biodiversity — the coming together of different bioregions, different physiographic regions, different climatic conditions, different aspect and slope, and geographic and geologic diversity. This allows species to co-occur that don’t ordinarily co-occur. The idea that there is a place in the world that has 135 species of butterflies is just magical! Even for scientists, that’s just ‘Wow!’ And from a scientific perspective, why are there so many there? That’s an interesting question you can explore.”

Why is biodiversity important?

“Each species is a unique product of the evolutionary process; if for no other reason, their biology is interesting. Biodiversity also provides ecosystem services — clean air, water, soil — in which we have a common interest, so there is economic, ecological, and biological value to us. The word “biodiversity” was coined by E.O. Wilson, at a time when the accelerating pace of species extinctions and loss of genetic information due to human activities was becoming obvious. A major decline in biodiversity makes it much less likely that a system can respond to perturbations, whether natural or human. In addition to the practical things we’ve been talking about — ecosystem services, the loss of genetic diversity and the ability to respond to environmental change — aesthetic value of biodiversity cannot be overstated. Interesting species occurring in an interesting landscape is aesthetically appealing. So, even though many people may never go see it, simply knowing there are places in the world like CSNM with its incredible biodiversity is important.”

One of your primary research interests is the Oregon spotted frog (Rana pretiosa). What are you finding?

“The Oregon spotted frog is a candidate for listing as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. There are historical records of the frog in Little Hyatt Reservoir, so when I first arrived at SOU in 1994 I started looking for them there but never found them over a number of years. As part of my aquatic survey for the BLM, I walked the length of every stream in the CSNM from the headwaters all the way down. I found wetland ponds that seemed to have all the ingredients to support a population of Oregon spotted frogs. In 2003 I took my herpetology class to survey amphibians and we found a breeding population of spotted frogs that I’ve been monitoring ever since. The population is tiny, with only 11-20 females breeding each year. It’s just hanging on, and if this population ‘winks out,’ it will have significant ramifications for conservation of the species as a whole.”

What can we do to help the frogs on the monument survive?

“My biggest worry is that those ponds are disappearing, and if the ponds go away the frog goes away. One very important factor for frogs in particular and aquatic biodiversity in general is beavers. The Oregon spotted frog population I’ve been tracking is struggling due to cattail encroachment as a natural part of pond succession. The Oregon spotted frog is the most aquatic frog species in our region and they require warm open water habitats. Beavers raise the water levels by dam building. Beavers and muskrats eat cattail tubers and create open pathways through the cattails, which is really important for the frogs.

Another thing we worry about with amphibians are diseases like ranavirus and Chytrid fungus that people can transport on their boots. Egg masses can also be infected with Saprolegnia fungus. There is a virulent form in hatcheries that is deadly in the wild. So just about anybody who fishes in reservoirs with planted fish, like Howard and Hyatt Reservoirs, picks up those fungus spores on their boots and can transport it. People should be aware of their potential impacts. Cleaning our boots after every pond visit and providing good places for beavers to live are crucial. Human activity and behavior will likely determine if the frogs make it.”

So one species can make a huge difference to other species?

“Absolutely. All those interrelationships contribute to biodiversity. If we remove one piece of the puzzle, the beaver, species diversity hasn’t gone down very much, but what’s missing because of that one piece? We still have the butterflies and the plants, but that landscape of wetlands, wetland plants, and the birds and mammals that use the wetlands, their pattern of movement across the landscape, that whole set of interactions is changed just by the loss of that one animal. Beavers are important ecosystem engineers. They created many of those habitats, and if they’re allowed to continue that important function it’s going to be beneficial not only to the frogs but to biodiversity in general. On Jenny Creek in places that cattle have been gone now for several years, the willows and alders and broadleaf trees started coming back, and beavers have reestablished. The beavers didn’t create huge ponds, but what they did do is raise the water table in the entire meadow which became a sponge that retains water much longer into the season. As a result, flows in Jenny Creek are higher and cooler which benefits both aquatic and riparian communities.”

Prior to the onset of the Western Cascade volcanism, the climate changed from subarctic to temperate. The previous landscape was quite flat, allowing great rivers issuing from Idaho to flow across the landscape. Eruption of the Western Cascade volcanoes erected the first significant barrier to rivers flowing from the continental interior toward the West Coast. An exploration of Pilot Rock geology begins at the quarry, where visitors can see 27 million-year-old lava flow rocks and weathering phenomena. The walk to the saddle (where the old parking lot was) and down the closed road to the south follows the upper part of this flow. Local geologic sites along the road are derived from the weathering of overlying softer volcaniclastic rocks (violent-erupted volcanic fragments). These soft rocks and soil are quite prone to slope failure (landslides). Exposures of the volcaniclastic rocks are visible on a ridge to the southeast of Pilot Rock. Most of these rocks are volcanic breccias (large angular blocks in a finer matrix) that represent debris flows from long-extinct volcanoes. On that same ridge are other intrusive rocks that pushed up through the weaker volcaniclastic rocks.

Pilot Rock, the most impressive of these intrusions, “baked” and oxidized (rusted) the surrounding rocks as it shoved them aside. The holomelane-pyroxene andesite (the name “andesite” was inspired from rocks described in the Andes Mountains of South America) that makes up Pilot Rock is quite atypical and hence distinctively unique as compared to adjacent rocks. Strikingly visual columns are cooling features of the volcanic “neck” or throat of what may have been a long-eroded volcano. Radial “dikes” (intrusions radiating from Pilot Rock as it pushed up through the broken landscape) can be seen best to the east of Pilot Rock.

Dr. Michael Parker holding a Spotted Frog

Jenny Creek near former Box O’Ranch

Monument Guide 3
Manager's Corner

Welcome to Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument! As you will see throughout this newspaper, the “story” of the CSNM is biodiversity. The Monument was established on June 9, 2000, in recognition of its phenomenal biological diversity. Many regional scientists are conducting research on the Monument, often with the support of BLM’s National Landscape Conservation System grants, and some of those research findings are detailed in this issue. Geologist Dr. Jad D’Allura’s article about CSNM’s iconic landmark, “Pilot Rock,” goes into more detail about Monument geology. “Beavers and Frogs,” an interview with Dr. Michael Parker, aquatic biologist at Southern Oregon University, discusses his research on the Oregon spotted frog, a species of concern on the Monument. He concludes that the frog’s ability to thrive depends on beaver, and that humans are largely in control of population dynamics of both species and consequent biodiversity. In “Focus on Environmental Education,” Dr. Stewart Janes, ornithologist, science educator, and director of SOU’s Environmental Education graduate program, details the essential role of environmental educators in preserving biodiversity. BLM and SOU, “with a little help from our Friends,” are partnering to bring school groups from throughout the Rogue Valley to the CSNM each fall so they can experience biodiversity and learn about their role in preserving it. The Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument sponsor other learning opportunities, including a “Hike and Learn” series led by regional scientists.

The Monument’s recreation staff, partners, and volunteers have been hard at work maintaining and improving trails and trailheads, because good trails protect biodiversity. Preserving biodiversity on the Monument is a team effort. An expression of gratitude is warranted for the diverse people and organizations who give of their time and expertise in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, simply because they value this unique landscape.

Much has been accomplished since June 9, 2000. In addition to the research described above, scientists have studied mammals, insects, birds, plant communities, and the impact of grazing on monument resources, and the CSNM management plan has been adopted and implemented. Congress established the Soda Mountain Wilderness within the CSNM in 2009, we’ve written and signed the Wilderness management plan, and we’ve begun the immense job of plan implementation and restoration. We are very proud of our interpretation and environmental education programs for which we thank our SOU partners, the Friends of CSNM, Justin Glasgow, and all those who have helped. Much remains to be done, so we invite your participation, encourage you to contact BLM and our partners, and thank you for getting involved!

We also thank all those involved in our land-acquisition program which to date has added 8473 acres to the CSNM. This will help us better manage this diverse landscape which was formerly dissected in the “checkerboard” ownership that characterizes the BLM landbase in western Oregon. Those deserving credit in this effort are the Pacific Forest Trust, The Conservation Fund, Meriwether Southern Oregon Land & Timber LLC, Brian and Kathleen Dossey, and many others.
## Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Access Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Difficulty / Additional Info.</th>
<th>Directions from Ashland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sky King Cole Access to Pilot Rock Trail Intersection</td>
<td>1.9 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40:2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) 1 mi to Sky King Cole PCT crossing, where there is room to park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Rock Access to Pilot Rock</td>
<td>0.9 mi</td>
<td>Strenuous. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40:2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 3.8 mi, past Sky King Cole PCT crossing (1 mi) and Pilot Rock quarry parking (2 mi) to PCT access and parking at Porcupine Gap (1.8 mi). Rough road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Rock Access to Porcupine Gap Access</td>
<td>0.9 mi</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40:2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 3.8 mi, past Sky King Cole PCT crossing (1 mi) and Pilot Rock quarry parking (2 mi) to PCT access and parking at Porcupine Gap (1.8 mi). Rough road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine Gap Access to Boccard Point Access</td>
<td>3.3 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40:2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 3.8 mi, past Sky King Cole PCT crossing (1 mi) and Pilot Rock quarry parking (2 mi) to PCT access and parking at Porcupine Gap (1.8 mi). Rough road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boccard Point Access to Hobart Bluff Access (at Soda Mountain Road)</td>
<td>2.9 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 8 mi to Buckhorn Rd on right, 2 mi on Buckhorn Rd (staying left at Emigrant Creek and Buckhorn Springs Roads) to Tyler Creek Rd, 2 mi on Tyler Creek Rd to Teddy Creek Rd on right, 0.2 mi on Teddy Creek Rd to PCT crossing and parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Bluff Access (at Soda Mountain Road) to Hobart Bluff Overlook</td>
<td>1.3 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right, Soda Mtn Rd (39:3E-32) 3.8 mi S to power line corridor and PCT crossing and parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Bluff Access to Highway 66 Trailhead</td>
<td>4.3 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right, Soda Mtn Rd (39:3E-32) 3.8 mi S to power line corridor and PCT crossing and parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway 66 Trailhead to Green Springs Mountain Loop Access</td>
<td>1.8 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right, Park at Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument kiosk. Trail begins across the road from the kiosk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Springs Mountain Access Loop Trail</td>
<td>2.2 miles (RT)</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Road on left, Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Road 7 mi to 39-3E-32 on left, Follow 39-3E-32 to signs for Green Springs Mountain Trail, and park in the small turnout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Springs Mountain Loop Access to Little Hyatt Lake</td>
<td>3.1 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Road on left, Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Road 7 mi to 39-3E-32 on left, Follow 39-3E-32 to signs for Green Springs Mountain Trail, and park in the small turnout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Hyatt Lake Access to E. Hyatt Lake Road Access</td>
<td>1.5 miles</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Rd on left, Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Rd (aka Keene Creek Rd) 2.8 mi to Little Hyatt Lake, parking below dam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Hyatt Lake Road Access to Willow Creek Road Access</td>
<td>8.1 mi</td>
<td>Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.</td>
<td>I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greeensprings Hwy) 17.5 mi to E. Hyatt Lake Road on left, Follow E. Hyatt Lake Road 2.8 mi. The PCT trailhead is located on the left right before the entrance to the Hyatt Lake Campground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plan Your Visit
Hyatt Lake Recreation Area is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and is the only developed campground within Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Fees are charged for camping and day-use of these sites. Due to winter weather, campgrounds generally open in late April and close for the season at the end of September.

Hyatt Lake Campground
The main Hyatt Lake Campground has 56 campsites (including drive-in and walk-in tent sites) and a site designated for Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) hikers. Facilities include flush toilets, hot showers, a dump station, a fish-cleaning station, and 2 boat ramps with dock facilities. No electrical, water, or sewer hookups are available. Disabled access is limited. Sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Wildcat Campground
For a more primitive camping experience, Wildcat Campground has 12 campsites with hand-pumped water and vault restrooms. Sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Horse Camp
Horse Camp has a vault restroom and 5 sites, each with corrals. An access trail from this area connects riders directly to the PCT. Equestrian and stock users are required to feed certified weed-free feed.

Mountain View Group Shelter
The Mountain View Group Shelter, overlooking Hyatt Lake and Mt. McLoughlin, accommodates up to 150 people. It is equipped with an electric stove, running water, tables, and a large fireplace.

Osprey Kitchen
Osprey Kitchen is a group camping and day-use area with a covered cooking area, grill, group fire ring, and walk-in tent sites.

Reservations
Reservations for the Mountain View Group Shelter, Osprey Kitchen, and Equestrian Camp can be made starting January 1st for the upcoming season. Contact the Medford BLM reservation line at 541-618-2306. During the summer season you may call the ranger station at 541-482-2031.

Hiking in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
While the monument is set aside for objects of biological interest and their protection, visitors are welcome to explore the monument. The primary way to experience the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is by hiking the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). The PCT runs approximately 19 miles from the southwest boundary of the monument to its northeast boundary. The facing page provides a list of access points and the distance (in miles) between access points. The list corresponds to the monument map located on pages 4-5.

In addition to the Pacific Crest Trail, the monument has many closed roads that locals use for hiking. The monument map in this newspaper does not show closed roads in the Soda Mountain Wilderness. Cross-country hiking within the monument requires a good topographic map and a compass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average High (°F)</th>
<th>Average Low (°F)</th>
<th>Average Precip (in.)</th>
<th>Average Snowfall (in.)</th>
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<td>29.9</td>
<td>2.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>1.54</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>77.8</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partnerships

The Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

The Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established by local residents in 2000. The FCSNM’s primary goal is to partner with the Bureau of Land Management as it carries out the mandates of the presidential proclamation. The Friends mission statement has three parts:

- To advocate for and educate about the scientific and historic values for which the CSNM was established;
- To foster public support for the protection of the area’s ecological integrity and biological diversity;
- To support BLM’s essential role in protection and conservation of the Soda Mountain Wilderness.

The Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument fulfill our mission through education, advocacy, and outreach, with occasional manual labor. Specifically:

- Providing monetary and material support to K-12 education activities done on the monument.
- Organize and facilitate guest lecturers and Hike and Learn opportunities on the Monument.
- Staff Monument and Friends outreach booths at community events such as Ashland Earth Day, First Fridays and Free Fishing Day.
- Assist with visitor contacts, scientific monitoring, and wilderness monitoring.
- Fundraising.

www.cascadesiskiyou.org

Monument recreation team and partners make strides in trail maintenance:

As the first monument set aside to protect its objects of biological interest, Monument Recreation Planner Nick Schade knows that resource protection is a top priority. “In many ways recreation planning takes on a much more essential and sensitive role for a monument like Cascade-Siskiyou,” says Schade. “It is not business as usual.”

Restoration

The Xerces Society and the ORAWA State Office completed a site management plan for the Mardon skipper. The Site Management Plans were implemented at three Mardon skipper sites in the monument. Implementation included:

- placing boulders to eliminate illegal off road access in key habitat areas;
- removing confers less than 8” in diameter encroaching into meadows;
- installing education signs in high use areas to educate the public on the ecology of the skipper and the goal of our restoration work.

Big Bend Trail Skills College

The three-day Big Bend Trail Skills College, hosted by Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and the Pacific Crest Trail Association, is in its second year. The college features multiple sessions and areas of focus and expertise. Certifications are offered in crosscut saw use and chain saw use, as well as classes in tread construction techniques and hydrology management. Beginner sessions were held for basic trail maintenance and trail clearing. The BLM provided camping at the monument’s Hyatt Lake Campground. There were eight instructors and 37 participants.

The college drew students from other federal agencies, members of trails organizations, and the community.

Vern Crawford - Volunteer of the Year

Maintenance

After a winter of heavy snows and severe winds the PCT is often covered in fallen trees, so annual log out is essential to keeping the trail open and preventing trail braiding. Maintaining trails and trail access points is a multi-person full time job. Last year the monument log out team, volunteers and youth conservation corps spent over 1300 hours completing trail work, brushing work, and installing stabilization and drainage features on the 19 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail in the monument. The Lone Pilot Trail will be completed in summer 2013.
DATE: Saturday, July 15  TIME: All Day

FROM: Kathy Benedetto

SUBJECT: Background on the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and its impact on local timber and ranching industries.

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The opening sentence should clearly state the purpose of the memo (i.e. to inform/update the Secretary (i.e. to inform the Secretary about an issue, topic, or event he has a need to be aware of). Briefing memos should NOT raise issues for decision.

II. BACKGROUND

Fast Facts

- Original monument is approximately 65,000 acres in southwestern Oregon (designated 6/9/2000)
- Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Expansion is approximately 42,000 acres in Oregon and 5,000 acres in California (designated 1/12/2017)

Timber Harvest

Approximately 80,000 acres within both the original Monument and the expansion area are designated as Oregon and California Railroad Revested (O&C) Lands (see attached map). These lands are covered by the O&C Act of 1937, which mandates that those lands determined to be suitable for timber production shall be managed for, “permanent forest production and the timber shall be sold, cut and removed in conformity with the principal [sic] of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing the economic stability of local communities and industry, and providing recreational facilities.”

- The Presidential proclamations for both the original Monument and expansion explicitly prohibit commercial timber production and sustained yield forestry. The proclamation allows for harvest when it is part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project for protection and old growth enhancement objectives, consistent with the purposes of the proclamation. In addition, the proclamation specifies that removal of trees from within the monument may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety.
Within the Monument expansion, approximately 310,000 (0.310 million) board feet have been harvested from within the OR portion of the expansion area under timber sale contracts that were entered into prior to January 12, 2017. The contracts are considered valid existing rights and will be completed, including the approximately 2.9 million board feet of timber that remain to be harvested. In the expansion area, the remaining harvest to be operated under valid existing rights is approximately 511 acres across three timber sales.

The monument expansion area within the OR portion is administered under the 2016 Southwestern Oregon ROD and RMP (signed in August 2016) and includes about 16,700 acres of Harvest Land Base (i.e. dedicated to sustained yield timber production). The expansion area likely reduces sustained yield timber production opportunities in the harvest land base by 4-6 million board feet per year, and commercial harvest in reserved land use allocations by 400,000 (0.400 million) board feet per year.

**Grazing**

- The original proclamation requires a study of the impacts of grazing on the ecosystem, and provides that existing authorized permits or leases may continue with appropriate terms and conditions under existing laws and regulations. It provides that if grazing is found incompatible with protecting the objects of biological interest, the Secretary of the Interior will retire the grazing allotments pursuant to the processes of applicable law.

- The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 enabled grazing leases within the original CSNM to be voluntarily retired.

- The Proclamation for the expansion describes grazing be managed under the same laws and regulations that apply to the rest of the monument, including the management provisions of the original proclamation.

- If grazing permits or leases are relinquished by existing holders, the Secretary will not reallocate the forage available under those permits or for grazing purposes unless that reallocation will advance the purposes of the monument.

**Tribal**

- The CSNM is culturally significant to the Grand Ronde, Siletz, Shasta and Klamath Tribes. There are 214 cultural resource sites recorded within the Monument. Many historic sites are related to early 18th century homesteading and livestock rearing activities.

- The annual Maka Oyate Sundance event is not officially associated with a Federally Recognized Tribe; however, participants in the ceremony include members of the Klamath Tribes which is a Federally Recognized Tribe.
DATE: Sunday, July 16     TIME: 1:00pm-2:00pm PDT

FROM: Kathleen Benedetto

SUBJECT: Meeting with Governor Brown regarding Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The opening sentence should clearly state the purpose of the memo (i.e. to inform/update the Secretary (i.e. to inform the Secretary about an issue, topic, or event he has a need to be aware of). Briefing memos should NOT raise issues for decision.

II. BACKGROUND

Oregon’s 38th Governor, Kate Brown grew up in Minnesota and earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Colorado--Boulder. Kate came to Oregon to attend Lewis and Clark’s Northwestern School of Law, where she received her law degree and Certificate in Environmental Law. She is married, has a grown son and daughter and enjoys horseback riding and hiking.

BLM has a good working relationship with the Governor. The Governor’s office was a cooperating agency involved in the Western Oregon Plan Revision and raised no concerns during the Governor’s Consistency Review.

BLM continues to work very closely with the Governor’s office through their Natural Resource Advisor Jason Miner on sage grouse management.

III. DISCUSSION

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The Governor’s office was a cooperating agency involved in the Western Oregon Plan Revision and raised no concerns during the Governor’s Consistency Review.

BLM continues to work very closely with the Governor’s office through their Natural Resource Advisor Jason Miner on sage grouse management.

The Governor is supportive to the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and expansion and the Attorney General Eleanor Rosenblum has publicly indicated the State will consider litigation of any change to the monument.
DATE: Sunday, July 16   TIME: 3:30 - 4:00pm

FROM: Kathleen Benedetto

SUBJECT: Background information on the Soda Mountain Wilderness Council

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To provide background information on the Soda Mountain Wilderness Council (SMWC). Attending the meeting will be Dave Willis, Principal Officer, and other members of the SMWC, including scientists.

II. BACKGROUND

The Soda Mountain Wilderness Council was formed by Bruce Boccard, a biologist who was one of the first to recognize the convergence of plant communities in the area. Boccard died in 1987 and Dave Willis assumed the title of Principal Officer. Willis is a resident near Soda Mountain since 1979 and a former climbing guide. Willis and the Council were instrumental in doing the advocacy legwork to establish the original monument during the Clinton administration. They were also influential in the 2009 Omnibus Bill that created the Soda Mountain Wilderness within the monument.

Willis was influential in including the grazing allotment retirement language in the 2009 bill and has consistently argued for both monument expansion and additional wilderness. While the focus is exclusively the area in and around the monument, Willis has built relationships with national and local environmental groups and a number of foundations and corporations that contribute funds to the Council.

III. DISCUSSION

As the primary driver for legislation and actions related to the monument, Willis has recruited a number of scientists to support his effort. Many of the scientists are members of the Soda Mountain Wilderness Council and can be expected to be in attendance at the meeting. Habitat Connectivity and resiliency were the key justifications offered for the expansion and they can be expected to make those points during the discussions. Other members or supporters of the Council include several local landowners. Willis has been active in recruiting wealthy purchasers and arranging private land sales in the hopes of eventually adding the private acreage to the monument. Some landowners can be expected to be in favor of both the monument and having their private lands included within the boundary.
FROM: Alan Mikkelsen

SUBJECT: Meeting with Klamath Tribe

Main Points

- Purpose: meet and greet – no substantive commitments or response advisable.
- Suggest informing Tribes: you have designated Alan Mikkelsen both as point person for Klamath Basin issues and as Chairman of the Working Group on Indian Water Rights.
- Alan will meet with the Klamath Tribes and others in the Basin the next day.
- See below on competing requests for Secretarial Negative Notice Publication

Background on Klamath Tribal Reservation and Fisheries

- 1864 Treaty: Tribes ceded over 20 million acres (in southern OR and northern CA); reserved over 2.5 million acres (above Upper Klamath Lake); reserved rights to fish, hunt, and gather. By 1950s, reduced to 1.2 million acres (faulty surveys, transfers).
- 1954: Congress terminated federal recognition of the Tribes; divested them of remaining reservation lands (became the Winema National Forest and Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. Tribes retained Treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather.
- 1986: Congress restored recognition; lands taken into trust for the Tribe.
- Past Century: Salmon fishery nonexistent due to construction of downstream Klamath River dams and lack of fish passage (PacificCorp owns and operates under FERC license)

Tribal Water Rights

- The Tribes have “time immemorial,” priority federal reserved instream rights (1) in the tributaries that flow into Upper Klamath Lake, and (2) in specific lake levels in Upper Klamath Lake to support their treaty-reserved fishing, hunting, and gathering rights, pursuant to enforceable 1st phase of State adjudication. The adjudication denied instream flow claims off-former reservation, including claims for the Klamath River below Upper Klamath Lake to border of CA.
- Tribes’ water rights are senior to water rights for Crater Lake Ntl Park, USBR’s Klamath Project, national wildlife refuges, etc.

Demise of Basin-wide Settlement Efforts and Upper Klamath Basin Cooperative Agreement

- Extensive Settlement Efforts followed significant Basin turmoil (i.e., 2001 shut-off of the Klamath Project and the 2002 fish die-off in the Klamath River).
Result: Three key, hard-won inter-related agreements: (1) the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA); (2) the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA); and the Upper Klamath Basin Cooperative Agreement (UKBCA) (urged by OR Governor, Congressional delegation, the Klamath Tribes and Upper Basin irrigators (above Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath Project).

Under the UKBCA, the Tribes agreed to lower instream flows rather than full enforcement of their adjudicated senior rights in exchange for the Upper Basin irrigators’ agreement to implement riparian management measures and water retirement agreements for improved riparian conditions and more water in-stream to enhance and protect the tribal fishery.

2014 “Partial Calls”: After parties signed the UKBCA in 2014, the Tribes and U.S. made only “partial calls” to enforce their instream rights consistent with the UKBCA.

Status: KBRA terminated at the end of 2015, lacking Congressional approval; Pacificorp now using FERC process to address dam removal.

The Upper Basin irrigators have fallen behind in addressing their commitments under the UKBCA, in part because the additional funding anticipated, had Congress approved all the agreements, did not occur.

2017 “Full Calls” - Given the status of the UKBCA, the Tribes and U.S. made full calls to enforce the Tribes’ instream flow rights recognized in the adjudication.

Mitigated Impact of 2017 Calls - Many Upper Basin Irrigators filed petitions for judicial review of calls in Marion County, and those calls are automatically stayed under OR law. Crater Lake National Park, also affected by a call, is now drilling a mitigation well to meet its needs.

Two Opposite Requests Re UKBCA Termination by Negative Notice

January 2016: the Tribes requested that the Secretary – although not yet officially a party to the agreement – issue a “Negative Notice” to terminate the UKBCA pursuant to its terms because Upper Basin irrigators could not deliver the Tribes’ bargained-for benefits.

A “Negative Notice” (Secretarial finding published in the Federal Register, that one or more of the conditions required of the UKBCA has not or cannot be achieved) has no specified deadline and is reviewable in court.

April 2016: then-Deputy Secretary Connor issued a preliminary determination, generally agreeing with the Tribes’ position, but noting that the UKBCA required a “meet and confer” process prior to issuing a negative notice.

October 2016 - February 2017: the parties undertook the “meet and confer” process as well as separate mediation, but could not come to resolution.

April 2017: the Tribes sent you a letter, again requesting that the Secretary issue a Negative Notice and terminate the UKBCA.

The Upper Basin irrigators sent a different request, asking that you not issue such notice and instead that you find a viable path forward for all parties

Requests taken under advisement. No response from Secretary necessary at July 16, 2017, meeting.
DATE: Monday, May 29, 2017
LOCATION: Sharpsburg, Maryland
TIME: 8:30am - 8: EST
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Tour the Antietam National Battlefield and hold a press conference announcing the release of the funds for American Battlefield Land Grants. Following the announcement there will be a short press gaggle and the Secretary will meet with the approximately 20 employees that work at Antietam.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Business casual (Khakis / Shirt for tour; Blazer added for grant announcement)
PRESS: Open

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Jim Lighthizer, Civil War Trust President
Will Shafroth, National Park Foundation President
John Nau, Civil War Trust and National Park Foundation Board Member
Teresa Hildreth, Guest of John Nau
Susan Trail, Antietam NB Superintendent

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 84º, Low 69º; Partly Cloudy; 50% Chance of PM Thunderstorms
Time Zone: Eastern Standard Time

8:00 am Depart Residence en route Sharpsburg, MD
8:30 am Call with Doug Domenech
9:30 am Arrive at Battlefield Visitor Center / Get Passport Stamped
9:45 am Board van for tour of battlefield
11:30 am American Battlefield Grant Announcement
12:00 pm Media Availability
12:20 pm Meet and Greet with DOI Employees
1:00 pm Grab Box Lunch and Depart en route DOI

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Memo for American Battlefield Grants
TAB B: Information regarding maintenance backlog at Antietam Battlefield
TAB A
TAB B
DATE: July 5, 2017       TIME: 8:00 am to 3:00 pm

FROM: Doug Domenech

SUBJECT: Battlefield Grant Announcement Background Briefing

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

On July 5, the Secretary will participate in a grant announcement at Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland. The purpose of the event is two-fold:

(1) to announce $7.2 million in American Battlefield Land Grants for protection of battlefield land at 20 Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War sites in 9 states; and

(2) to announce that Antietam National Battlefield will benefit from President Donald Trump’s donation of $78,333.32 for battlefield park maintenance. Per your instructions, we have been able to secure matching money for the salary by the Civil War Trust, the National Park Foundation, and the Save Historic Antietam Foundation.

II. BACKGROUND

The NPS American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning, and public education.

Battlefield preservation enables current and future generations to better understand the connection between military conflicts and important social and political changes that occurred in American history. Saving the site of every military conflict that occurred on American soil is impractical; however, the ABPP is committed to helping states and local communities preserve the most important battlefields for future generations.

The ABPP awards two separate grants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battlefield Planning Grants</th>
<th>Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants are awarded annually to groups, institutions, organizations, or governments sponsoring preservation projects at historic battlefields. Any battlefield on American soil is eligible for this grant.</td>
<td>Grants are awarded to state and local governments seeking fee simple acquisition of eligible Revolutionary War, War of 1812, or Civil War battlefield land, or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the acquisition of permanent, protective interests (easements) in Revolutionary War, War of 1812, or Civil War battlefield land. Only Civil War battlefields listed in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's (CWSAC) 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields and Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields listed in the 2007 The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study are eligible for this grant.

III. DISCUSSION

You will have an opportunity to participate in this event with John Nau who has been involved in Civil War preservation for some time. He is from Houston, Texas and has contributed substantially to National Park related projects.

You will have the opportunity to tour Antietam National Battlefield. The Battle of Antietam, also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg, particularly in the South, was fought on September 17, 1862. It was the first field army-level engagement in the Eastern Theater of the American Civil War to take place on Union soil and is the bloodiest single-day battle in American history, with a combined tally of 22,717 dead, wounded, or missing.

You will announce $7.2 million in battlefield grants.

You will announce the President’s donation to the Park and that it is being matched by contributions from (1) an anonymous donor, (2) the National Park Foundation, (3) the Civil War Trust, and (4) the local friends group, Save Historic Antietam Foundation.

Battlefields Receiving Grant Awards

At the ceremony today, you will announce $7.2 million in American Battlefield Land Grants to protect 1,196 acres at 19 battlefields. The battlefields benefiting from the grants are: Prairie Grove, Ark.; South Mountain and Williamsport, Md.; Brices Cross Roads, Miss.; Fort Ann and Sackets Harbor, N.Y.; Brandywine, Pa.; Eutaw Springs, S.C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Appomattox Courthouse, Fredericksburg, Gaines Mill, Kelly’s Ford, Malvern Hill, New Market, Second Manassas, Third Winchester, and Trevilian Station, Va.; and Shepherdstown, W.Va.

President Trump’s Donation for Battlefield Maintenance

You will also reveal that President Trump’s donation for battlefield park maintenance, first announced this past April, will go toward preservation of the historic Newcomer House at Antietam, along with replacement of 5,000 linear feet of deteriorated rail fencing along the Hagerstown Turnpike where some of the most intense fighting of the battle occurred. The Civil War Trust, National Park Foundation and Save Historic Antietam Foundation presented a check of $185,212 to match the President’s gift.

IV. SCHEDULE
Schedule for Event

9:45 a.m. Secretary Zinke and VIPs meet at the Visitor Center parking lot for tour that will highlight recent preservation and restoration successes, along with park maintenance opportunities. NPS Historian Keith Snyder to lead tour.

11:15 a.m. Secretary and VIPs arrive at news conference site (parking near Dunker Church) to greet assembled guests.

11:30 a.m. – noon News conference announcing $7.2 million in American Battlefield Land Grants and projects that will benefit from President Trump’s battlefield maintenance donation (see news conference agenda, below).

12:15 p.m. (approx.) Tour of battlefield for members of the media who were brought to event by DOI. Civil War Trust historian Garry Adelman available to lead tour.

12:15 p.m. (approx.) Public walking tour of battlefield begins (we typically offer public tours for attendees after an event as a thank you).

12:15 p.m. (approx.) VIPs take van to historic Mumma Barn for VIP lunch.

1:15 p.m. Secretary Zinke departs Antietam NB.

News Conference Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susan Trail (NPS Superintendent)</td>
<td>Welcome and Introductions (4-5 mins)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim Lighthizer (CWT President)</td>
<td>Remarks (4-5 mins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Shafroth (NPF President)</td>
<td>Remarks (4-5 mins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John L. Nau, III (CWT Former Chair)</td>
<td>Remarks and Introduce Secretary (5 mins)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary Zinke</td>
<td>Keynote (7-10 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Speakers</td>
<td>Check to Secretary/Photo Op (5 mins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Trail</td>
<td>Concluding Remarks (2-3 mins)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. ATTACHMENTS

If this is a cover memo as part of a longer briefing, attach the briefing and supplemental materials.
Deferred Maintenance at Antietam National Battlefield

The Deferred Maintenance total calculated for Antietam National Battlefield at the end of FY2016 is $10,927,792, or almost $11 million. Deferred maintenance is defined by the NPS as “The cost of maintenance and repairs that were not performed when they should have been or were scheduled to be and which are put off or delayed for a future period.”

The two projects funded by the donations made today are part of the deferred maintenance backlog for the battlefield. These projects are:

Preserve Historic Newcomer House

Project description – This project involves exterior maintenance work on the Newcomer House, consisting of repairs to deteriorated woodwork and porches, new gutters and downspout, and painting all surfaces.

The Newcomer House, part of a thriving milling community located near the Middle Bridge area of the battlefield, was standing at the time of the Battle of Antietam and presently serves as the visitor center for the Maryland Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area through an agreement with the NPS.

The National Park Service acquired the Newcomer House and surrounding property in 2005. Since that time, the park has painted the metal roof and completed some spot painting of the siding, but had not been able to complete the comprehensive preservation maintenance project needed to bring the exterior to good condition.

Replace Dunker Church Road Historical Rail Fencing

Project description -- This project involves the replacement of approximately 5,000 lf of deteriorated rail fencing along both sides of the historic Hagerstown Turnpike (now Dunker Church Road).

This roadway witnessed some of the heaviest and most decisive fighting during the Battle of Antietam and encompasses the Dunker Church, West Woods, and Miller Cornfield. This is a heavily visited location and adjoins property owned by the Civil War Trust.

Rail fencing has a maximum life cycle of around fifteen years before it should be replaced. The fencing along the west side of Dunker Church Road was erected about 12 years ago; the fencing on the east side was last replaced about 20 years ago. The posts on both sides of the road are rotting and splitting. While the park has replaced individual rails as staffing and funds have allowed, many of the rails, particularly along the east side of the road, are in poor condition.
Honorable Ryan Zinke, Secretary of the Interior
July 5, 2017
Antietam Battlefield Remarks

- Thanks for the Introduction, John, and for your leadership.

- As a retired Navy SEAL, I understand what these battlefields mean to our country and how important it is to keep their history alive for future generations.

- These battlefields are hallowed grounds and it’s an honor for me to be here today with you.

- I’m also pleased that as part of my new role as Secretary, the National Park Service is front and center in preserving and maintaining America’s most famous battlegrounds.

- But, we can’t do it alone, we rely on nonprofit partners like the Civil War Trust to accomplish our preservation and education missions.

- A little history: the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was created in 1990 to prioritize America’s battlefields and identify cost-effective ways to preserve these sites.

- It also recommended the creation of the Battlefield Land Grant Program, a matching grant program
administered by the American Battlefield Protection Program, **that is designed to work within the private sector market place to preserve battlefields.**

- It is one of the **most successful land preservation tools in the country**, and has been used to save more than 27,000 acres of Civil War, Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields to date.

- Preserved battlefields are our link to the past, and these landscapes offer us the chance to look back and understand the events that transpired here, and how they shaped the country we know today.

- **Today, I am pleased to announce 23 new grants totaling more than $7.2 million to protect 1,196 acres at 19 Civil War, Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields.** They are:

  - Prairie Grove, Ark.;
  - South Mountain and Williamsport, Md.;
  - Brices Cross Roads, Miss.;
  - Fort Ann and Sackets Harbor, N.Y.;
  - Brandywine, Pa.;
  - Eutaw Springs, S.C.;
  - Fort Donelson, Tenn.;
  - Nine battlefields in Virginia; and
  - Shepherdstown, W.Va.
• It should be noted that this is the first time the Battlefield Land Grant Program has been used to preserve a War of 1812 site – Sackets Harbor in New York – since the program was expanded in December 2014 to include the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

• The National Park Service protects 417 sites that paint a full picture of the United States of America, from Antietam to the Grand Canyon, and from Denali to Dry Tortugas.

• As you have heard me say before, years of neglect and delay have resulted in a $12 billion backlog of deferred maintenance projects at our national parks.

• At America’s 25 national battlefield parks, there currently exists a $229 million backlog. That is no way to preserve our history, and this administration is taking steps to rectify this situation.

• In April, I was proud to announce President Trump’s decision to donate his first quarterly salary as president to the National Park Service’s battlefield parks.

• Today, I am announcing that this contribution, totaling $78,333, will be given to Antietam National Battlefield, specifically for the upkeep and maintenance of the monuments on the battlefield.
• The Civil War Trust, National Park Foundation, and Save Historic Foundation have agreed to **match** the President’s generous challenge donation and – as a result – the President’s $78,333 has generated a total of **$264,213** for maintenance at Antietam.

• The gift of the President and the three nonprofit groups will go toward preservation of the historic Newcomer House, along with replacement of 5,000 linear feet of deteriorated rail fencing along the Hagerstown Turnpike where some of the most intense fighting of the battle occurred.

  o I want to **invite** the Civil War Trust, the National Park Foundation and the Save Historic Foundation to return to the podium to present a check to the National Park Service to match the President’s donation. *(PHOTO)*

• Preserving and maintaining these sites, especially projects like we’re celebrating today, provides future generations a place to reflect on the heroism, sacrifice and determination of American soldiers throughout history, and the principles for which they fought.

• **Thank you all who made this possible.**

• **And now, to Susan for some closing remarks.**
Hi all,

Finally heard back on these!

Meals:

Sun, May 7 dinner, $18.00, Office of the Governor

Mon, May 8, breakfast, $10.00, Office of the Governor
Mon, May 8, lunch, $10.00, San Juan County
**Mon, May 8, dinner, $19.50, San Juan County**

Tues, May 9, breakfast, On Your Own
Tues, May 9, lunch, $10.00, San Juan County
Tues, May 9, dinner, On Your Own

Wed, May 10, breakfast, $15.00, Kane County
Wed, May 10, lunch, $12.00, Kane County
Wed, May 10, dinner, On Your Own

Transportation:

State of Utah Fixed Wing Planes (2)
Mon, May 8, $346.00 per person
Tues, May 9, $244.00 per person
Wed, May 10, $186.00 per person

State Helicopter, Utah Department of Public Safety
$675.00 per person

I bolded the Monday dinner because I don't believe it was on the Friday schedule I presented you two with, but was added during the day on Friday. We can figure out where to mail checks to if needed!

Best,
Caroline

--

Caroline Boulton
Department of the Interior
Scheduling & Advance
Hi Caroline,

Just to confirm, we are not actually paying for use of State planes, right? That's just the value for the 1353 gift of travel paperwork, yes?

Thanks,
Jennifer

On 8 May 2017 at 10:02, Boulton, Caroline <caroline_boulton@ios.doio.gov> wrote:

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Department of the Interior
Scheduling & Advance
Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov | Scheduling@ios.doi.gov

---
Caroline Boulton <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>

From: Caroline Boulton <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon May 08 2017 08:30:45 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Heindl, Jennifer" <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Costs for Utah Trip

Correct!

Sent from my iPhone

On May 8, 2017, at 10:23 AM, Heindl, Jennifer <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov> wrote:

Hi Caroline,
Just to confirm, we are not actually paying for use of State planes, right? That's just the value for the 1353 gift of travel paperwork, yes?

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Jennifer

Jennifer A. Heindl
Attorney Advisor
Office of the Solicitor
Division of General Law
Branch of General Legal Services
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Caroline Boulton  
Department of the Interior  
Scheduling & Advance  
[Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov) | [Scheduling@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Scheduling@ios.doi.gov)
Hi Justin,

We're looking to get formal Ethics approval of all meals for next week. Can you provide the cost per person for all meals being provided? (or refer me to who would be the best person to reach about that)

Thanks!
Caroline

--

Caroline Boulton
Department of the Interior
Scheduling & Advance
Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov | Scheduling@ios.doi.gov

Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>
Thanks, we are gathering that information this morning.

**Justin Harding**  
Chief of Staff  
Office of the Governor | State of Utah  
Utah State Capitol, Suite 200  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2220  
801-538-1505 (Office)  
jharding@utah.gov  
Governor's Office

On Fri, May 5, 2017 at 9:31 AM, Boulton, Caroline <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

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Caroline Boulton  
Department of the Interior  
Scheduling & Advance  
Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov | Scheduling@ios.doi.gov

"Roddy, Russell" <russell_roddy@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Roddy, Russell" <russell_roddy@ios.doi.gov>  
Sent: Fri May 05 2017 12:06:53 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
To: Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>, Caroline Boulton <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>  
Subject: Re: Ethics Logistics for Next Week  
Attachments: Email-signature-Mighty-5-final.jpg

Hey, Justin. Question came up for Caroline per the horses as to whose they were. I seemed to remember that they were being provided by the Commissioners...but, wasn't sure who they actually belonged to.

On Fri, May 5, 2017 at 11:43 AM, Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov> wrote:

| Thanks, we are gathering that information this morning. |
On Fri, May 5, 2017 at 9:31 AM, Boulton, Caroline <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Hi Justin,

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Caroline Boulton
Department of the Interior
Scheduling & Advance
Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov | Scheduling@ios.doi.gov

Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>

From: Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>
Sent: Fri May 05 2017 12:12:12 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Roddy, Russell" <russell_roddy@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Ethics Logistics for Next Week
Attachments: Email-signature-Mighty-5-final.jpg

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Justin Harding
Chief of Staff
Office of the Governor | State of Utah
Utah State Capitol, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2220
801-538-1505 (Office)
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Department of the Interior
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From: Caroline Boulton <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri May 05 2017 12:14:19 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>
CC: "Roddy, Russell" <russell_roddy@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Ethics Logistics for Next Week
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From: Justin Harding <jharding@utah.gov>
Sent: Fri May 05 2017 15:14:39 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Boulton, Caroline" <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Ethics Logistics for Next Week
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Costs for meals and transportation:

Meals:

Sun, May 7 dinner, $18.00, Office of the Governor

Mon, May 8, breakfast, $10.00, Office of the Governor
Mon, May 8, lunch, $10.00, San Juan County
Mon, May 8, dinner, $19.50, San Juan County

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Tues, May 9, dinner, On Your Own

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Hi Melinda,

As mentioned last week, we are pulling together a trip to Utah. We've been working with the Governor's office.

We have a few things to run by you all:

- The Governor's office is planning on paying for boxed lunch on Sunday 5/7
- The Governor's office is hosting and paying for a dinner on Sunday 5/7 that they're looking at setting in a private location (a nearby bank)
- Governor's office is providing charter airfare on his plane (as mentioned last week) for the Secretary and staff; the Governor will be on the plane
- Governor's office is providing a Black Hawk helicopter tour to view part of the Bears Ears Monument—the helicopter is a National Guard helicopter and the Governor would be on the helicopter
- Governor would return to SLC on one plane, but his staff will remain with the Secretary and return with the Secretary separately on another one of the Governor's planes

We have a phone call with them at 1:00pm today so if there is anything you know right off the bat that you'll need to know, please pass along!

Thanks,
Caroline

--

Caroline Boulton
Department of the Interior
Scheduling & Advance
Caroline_Boulton@ios.doi.gov I Scheduling@ios.doi.gov
**REPORT OF PAYMENTS ACCEPTED FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES UNDER 31 U.S.C. § 1353**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

☐ For Period Beginning October 1, 201__ and Ending March 31, 201__
☐ For Period Beginning April 1, 201__ and Ending September 30, 201__

This report implements 31 U.S.C. § 1353. It does not supersede other reports that may have to be filed when travel or travel expenses are accepted under other authority. For definitions and policies, see 41 CFR Part 304-1.

1. Bureau/Office  
   Office of the Secretary

2. For Report of this Event
   Page 1 of 2

3. Event (Identify meeting or similar function for which payment was accepted under 31 U.S.C. § 1353. Forms documenting payments of $250 or more per employee and/or accompanying spouse must be sent to the Department Ethics Office.)
   Visit to Utah for a four-day listening tour regarding Bears Ears National Monument and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

4. Sponsor of the Event  
   Government of the State of Utah

5. Location of Event  
   Various locations throughout the state of Utah

6. Dates of Event
   From: May 7, 201__  
   To: May 10, 201__

7. Nature of Event  
   Visit to include meetings in Salt Lake City, ground and aerial tours of the monuments, and meetings with stakeholders.

8. Employee  
   Name: Ryan Zinke
   Official Title: Secretary of the Interior
   Office: Office of the Secretary
   Travel Dates: From: 05/05/17 To 05/16/17

9. Accompanying Spouse (If Applicable)
   Name:
   Employee:
   Government Position:
   Travel Dates: From: To:

10. Non-Federal Sources of Payment (Identify all non-Federal sources from which payment was accepted under 31 U.S.C. § 1353 for this employee and/or accompanying spouse in connection with this event.)
    A. Government of the State of Utah
    B.  
    C.  
    D.  

11. Nature of Payments (Itemize on back of form.)

12. Nature of Payments (Indicate total amount of payments accepted under 31 U.S.C. § 1353 for this employee and/or accompanying spouse in connection with this event.)
    Total of Payments to Agency by Check $  
    Total of payments Provided in Kind $ 1,479.00

13. Certification  
    The statements in this report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
    
    Employee’s Signature  
    Date  
    JUL 07 2017

14. I have determined that this travel situation complies with the ethics conditions for acceptance of travel payments under 41 CFR 304-1.4.
    Ethics Review (By Ethics Official)  
    6/22/17

15. Approval.
    Supervisor’s (or Authorizing Official’s) Signature  
    Date  
    A. Magallanes  
    Title  
    Deputy Chief of Staff  
    6/29/17
11. Nature of Payments. For each payment accepted, identify (a) nature of benefit; (b) mode of payment; (c) individual for whom provided; (d) non-Federal source; and (e) amount of payment. When describing mode of payment, use “C” for check or “K” for in kind. Use “E” for employee or “S” for spouse when identifying individual for whom payment was provided, and use applicable letter from question 10 to identify non-Federal source. To value benefits provided in kind, use cost to other participants for waiver of conference or training fee. For transportation or lodging, use cost to donor or consult rate for similar benefit in effect at time benefit provided. For travel on private or chartered aircraft, determine value by computing total constructive cost of transportation using premium class air fare. For meals and other benefits, use cost to donor or reasonable approximation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Nature of Benefit</th>
<th>(b) C, K or K (check) or K (in kind)</th>
<th>(c) E, E or S (employee or S (spouse))</th>
<th>(d) A, B, C, or D</th>
<th>(e) Amount of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinner (May 7)</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast (May 8)</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation on fixed wing planes</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>$776.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(May 8-10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation on helicopter</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>$675.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(May 10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Costs for Utah Trip
1 message

Boulton, Caroline <caroline_boulton@ios.doi.gov>  Mon, May 8, 2017 at 10:02 AM
To: Melinda Loftin <melinda.loftin@sol.doi.gov>, “Heindl, Jennifer” <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>
Cc: Timothy Nigborowicz <timothy_nigborowicz@ios.doi.gov>

Hi all,

Finally heard back on these!

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State Helicopter, Utah Department of Public Safety
$675.00 per person

I bolded the Monday dinner because I don't believe it was on the Friday schedule I presented you two with, but was added during the day on Friday. We can figure out where to mail checks to if needed!

Best,
Caroline

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