

## Conversation Contents

### Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

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/27. Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.3 Sonoran\_New Information Request\_6\_5\_2017.docx  
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### "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 14:30:35 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>  
Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, "McAlear, Christopher" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, Timothy Spisak <tspisak@blm.gov>, Aaron Moody <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Karen Kelleher <kkelleh@blm.gov>, Raymond M Suazo <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <drawhous@blm.gov>, Matthew Allen <mrallen@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Attachments:** Sonoran\_Data Summary\_6\_5\_2017.docx Sonoran\_Executive Summary\_6\_5\_2017.docx Sonoran\_New Information Request\_6\_5\_2017.docx

Hi John,

Please find attached for your approval the initial response to the data call per Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017 for the Sonoran Desert National Monument. The executive summary, data summary, and responses to new information requested is attached for your final review.

All of the supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the NM Review Team Google Drive folder for the Sonoran Desert National Monument. Please let me know if you need this data and I can zip and email the files.

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director  
National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

---

**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 14:53:55 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

FYI, the month of the date at the top of the Sonoran\_New Information Request document is in error, needs to be changed to June.

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 1:30 PM, Moore, Nikki <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)> wrote:

Hi John,

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**"Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 14:59:37 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Thanks :)

Nikki Moore

Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
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On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 4:53 PM, Mahoney, Kenneth <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)> wrote:  
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**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 15:11:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** Timothy Fisher <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

You're welcome. It's about time for a trip to the desert. We're headed to 107 again today, into the 4th day of a 5-day National Weather Service excessive heat warning. We could get you to Ironwood Forest this time.

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 1:59 PM, Moore, Nikki <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)> wrote:

Thanks :)

Nikki Moore  
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**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 15:13:33 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** Timothy Fisher <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Whaat I think I'll wait until its 120 out again and torture everyone

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 5:11 PM, Mahoney, Kenneth <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)> wrote:

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Thanks :)

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Partnerships  
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National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
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202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

## "Ruhs, John" <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)>

---

**From:** "Ruhs, John" <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 08 2017 04:56:29 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>  
Michael Nedd <[mnedd@blm.gov](mailto:mnedd@blm.gov)>, Kathleen Benedetto <[kathleen\\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov](mailto:kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov)>, "McAlear, Christopher" <[cmcalear@blm.gov](mailto:cmcalear@blm.gov)>, Sally Butts <[sbutts@blm.gov](mailto:sbutts@blm.gov)>, Peter Mali <[pmali@blm.gov](mailto:pmali@blm.gov)>, Timothy Fisher <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>, Timothy Spisak <[tspisak@blm.gov](mailto:tspisak@blm.gov)>, Aaron Moody <[aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov](mailto:aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov)>, Kristin Bail <[kbail@blm.gov](mailto:kbail@blm.gov)>, Karen Kelleher <[kkelleh@blm.gov](mailto:kkelleh@blm.gov)>, Raymond M Suazo <[rmsuazo@blm.gov](mailto:rmsuazo@blm.gov)>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <[drawhous@blm.gov](mailto:drawhous@blm.gov)>, Matthew Allen <[mrallen@blm.gov](mailto:mrallen@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Nikki,

I have reviewed this package and am comfortable with this moving forward.

Thanks.

John

John F. Ruhs  
Deputy Director, Acting  
Bureau of Land Management  
O - 202-208-3801  
C - 307-214-5271

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 4:30 PM, Moore, Nikki <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)> wrote:

Hi John,

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National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
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202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

**"Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>**

---

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 08 2017 07:34:21 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Ruhs, John" <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)>  
Michael Nedd <[mnedd@blm.gov](mailto:mnedd@blm.gov)>, Kathleen Benedetto <[kathleen\\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov](mailto:kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov)>, "McAlear, Christopher" <[cmcalear@blm.gov](mailto:cmcalear@blm.gov)>, Sally Butts <[sbutts@blm.gov](mailto:sbutts@blm.gov)>, Peter Mali <[pmali@blm.gov](mailto:pmali@blm.gov)>, Timothy Fisher <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>, Timothy Spisak <[tspisak@blm.gov](mailto:tspisak@blm.gov)>, Aaron Moody <[aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov](mailto:aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov)>, Kristin Bail <[kbail@blm.gov](mailto:kbail@blm.gov)>, Karen Kelleher <[kkelleh@blm.gov](mailto:kkelleh@blm.gov)>, Raymond M Suazo <[rmsuazo@blm.gov](mailto:rmsuazo@blm.gov)>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <[drawhous@blm.gov](mailto:drawhous@blm.gov)>, Matthew Allen <[mrallen@blm.gov](mailto:mrallen@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Thank you, I will send to Randy.

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

On Thu, Jun 8, 2017 at 6:56 AM, Ruhs, John <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)> wrote:

Nikki,

I have reviewed this package and am comfortable with this moving forward.

Thanks.

John

John F. Ruhs  
Deputy Director, Acting  
Bureau of Land Management  
O - 202-208-3801  
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## "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 08 2017 07:38:03 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Bowman, Randal" <[randal\\_bowman@ios.doi.gov](mailto:randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov)>  
John Ruhs <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)>, Kathleen Benedetto <[kathleen\\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov](mailto:kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov)>, Michael Nedd <[mnedd@blm.gov](mailto:mnedd@blm.gov)>, "McAlear, Christopher" <[cmcalear@blm.gov](mailto:cmcalear@blm.gov)>, Sally Butts <[sbutts@blm.gov](mailto:sbutts@blm.gov)>, Timothy Fisher <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>, Timothy Spisak <[tspisak@blm.gov](mailto:tspisak@blm.gov)>, Kristin Bail <[kbail@blm.gov](mailto:kbail@blm.gov)>, Matthew Allen <[mrallen@blm.gov](mailto:mrallen@blm.gov)>, Peter Mali <[pmali@blm.gov](mailto:pmali@blm.gov)>, Aaron Moody <[aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov](mailto:aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov)>, Karen Kelleher <[kkelleh@blm.gov](mailto:kkelleh@blm.gov)>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <[drawhous@blm.gov](mailto:drawhous@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Raymond M Suazo <[rmsuazo@blm.gov](mailto:rmsuazo@blm.gov)>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Sonoran Desert NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
Sonoran\_Data Summary\_6\_5\_2017.docx Sonoran\_Executive

**Attachments:**

Summary\_6\_5\_2017.docx Sonoran\_New Information  
Request\_6\_5\_2017.docx

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Sonoran Desert National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Sonoran Desert Mountain National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Sonoran \_New Information Request\_6\_5\_2017")

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director  
National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
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202.219.3180 (office)  
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## Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

### Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM)

#### 1. Documents Requested

##### a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

The 2012 Sonoran Desert National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final EIS is on the BLM ePlanning web site at [FEIS PRMP](#).

##### b. Record of Decision

The RMP Record of Decision (ROD) is titled [01-SDNM ROD-ARMP\\_FINAL.pdf](#) within this Drive folder.

##### c. Public Scoping Documents

Consultation and coordination for the RMP and ROD is titled [02-Chapter 5-Consultation and Coordination LSFO SDNM FEIS](#) within this Drive folder.

##### d. Presidential Proclamation

The Presidential Proclamation is titled [03-SDNM-Presidential Proclamation](#) within this Drive folder.

#### 2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present** (Proclamation 7397 of January 17, 2001)

##### a. Recreation - annual visits to site

The most common recreational activities on SDNM include hiking, hunting, camping and OHV travel on designated routes. Six trailheads provide access to four established hiking trails within designated wilderness areas. The Anza National Historic Trail passes through the SDNM, providing recreational experiences along this historical resource. The SDNM utilizes the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to calculate visitation numbers for the monument. A temporary vehicle closure in a portion of SDNM was implemented due to resource damage in 2008 causing visitation numbers to drop in FY2009. Visitation numbers have continued to increase from that point however, as more people become aware of SDNM through a variety of sources. The SDNM is just outside of the Phoenix metropolitan area and within Maricopa County, having 4.2 million residents and the highest population growth in the country in 2016.

FY 2002: 17,911 visits

FY 2003: 21,738 visits

FY 2004: 18,157 visits

FY 2005: 30,058 visits

FY 2006: 36,852 visits  
FY 2007: 31,328 visits  
FY 2008: 34,349 visits  
FY 2009: 14,304 visits  
FY 2010: 17,287 visits  
FY2011: 26,069 visits  
FY2012: 26,835 visits  
FY 2013: 26,560 visits  
FY 2014: 29,894 visits  
FY 2015: 40,310 visits  
FY 2016: 51,278 visits

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site;  
amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)  
There are no utility corridors inside the Monument boundary.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site.
  - i. No locatable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation. The Monument was withdrawn from mineral entry by its Proclamation, and it no longer contains any active legacy mining claims, so there can be no future production.
  - ii. No salable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation, as the regulation at 43 CFR 3601.12(a) prohibits disposal of mineral materials from national monuments.
  - iii. Within the Monument, along Interstate 8, there are three authorized Title 23 material site rights-of-way (AZA-27836, AZA-28344, & AZA-30769), issued to the Federal Highway Administration, for the purpose of supplying construction materials to aid federal highway projects. The material sites are sand and gravel pits that are intermittently used to supply highway maintenance projects on Interstate 8.
  - iv. Since Monument designation, two of the three material sites (AZA-27836 & AZA-30769) have been active sporadically, each producing an annual average of less than 1,000 tons of sand & gravel, for a total of less than 2,000 tons per year within the Monument. The royalty value of that sand and gravel would have been roughly \$1.00/ton had the material been sold to a private party, but since it went to aid a federal highway project no royalties were collected by

BLM. The third site (AZA-28344) has not been active since Monument designation. Exact production figures are not available since the Federal Highway Administration is not required to report production to BLM, and so the figures above are estimates based on site inspections and the use of Google Earth.

- v. No leasable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation.
  - vi. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure).  
The Sonoran Desert vegetation is dominated by columnar cacti, saguaro, and legume trees like ironwood, mesquite, and palo verde. Currently none of these products are harvested as timber in the area.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. Grazing AUMs/ Active and billed (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - ii. Prior to Monument designation there were 16,433 active AUMs. As permits expired in areas south of Interstate 8, they were not renewed. This reduced the active AUM's to 8,706 on SDNM.
  - iii. In the 2012 SDNM RMP/Final EIS, an adjustment in AUM levels was proposed in order to reflect areas closed due to not meeting rangeland health standards. This decision was litigated and the decision was stayed. This prevented permits from being renewed until the litigation is resolved. This litigation is currently unresolved. Today, the remaining active grazing permits on the Monument retain 776 active AUMs.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available.  
Subsistence activities to provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. SDNM provides for the collection of certain natural materials, by Native American Indians, under a free

BLM permit.

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

The cultural resources information available for the SDNM derives from project-driven surveys in response to Section 106 undertakings (54 USC, Section 306108) conducted over several decades. At present, the BLM has inventoried approximately 6 percent of the SDNM and has records for 250 sites. This is a small sample compared to the overall size the SDNM. However, in areas where the BLM does have information, site densities of 5 to 15 archaeological sites per square mile are common. Sites range in type from evidence of occupation and upland farming to scatters of lithics and pottery possible indication of other activities, including trading. Based on existing data, and taking consideration of landforms and proximity to reliable water sources, it is probable similar site densities are present throughout the SDNM. The BLM estimates, when completely inventoried, the SDNM may contain more than 5,000 sites.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site.
  - i. Recreational activities in the SDNM prior to designation were much the same as they are today. Hiking, hunting, camping and OHV use accounted for most of the recreation activities in the area before 2001. Only one developed trailhead and hiking trail was present at that time. The SDNM utilizes the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) calculate visitation numbers for the monument, however RMIS only has visitation data back to 1999.

FY 1999: 14,640 visits

FY 2000: 16,334 visits

FY 2001: 21,003 visits

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any).
  - i. There was no energy production from coal, oil, gas, or renewables during the five years prior to designation.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
  - i. No locatable or salable minerals were produced within the Monument during the 5 years prior to designation.

- ii. Records indicate that only one of the three material site rights-of-way locations (AZA-27836) may have produced sand & gravel during the 5 years prior to designation, at an estimated annual average of less than 1,000 tons of sand & gravel.
  - iii. No leasable minerals were produced within the Monument during the 5 years prior to designation.
  - iv. There are no mineral developments or processing facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure).
- i. There was no timber production during the five years prior to designation. Typically used wood products do not exist within the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. Grazing AUMs/ Active and billed (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - ii. There were 16,433 total AUMs, all of which were active during those 5 years (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - iii. The grazing management of the area during the 5 years prior to Monument designation abided by all applicable grazing laws and regulations (43 CFR 4100).

A Standards and Guidelines Allotment Evaluation conducted in that area during the 5 years prior to Monument designation indicated that all Standards for Rangeland Health were being met.

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available.
- Subsistence activities provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. SDNM does provide for the

collection of certain natural materials, by Native American Indians, under BLM permit.

- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available.
    - i. A large portion of the SDNM contains traditional cultural places of importance to the Four Southern O'odham Tribes of Arizona. Extensive stands of saguaro cactus and other traditional plant resources within the SDNM indicate significant potential for prehistoric and historic resource utilization. Rock outcroppings and lithic artifacts made of local-appearing materials suggest the probability of prehistoric quarries in the area.
    - ii. A Class 1 Cultural Resources Overview titled Class 1 Archaeology survey prior to designation in this Drive folder. 108 prehistoric and historic sites were reported during that project alone, suggesting a high probability for many other sites to be present in the SDNM.
4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**
- a. Recreation - annual visits to site  
As presented above in the response to item 3.a. Recreation, visitation for the two years prior to designation averaged about 15,000. Visitation likely would have slowly increased from that number over the following years. However, the city of Maricopa, 16 miles to the east of the SDNM east boundary, grew from a population of 1,748 in 2000 to nearly 45,000 in 2008. Such growth of a nearby community would have an influence on visitation, regardless of designation status. Research by external parties indicate protected landscapes are a draw for visitors and do result in increased visitation to a region. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude visitation would be less if the lands had not been designated as a monument.
  - b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
    - i. Though consideration of production or construction of the items listed above would be highly speculative, utility corridors may have changed routes, and in any case, would have had to work around the three Wilderness areas designated in 1990 located inside the present day boundary of the SDNM.
  - c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
    - i. Regarding locatable minerals, the potential for resources to be discovered within the area that is now SDNM is generally low to moderate. Areas with

moderate potential occur in mountainous terrain, a large portion of this terrain is within the three Wilderness areas described above and in the Additional Information document at c). The southern portion of the SDNM has one area outside designated wilderness with high potential for porphyry copper, and one very small area with high potential for gold. The lack of significant mining and exploration activity prior to designation, it is unlikely any locatable mineral production would have occurred annually had the Monument not been designated.

- ii. Regarding salable minerals, essentially all of the Monument has potential for sand and gravel and crushed stone resources. However, these resources are not desirable than similar resources located closer to population centers outside the Monument. Costs to transport salable minerals produced within the Monument area to nearby population centers would be greater than transportation costs associated with mines outside the Monument and closer to population centers. Therefore, it is unlikely annual production of salable minerals would have increased significantly had the Monument not been designated.
  - iii. Regarding leasable minerals, the Monument has no potential for coal, and a low potential for oil & gas and sodium, except in the Vekol Basin in the southeast part of the Monument, where the potential is moderate. The potential for geothermal resources is generally moderate throughout the Monument, similar to the rest of the region south and west of Phoenix. However, there is no recorded production of leasable minerals from within the Monument area, it is unlikely any leasable mineral production would have occurred annually had the Monument not been designated.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure).  
The BLM does not have sufficient information to determine how designation of the SDNM has impacted timber production. Typically-used wood products do not exist within the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.
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- i. Grazing/ AUMs active and billed would likely have remained the same and grazing would have continued to be managed by applicable laws and regulations (43 CFR 4100).
  - ii. Livestock grazing would have continued to be authorized in the southern

portion of the Monument south of Interstate 8 and the BLM would have not compensated permittees for the range improvements in this area.

iii. Grazing use levels have varied and would have continued to vary considerably from year to year due to factors like drought and ephemeral forage availability.

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5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

There have been no changes to the monument boundaries.

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

Support for a proposed Sonoran Desert National Monument came largely from individuals and organizations interested in the area. Meetings occurred and written materials were produced. Some public hearings were held. See the following documents in this Drive folder: [Biological Resources of the Sonoran Desert National Monument-Drylands Institute](#) (see pages 3 & 5) and [Outreach and correspondence prior to designation.pdf](#).

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

### **Key Information about Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM)**

SDNM (486,400 acres) was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 17, 2001. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be following designation.

The BLM manages for multiple uses within SDNM, including hunting, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as rights of way, while protecting the vast array of historical and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include the plants and animals that make the Sonoran Desert the most biologically diverse of the North American deserts. The SDNM harbors rare plants, vulnerable wildlife and significant archaeological and historic sites, including rock art sites, lithic quarries, and scattered artifacts.

The SDNM includes three designated wilderness areas (North Maricopa Mountains, South Maricopa Mountains and Table Top - totaling 158,516 acres) and the Sand Tank Mountains, Highlighted in the Proclamation as an area of rich diversity, density and distribution of plants, the area has also been under a military withdrawal since 1941.

Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in SDNM when compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts, which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

Prior to monument designation, the Secretary of the Interior accepted an invitation to tour the potential new monument with local constituents. Several organizations endorsed the proposed SDNM included: Arizona Archaeological Council, Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, Defenders of Wildlife, Desert Botanical Gardens (Phoenix), Friends of Cabeza Prieta, Land and Water Fund of the Rockies, National Parks Conservation Association, The Nature Conservancy of Arizona, The Phoenix Zoo, Sierra Club-Southwest Regional Office, Sky Island Alliance, Sonoran Desert National Park Project, Southwest Forest Alliance, Tucson Audubon Society, Tucson Herpetology Society, and The Wilderness Society.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

BLM performed a variety of public outreach programs to increase involvement in the planning process. BLM took a two-pronged approach to public involvement. The first has been traditional

public involvement through scheduled and announced public meetings, such as the public meetings at the scoping and draft comment periods. The second approach was public interaction through BLM participation at community meetings, special interest group meetings, and coordination with elected representatives. BLM staff were invited to speak at meetings in the communities of Tonopah, Buckeye, Gila Bend, Ajo, and Mobile as well as at numerous environmental and recreation groups. These informal meetings provided the BLM an opportunity to explain the planning process and timeline, and to encourage citizen participation in the planning efforts.

BLM conducted 11 public scoping meetings during February and March of 2003. The open house scoping meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Maricopa, Gila Bend, Casa Grande, Globe-Miami, Ajo, Sells, Tucson, Buckeye, Mesa, Phoenix, and Yuma. Each of the 11 meetings was conducted in an open house format, allowing meeting participants to review maps and display boards of each planning area and to ask specific questions one-on-one with BLM staff about the RMP/EIS process. Comments received during the initial scoping period largely fell into the following three categories:

1. Public Activities – those activities that the public noted doing on public lands, such as hiking, hunting, sight-seeing, camping, wildlife observation, and driving and motorized touring;
2. Desired Management – the public’s ideas and input for how BLM should manage the public lands in the Lower Sonoran Field Office area and SDNM, focused on managing for resource protection and to provide public access; and
3. Public Values – those features or qualities valued by various members of the public, such as an area’s natural beauty, the quiet peaceful surroundings, and a place to “get away from it all” without having to travel great distances.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

As directed in the SDNM Proclamation, grazing permits on federal lands within the monument south of Interstate Highway 8 were not renewed at the end of their term following monument designation. This affected five grazing allotments and 7,727 AUMs (Animal Unit Months).

### **Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation (Fact sheet dated November 30, 2000 in [Outreach and correspondence prior to designation.pdf](#))**

#### **NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION**

In the five years preceding designation of SDNM, recreation in the area saw a growing number of hikers, backpackers, and birdwatchers evidenced by increased registration at trailheads.

#### **HUNTING**

The area was open to hunting for mule deer, desert bighorn, javelina, dove, quail, and other game

species. The rugged nature of the terrain and limited roads make hunts challenging.

#### MOTORIZED RECREATION

Growth of motorized backcountry recreation use was occurring in the area during the five years prior to SDNM designation. 33% of the area was already designated wilderness and thus closed to all motorized recreation. Only vehicles licensed for highway use were permitted in Sand Tank Mountains area, effectively prohibiting use of ATV and dune buggy-type vehicles.

#### LIVESTOCK GRAZING

In the five years preceding designation of SDNM, BLM administered 11 livestock grazing allotments across the area. Two of the allotments were permitted for "ephemeral grazing", meaning open for grazing only after unusually wet winters. The area contained a number of grazing developments, including fences, corrals and stock ponds.

#### MINING

The area except for designated wilderness and the Sand Tank Mountains was open for mineral location and entry. No claims were producing significant quantities of minerals. The State of Arizona and Maricopa and Pinal counties operated a small number of gravel pits in proximity to major roadways.

#### UTILITY CORRIDORS

Prior to designation, one utility corridor along Highway 238 traversed the area that became SDNM.

#### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

The SDNM supported an estimated \$4,335,516 of total economic output in 2016. ([Sonoran Desert NM-Economic Snapshot \(1\).pdf](#))

#### **Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

**July 5, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Sonoran Desert National Monument**

**a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills**

There has been no additional legislative language or legislation in appropriations bills for the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) since the designation on January 17, 2001; however there are three Wilderness Areas designated by the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (PL 101-628) located within the monument.

**b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.**

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the SDNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in SDNM.

1. National Trails System Act (PL 90-543, as amended through PL 109-418) provides for the designation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and its protection and management both as the trail crosses the SDNM and outside of the monument.

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

The SDNM has three wilderness areas: North Maricopa Wilderness (63,639 acres), South Maricopa Wilderness (60,431 acres), and Table Top Wilderness (34,446 acres). These three areas total 158,516 acres, about 33% of the SDNM. These areas were designated by the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (PL 101-628).

Additionally, approximately 108,100 acres of public lands in the SDNM south of Interstate 8 are managed to protect wilderness characteristics.

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

There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the SDNM.

**e) Maps**

Sonoran\_Desert\_National\_Monument\_map.pdf is in the drive folder.

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

BLM does not have knowledge of any cultural inventories conducted on adjacent lands.

**g) Other – general questions or comments**

None

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

### Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM)

#### 1. Documents Requested

##### a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

The 2012 Sonoran Desert National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final EIS is on the BLM ePlanning web site at [FEIS PRMP](#).

##### b. Record of Decision

The RMP Record of Decision (ROD) is titled [01-SDNM ROD-ARMP\\_FINAL.pdf](#) within this Drive folder.

##### c. Public Scoping Documents

Consultation and coordination for the RMP and ROD is titled [02-Chapter 5-Consultation and Coordination LSFO SDNM FEIS](#) within this Drive folder.

##### d. Presidential Proclamation

The Presidential Proclamation is titled [03-SDNM-Presidential Proclamation](#) within this Drive folder.

#### 2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present** (Proclamation 7397 of January 17, 2001)

##### a. Recreation - annual visits to site

The most common recreational activities on SDNM include hiking, hunting, camping and OHV travel on designated routes. Six trailheads provide access to four established hiking trails within designated wilderness areas. The Anza National Historic Trail passes through the SDNM, providing recreational experiences along this historical resource. The SDNM utilizes the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to calculate visitation numbers for the monument. A temporary vehicle closure in a portion of SDNM was implemented due to resource damage in 2008 causing visitation numbers to drop in FY2009. Visitation numbers have continued to increase from that point however, as more people become aware of SDNM through a variety of sources. The SDNM is just outside of the Phoenix metropolitan area and within Maricopa County, having 4.2 million residents and the highest population growth in the country in 2016.

FY 2002: 17,911 visits

FY 2003: 21,738 visits

FY 2004: 18,157 visits

FY 2005: 30,058 visits

FY 2006: 36,852 visits  
FY 2007: 31,328 visits  
FY 2008: 34,349 visits  
FY 2009: 14,304 visits  
FY 2010: 17,287 visits  
FY2011: 26,069 visits  
FY2012: 26,835 visits  
FY 2013: 26,560 visits  
FY 2014: 29,894 visits  
FY 2015: 40,310 visits  
FY 2016: 51,278 visits

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site;  
amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)  
There are no utility corridors inside the Monument boundary.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site.
  - i. No locatable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation. The Monument was withdrawn from mineral entry by its Proclamation, and it no longer contains any active legacy mining claims, so there can be no future production.
  - ii. No salable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation, as the regulation at 43 CFR 3601.12(a) prohibits disposal of mineral materials from national monuments.
  - iii. Within the Monument, along Interstate 8, there are three authorized Title 23 material site rights-of-way (AZA-27836, AZA-28344, & AZA-30769), issued to the Federal Highway Administration, for the purpose of supplying construction materials to aid federal highway projects. The material sites are sand and gravel pits that are intermittently used to supply highway maintenance projects on Interstate 8.
  - iv. Since Monument designation, two of the three material sites (AZA-27836 & AZA-30769) have been active sporadically, each producing an annual average of less than 1,000 tons of sand & gravel, for a total of less than 2,000 tons per year within the Monument. The royalty value of that sand and gravel would have been roughly \$1.00/ton had the material been sold to a private party, but since it went to aid a federal highway project no royalties were collected by

BLM. The third site (AZA-28344) has not been active since Monument designation. Exact production figures are not available since the Federal Highway Administration is not required to report production to BLM, and so the figures above are estimates based on site inspections and the use of Google Earth.

- v. No leasable minerals have been produced within the Monument since designation.
  - vi. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure).  
The Sonoran Desert vegetation is dominated by columnar cacti, saguaro, and legume trees like ironwood, mesquite, and palo verde. Currently none of these products are harvested as timber in the area.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. Grazing AUMs/ Active and billed (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - ii. Prior to Monument designation there were 16,433 active AUMs. As permits expired in areas south of Interstate 8, they were not renewed. This reduced the active AUM's to 8,706 on SDNM.
  - iii. In the 2012 SDNM RMP/Final EIS, an adjustment in AUM levels was proposed in order to reflect areas closed due to not meeting rangeland health standards. This decision was litigated and the decision was stayed. This prevented permits from being renewed until the litigation is resolved. This litigation is currently unresolved. Today, the remaining active grazing permits on the Monument retain 776 active AUMs.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available.  
Subsistence activities to provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. SDNM provides for the collection of certain natural materials, by Native American Indians, under a free

BLM permit.

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

The cultural resources information available for the SDNM derives from project-driven surveys in response to Section 106 undertakings (54 USC, Section 306108) conducted over several decades. At present, the BLM has inventoried approximately 6 percent of the SDNM and has records for 250 sites. This is a small sample compared to the overall size the SDNM. However, in areas where the BLM does have information, site densities of 5 to 15 archaeological sites per square mile are common. Sites range in type from evidence of occupation and upland farming to scatters of lithics and pottery possible indication of other activities, including trading. Based on existing data, and taking consideration of landforms and proximity to reliable water sources, it is probable similar site densities are present throughout the SDNM. The BLM estimates, when completely inventoried, the SDNM may contain more than 5,000 sites.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site.
  - i. Recreational activities in the SDNM prior to designation were much the same as they are today. Hiking, hunting, camping and OHV use accounted for most of the recreation activities in the area before 2001. Only one developed trailhead and hiking trail was present at that time. The SDNM utilizes the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) calculate visitation numbers for the monument, however RMIS only has visitation data back to 1999.

FY 1999: 14,640 visits

FY 2000: 16,334 visits

FY 2001: 21,003 visits

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any).
  - i. There was no energy production from coal, oil, gas, or renewables during the five years prior to designation.
- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
  - i. No locatable or salable minerals were produced within the Monument during the 5 years prior to designation.

- ii. Records indicate that only one of the three material site rights-of-way locations (AZA-27836) may have produced sand & gravel during the 5 years prior to designation, at an estimated annual average of less than 1,000 tons of sand & gravel.
  - iii. No leasable minerals were produced within the Monument during the 5 years prior to designation.
  - iv. There are no mineral developments or processing facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure).
  - i. There was no timber production during the five years prior to designation. Typically used wood products do not exist within the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
  - i. Grazing AUMs/ Active and billed (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - ii. There were 16,433 total AUMs, all of which were active during those 5 years (SDNM AUMs by Allotment Table.docx is located within this Drive folder).
  - iii. The grazing management of the area during the 5 years prior to Monument designation abided by all applicable grazing laws and regulations (43 CFR 4100).

A Standards and Guidelines Allotment Evaluation conducted in that area during the 5 years prior to Monument designation indicated that all Standards for Rangeland Health were being met.

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### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

BLM performed a variety of public outreach programs to increase involvement in the planning process. BLM took a two-pronged approach to public involvement. The first has been traditional

public involvement through scheduled and announced public meetings, such as the public meetings at the scoping and draft comment periods. The second approach was public interaction through BLM participation at community meetings, special interest group meetings, and coordination with elected representatives. BLM staff were invited to speak at meetings in the communities of Tonopah, Buckeye, Gila Bend, Ajo, and Mobile as well as at numerous environmental and recreation groups. These informal meetings provided the BLM an opportunity to explain the planning process and timeline, and to encourage citizen participation in the planning efforts.

BLM conducted 11 public scoping meetings during February and March of 2003. The open house scoping meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Maricopa, Gila Bend, Casa Grande, Globe-Miami, Ajo, Sells, Tucson, Buckeye, Mesa, Phoenix, and Yuma. Each of the 11 meetings was conducted in an open house format, allowing meeting participants to review maps and display boards of each planning area and to ask specific questions one-on-one with BLM staff about the RMP/EIS process. Comments received during the initial scoping period largely fell into the following three categories:

1. Public Activities – those activities that the public noted doing on public lands, such as hiking, hunting, sight-seeing, camping, wildlife observation, and driving and motorized touring;
2. Desired Management – the public’s ideas and input for how BLM should manage the public lands in the Lower Sonoran Field Office area and SDNM, focused on managing for resource protection and to provide public access; and
3. Public Values – those features or qualities valued by various members of the public, such as an area’s natural beauty, the quiet peaceful surroundings, and a place to “get away from it all” without having to travel great distances.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

As directed in the SDNM Proclamation, grazing permits on federal lands within the monument south of Interstate Highway 8 were not renewed at the end of their term following monument designation. This affected five grazing allotments and 7,727 AUMs (Animal Unit Months).

### **Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation (Fact sheet dated November 30, 2000 in [Outreach and correspondence prior to designation.pdf](#))**

#### **NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION**

In the five years preceding designation of SDNM, recreation in the area saw a growing number of hikers, backpackers, and birdwatchers evidenced by increased registration at trailheads.

#### **HUNTING**

The area was open to hunting for mule deer, desert bighorn, javelina, dove, quail, and other game

species. The rugged nature of the terrain and limited roads make hunts challenging.

#### MOTORIZED RECREATION

Growth of motorized backcountry recreation use was occurring in the area during the five years prior to SDNM designation. 33% of the area was already designated wilderness and thus closed to all motorized recreation. Only vehicles licensed for highway use were permitted in Sand Tank Mountains area, effectively prohibiting use of ATV and dune buggy-type vehicles.

#### LIVESTOCK GRAZING

In the five years preceding designation of SDNM, BLM administered 11 livestock grazing allotments across the area. Two of the allotments were permitted for "ephemeral grazing", meaning open for grazing only after unusually wet winters. The area contained a number of grazing developments, including fences, corrals and stock ponds.

#### MINING

The area except for designated wilderness and the Sand Tank Mountains was open for mineral location and entry. No claims were producing significant quantities of minerals. The State of Arizona and Maricopa and Pinal counties operated a small number of gravel pits in proximity to major roadways.

#### UTILITY CORRIDORS

Prior to designation, one utility corridor along Highway 238 traversed the area that became SDNM.

#### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

The SDNM supported an estimated \$4,335,516 of total economic output in 2016. ([Sonoran Desert NM-Economic Snapshot \(1\).pdf](#))

#### **Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

There have been no boundary adjustments since designation.

**June 5, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Sonoran Desert National Monument**

**a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills**

There has been no additional legislative language or legislation in appropriations bills for the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) since the designation on January 17, 2001; however there are three Wilderness Areas designated by the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (PL 101-628) located within the monument.

**b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.**

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the SDNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in SDNM.

1. National Trails System Act (PL 90-543, as amended through PL 109-418) provides for the designation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and its protection and management both as the trail crosses the SDNM and outside of the monument.

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

The SDNM has three wilderness areas: North Maricopa Wilderness (63,639 acres), South Maricopa Wilderness (60,431 acres), and Table Top Wilderness (34,446 acres). These three areas total 158,516 acres, about 33% of the SDNM. These areas were designated by the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (PL 101-628).

Additionally, approximately 108,100 acres of public lands in the SDNM south of Interstate 8 are managed to protect wilderness characteristics.

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

There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the SDNM.

**e) Maps**

Sonoran\_Desert\_National\_Monument\_map.pdf is in the drive folder.

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

BLM does not have knowledge of any cultural inventories conducted on adjacent lands.

**g) Other – general questions or comments**

None

# Conversation Contents

## Two Quick Question to wrap up Sonoran Desert NM Review

**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

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**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 07:45:55 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Two Quick Question to wrap up Sonoran Desert NM Review

Ken/ Wayne

Two quick questions on the write-ups for Sonoran Desert NM Review

1. [SDNM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials, by Native American Indians, under BLM permit.](#)

Is this a free permit?

2. If I rewrote the piece about the Secretary visit to:

Prior to monument designation, the Secretary of the Interior, accepted an invitation to tour the potential new monument with local constituents.

is this ok?

Appreciate your response and rewording if necessary.

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)  
Washington DC 20003

202-912-7172 Office  
202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

**"Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>**

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**From:** "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>

**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 08:41:44 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Two Quick Question to wrap up Sonoran Desert NM Review

Good Morning!

Question 1: Yes it would be free.  
Question 2: Yes this looks great.

Thanks for all the hard work!

Wayne

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 6, 2017, at 6:45 AM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:

Ken/ Wayne

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---

**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 09:04:17 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Two Quick Question to wrap up Sonoran Desert NM Review

Tim, I'm in agreement with you and Wayne. Thanks,

Ken

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 7:41 AM, Darrel (Wayne) Monger <[dmonger@blm.gov](mailto:dmonger@blm.gov)> wrote:  
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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 09:22:27 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Two Quick Question to wrap up Sonoran Desert NM Review

Thank you both! Yeah Arizona is done.

Ken ( I made an error in a table for Vermilion cliffs but we will fix in the final!)

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

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202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

On Tue, Jun 6, 2017 at 11:04 AM, Mahoney, Kenneth <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)> wrote:  
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Ken

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## Conversation Contents

### Vermillion Cliffs NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

#### Attachments:

/29. Vermillion Cliffs NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.1 Vermilion Cliffs\_Data Summary\_6\_5\_2017 (1).docx  
/29. Vermillion Cliffs NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.2 Vermilion Cliffs\_Executive Summary\_6\_5\_2017 (1).docx  
/29. Vermillion Cliffs NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.3 Vermilion Cliffs\_New Information Request\_6\_5\_2017 (2).docx

### "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>

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**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue Jun 06 2017 06:33:56 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Bowman, Randal" <randal\_bowman@ios.doi.gov>  
John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, "McAlear, Christopher" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, Timothy Spisak <tspisak@blm.gov>, Matthew Allen <mrallen@blm.gov>, Aaron Moody <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Karen Kelleher <kkelleh@blm.gov>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <drawhous@blm.gov>, Raymond M Suazo <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Vermillion Cliffs NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Attachments:** Vermilion Cliffs\_Data Summary\_6\_5\_2017 (1).docx Vermilion Cliffs\_Executive Summary\_6\_5\_2017 (1).docx Vermilion Cliffs\_New Information Request\_6\_5\_2017 (2).docx

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Vermillion Cliffs National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Vermilion Cliffs\_New Information Request\_6\_2\_2017")

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director  
National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.

202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

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

### Vermilion Cliffs National Monument (VCNM)

1. Documents Requested
  - a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans  
The 2008 VCNM Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final EIS is in the [1a\\_RMP\\_LUP](#) folder on this drive.
  - b. Record of Decision  
The VCNM RMP Record of Decision (ROD) is in the [1b\\_ROD](#) folder on this drive.
  - c. Public Scoping Documents  
VCNM RMP scoping documents are in the [1c\\_Public\\_Scoping\\_Docs](#) folder on this drive.
  - d. Presidential Proclamation  
The VCNM Presidential Proclamation is in the [1d\\_Proclamation](#) folder on this drive.
  
2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**. Designation date is November 2, 2000.
  - a. Recreation - annual visits to site  
In 2016, 275,845 visitors came to VCNM. VCNM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use, by calculating use data from multiple traffic counters and permits. BLM's RMIS is generally accepted as the agency's official record, however, RMIS was not used until 2004. Prior to 2004, VCNM aggregated data from the Arizona Strip Field Office.

Fiscal Year	Visitor Numbers	Remarks
2016	275,845	
2015	188,881	
2014	160,568	
2013	168,917	
2012	119,555	
2011	77,853	
2010	39,886	
2009	60,428	
2008	48,038	
2007	79,003	
2006	29,568	
2005	48,016	
2004	39,093	
2003	45,329	
2002	39,934	

2001	41,884	Monument Designation, November 9, 2000
2000	39,702	
1999	39,704	
1998	42,185	
1997	43,258	
1996	42,349	
1995	42,834	

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

None, there are no renewable resources or known coal, oil and gas resources within the Monument. Refer to the spreadsheet titled [Land Use Authorizations.xlsx](#) on this Drive.

- c. Minerals-annual mineral production on site

Locatable minerals – No production has occurred. Active mining claims are subject to valid existing rights.

Salable Minerals – An estimated 1,000 cubic yards per year of gravel is used from existing material sites by the BLM for road maintenance. No new permits or sales contracts were issued.

There are no mineral developments or processing facilities adjacent to or impacted by the National Monument designation.

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

There is no annual timber production of the pinyon pine and juniper community. The RMP ROD contains the following decisions related to timber:

MA-VM-06: No areas are allocated to sustained yield timber harvest.

MA-VM-10: Gathering of dead and downed wood for campsite use is authorized in areas where campfires are allowed.

MA-VM-11: The Monument is closed to the sale of vegetative products.

MA-VM-12: The BLM will authorize limited harvest of posts and/or poles for on-site administrative purposes.

MA-VM-13: Salvage of vegetation that will be destroyed through surface disturbing activities may be authorized where doing so assists in achieving DPCs [Desired Plant Communities]. Salvage and use will be allowed in the following priority (may require a permit from the State of Arizona):

- Removal and maintenance for replanting during rehabilitation of the site being disturbed.
- Removal and transplanting out of the area to be disturbed, especially to an area needing rehabilitation.
- Removal and salvage by private individuals or to benefit the public (includes schools, churches, nonprofit organizations).

Personal use fuelwood cutting of pinyon pine and juniper trees is the only activity related to timber prior to the RMP and ROD being implemented in January 29, 2008, seven years post-monument designation. The quantity of personal use fuelwood removed is unknown.

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

The AUMs permitted and sold on VCNM from designation to present are shown on the spreadsheet titled [Grazing AUMs Permitted and Billed\\_VCNM.xlsx](#) on this Drive. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available Geographic Information System (GIS) data. The total billed AUMs reported do not exclusively fall within the monument, because the allotment boundaries encompass both Vermillion Cliffs and Arizona Strip Field Office lands.

Sum of Billed AUMs						
Bill Allotment Number	Bill Allotment Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AZ04847	BUNTING WELL	445	305	538	435	295
AZ05327	COYOTE	864	820	922	924	714
AZ05328	SAND HILLS	2162	2332	2727	702	1734
AZ05331	HOUSE ROCK	1240	1417	1514	1424	1499
AZ05332	SOAP CREEK	1331	1363	1643	1560	671
AZ05336	FERRY SWALE	1255	1469	1594	1300	225
AZ05337	LEE'S FERRY					
AZ05341	BADGER CREEK					
AZ05350	SIGNATURE ROCK	359	70	259	281	339
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6593</b>	<b>7367</b>	<b>7965</b>	<b>9219</b>	<b>6684</b>

- e. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available  
There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on VCNM or prior to its designation. VCNM does provide for the collection of pinyon pine seeds (pine nuts) for

non-commercial, personal use. Personal use quantities of items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes, such as herbals, medicines or traditional use items are also allowed. Licensed Hunter/Fishing data is available from the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The entire VCNM is open for hunting and fishing and is regulated by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

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

All cultural sites are generally allocated to Scientific Use, other than the few Public Use sites (five and Sun Valley Mine). The number of sites recorded in VCNM from 2000 - Present: 350 sites.

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

- a. Recreation - annual visits to site

VCNM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report visitor use, calculated by using data from multiple traffic counters and permits. BLM’s RMIS is generally accepted as the agency’s official record, however, RMIS was not used until 2004. Prior to 2004, VCNM aggregated data from the Arizona Strip Field Office.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Visitor Numbers</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
2001	41,884	Monument Designation, November 9, 2000
2000	39,702	
1999	39,704	
1998	42,185	
1997	43,258	
1996	42,349	
1995	42,834	

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

None, there are no renewable resources or known coal, oil and gas resources within the Monument. Refer to the spreadsheet titled [Land Use Authorizations.xlsx](#) on this Drive.

- c. Minerals-annual mineral production on site

Locatable minerals – No production occurred during that time and there were no exploration notices or mine plans of operations.

Salable Minerals – An estimated 1,000 cubic yards per year of gravel was used by the BLM for road maintenance.

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)  
Timber resources in the area are not of a nature to support commercial production. No commercial timber production occurred in the area that became VCNM in the five years prior to designation. Fuelwood cutting of pinyon pine and juniper for non-commercial, personal use occurred but was not monitored and recorded.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)  
The AUMs permitted and sold on VCNM five years prior to designation are shown on the spreadsheet titled [Grazing AUMs Permitted and Billed\\_VCNM.xlsx](#) on this Drive.
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available  
There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on VCNM or prior to its designation. VCNM does provide for the collection of pinyon pine seeds (pine nuts) for non-commercial, personal use. Personal use quantities of items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes, such as herbals, medicines or traditional use items are also allowed. Licensed hunters/fishermen data are available from the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The entire VCNM is open for hunting and fishing, which is regulated by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available  
The number of sites recorded in VCNM from 1995-2000: 14 sites.

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

Had the Monument not been designated, BLM lands would have been managed under the pre-existing planning documents for the following activities and resources. Activities occurring prior to designation would have likely continued in a similar manner and degree.

- a. Recreation – annual visits to site  
Regardless of the designation, visitation may have increased to similar levels to what is seen today due to increasing popularity of the Paria Special Recreation Management Area. In the five years preceding designation, the BLM recorded visitation of approximately 40,000 visitors per year.
- b. Energy – annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)  
None, there are no renewable resources or known coal, oil and gas resources within the Monument.

c. Minerals – annual mineral production on site

Locatable minerals – None, although it is likely people would stake mining claims and explore for locatable minerals, which could lead to mine development and production.

Salable Minerals – An estimated 1,000 cubic yards per year of gravel would be used by the BLM for road maintenance.

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

Timber resources in the area are not of a nature to support commercial production. Some pinyon pine and juniper would likely be cut for non-commercial, personal fuelwood use. Better access to other areas having personal use fuelwood resources in the region would likely mean that little personal use fuelwood cutting would occur on the area that is now the monument.

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

Activities occurring prior to designation would have likely continued in a similar manner and degree.

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

There were no known subsistence activities occurring prior to designation, and that would have likely remained the same.

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

It is possible that without designation, less sites would have been recorded.

5. Changes to boundaries – dates and changes in size

No changes to the VCNM boundaries have been made.

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

Public outreach was conducted during the summer of 2000 with various participants. It included meetings with affected ranchers, community leaders, the Page Chamber of Commerce and business owners in the Marble Canyon and Jacob Lake Areas. Documents providing information about VCNM outreach have been placed in the folder titled 6 Public Outreach on this drive.

7. Terms of Designation

Refer to the terms of designation found in the VCNM Proclamation in the 1d Proclamation folder on this Drive.

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

### **Key Information about Vermilion Cliffs National Monument**

Vermilion Cliffs National Monument (VCNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation 7374 on November 9, 2000 consisting of 293,000 acres. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be following designation. The Proclamation designated “approximately 293,000 acres” and states that acreage is “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, recreation, and grazing, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include:

- Geology - Sandstone slick rock, rolling plateaus, and brilliant cliffs with arches, amphitheaters, and massive walls.
- Cultural and Historic Resources - Archaeological evidence displaying a long and rich human history spanning more than 12,000 years. Historic resources, including evidence of early European exploration, ranches, homesteads, mines, and roads.
- Wilderness - The Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness is a remote and unspoiled landscape with limited travel corridors along the Utah-Arizona border. A majority of the wilderness lies within Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.
- Vegetation – Cold desert flora and warm desert grassland.
- Wildlife – California condor, bighorn sheep, mountain lion, pronghorn antelope, raptors and desert stream fishes.
- Paria River – The Paria River and widely scattered ephemeral water sources and springs.

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

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

The Secretary of the Interior met with the public in meetings and in the field prior to VCNM designation.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

Public scoping for the RMP was initiated in April 2002 with publication of a notice of intent in the federal register. Public scoping consisted of 11 open house meetings in 2002, meetings with

American Indian Tribes, several community-based workshops and publication of planning bulletins. A total of 2,219 comment letters were received as a result of public scoping. The main issues of concern identified during scoping were transportation and access, wilderness, protection of resources, livestock grazing and recreation.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

Included below are some of the activities since designation:

- In FY2016, 275,845 visitors came to VCNM. In FY2015, 188,881 visitors came to VCNM.
- There are no renewable resources or known coal, oil and gas resources within the Monument.
- No oil and gas production has occurred. Active mining claims are subject to valid existing rights. No new permits or sales contracts have been issued.
- There is no annual timber production of the pinyon pine and juniper community.
- All cultural sites are generally allocated to Scientific Use, other than the few Public Use sites (five and Sun Valley Mine). The number of sites recorded in VCNM from 2000 - Present: 350 sites.

Refer to the document titled [Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Monuments VCNM.docx](#) in the Drive folder for a summary of activities since designation.

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

Included below are some of the activities five years prior to designation:

- In FY 2000, there were 39,702 visitors to VCNM and 41,884 visitors in FY 2001.
- There were no renewable resources or known coal, oil and gas resources within the area designated as the VCNM.
- No production occurred during in the five years preceding designation. No new permits or sales contracts were issued during this time.
- The number of sites recorded in VCNM from 1995-2000: 14 sites.

Refer to the document titled [Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Monuments VCNM.docx](#) in the Drive folder for a summary of activities prior to designation.

### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

According to the Bureau of Land Management's economic analysis for FY2016 information, total visitor spending at VCNM was \$16,386,713. The total non-BLM jobs supported by the Monument is 246 with a total labor income supported of \$8,488,479. This resulted in a total economic output supported by the Monument of \$23,322,486.

Refer to the [Vermilion Cliffs NM – Economic Snapshot.pdf](#) document in the Drive folder for the summary.

## **Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

No changes to the VCNM boundaries have been made since designation.

**June 5, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Vermilion Cliffs National Monument (VCNM)**

- a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

There is no legislative language associated with the VCNM designation. However, the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness which is located within the monument boundary, was designated by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 - Public Law 98-406.

- b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in VCNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in VCNM.

- National Historic Preservation Act, (NHPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (NAGPRA)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, (PRPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

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

Designated Wilderness: Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness, 265,598 acres

Wilderness Study Areas: None

Areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics: 37,566 acres (White Pocket, Bush Head, Shed Valley, One Toe Ridge, White Knolls).

- d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history  
There are no R.S. 2477 claims within the VCNM.

- e) Maps

Please refer to the following maps located in the Drive folder:

- [VCNM map 12x9 20160705 1700 750dpi Q95](#)
- [VCNM - Visitor Brochure Map 17x23](#)

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

BLM is unaware of any cultural or historical resources located near VCNM that might benefit from inclusion in the monument.

g) Other – general questions or comments

No additional information.

# Conversation Contents

## Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

### "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 16:17:10 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** ""Brandon Boshell"" <bboshell@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

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Have a good weekend!

Best,

Rachel

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cell - (202) 774-8791

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### "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 17:19:16 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>  
**CC:** ""Brandon Boshell"" <bboshell@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
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**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 17:38:05 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** "Wootton, Rachel" <[rwootton@blm.gov](mailto:rwootton@blm.gov)>, ""Brandon Boshell"" <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>  
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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 17:49:59 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** "Wootton, Rachel" <[rwootton@blm.gov](mailto:rwootton@blm.gov)>, "'Brandon Boshell'" <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

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**From:** "Wootton, Rachel" <[rwootton@blm.gov](mailto:rwootton@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 09:43:31 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>

**Subject:**

Re: Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

Hi Ken,

I hope you had a nice well deserved weekend! Feel free to let me know if you have any questions about my suggestions or comments! You are welcome to remove/add/resolve any edits.

Best,

Rachel

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**From:** "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 11:57:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>, ""Brandon Boshell"" <bboshell@blm.gov>  
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**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 12:55:32 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>, "'Brandon Boshell'" <bboshell@blm.gov>  
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**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 14:06:54 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:**  
**CC:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>, ""Brandon Boshell"" <bboshell@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

I have just a couple of quick questions hopefully you can answer?

Thanks

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DUA0xUoMrGb1IXKZcbDtev-T1LnGEWeeTrJvTz9Jq58/edit#>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zeo5x7Gnor2oOLfYhW0jHZoeV231Hu8T64Pvp9UpE4A/edit#>

please see if you can address

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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

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Thanks again, Ken!

Best,

Rachel

--

Rachel Wootton  
Planning and Environmental Specialist  
National Conservation Lands (WO-410)  
Bureau of Land Management  
20 M Street SE Washington, DC 20003

[rwootton@blm.gov](mailto:rwootton@blm.gov)

desk - (202) 912-7398

cell - (202) 774-8791

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Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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**"Boshell, Brandon" <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>**

**From:** "Boshell, Brandon" <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 15:45:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

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I am sorry I can't answer your question with a specific amount of firewood / fuelwood cutting permits issued. We don't have that data. However, we do know that it did occur but to what extent is not possible to answer.

The only thought I have concerning a rewrite would be,

"No timber production occurred in the area that became VCNM in the five years prior to designation. Fuelwood cutting of pinyon pine and juniper for personal, non-commercial use occurred but was not monitored and recorded **pertaining to number of permits issued.**

Hope this helps  
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please see if you can address

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Brandon E. Boshell  
Assistant Field Manager / Vermilion Cliffs National Monument Manager  
BLM - Arizona Strip Field Office  
(435) 688-3241

---

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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 15:55:10 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Boshell, Brandon" <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>, "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Thanks and follow-up on Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

I've provided some edits and further clarification, included a response to Tim's comment. Does that

address the response needed for information about timber use on the VCNM?

On Mon, Jun 5, 2017 at 2:45 PM, Boshell, Brandon <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)> wrote:

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# Conversation Contents

Just need some wood cutting Info or rewrite of paragraph

**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 15:08:56 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Brandon Boshell <bboshell@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Just need some wood cutting Info or rewrite of paragraph

Hi Ken / Brandon

DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Monuments VCNM.docx

I have just one last comment needing to be addressed and Vermilion Cliffs will be done. It has to do with fire wood.

I appreciate you helping me out so we can wrap this up.

Thanks,

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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National Conservation Lands

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Washington DC 20003

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# Conversation Contents

## AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots

### Attachments:

/34. AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots/1.1 SDNM economic snapshot.pdf  
/34. AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots/1.2 IFNM economic snapshot.pdf  
/34. AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots/1.3 VCNM economic snapshot.pdf  
/34. AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots/1.4 GCPNM economic snapshot.pdf

## "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 13:04:40 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Karen McKinley <kmckinley@blm.gov>, Michael Johnson <mdjohnso@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** AZ Nat'l Monument Economic Snapshots  
**Attachments:** SDNM economic snapshot.pdf IFNM economic snapshot.pdf  
VCNM economic snapshot.pdf GCPNM economic snapshot.pdf

FYI, I've attached the economic snapshot pages that were provided by WO for each of the four AZ monuments being reviewed under the Executive Order.

Ken

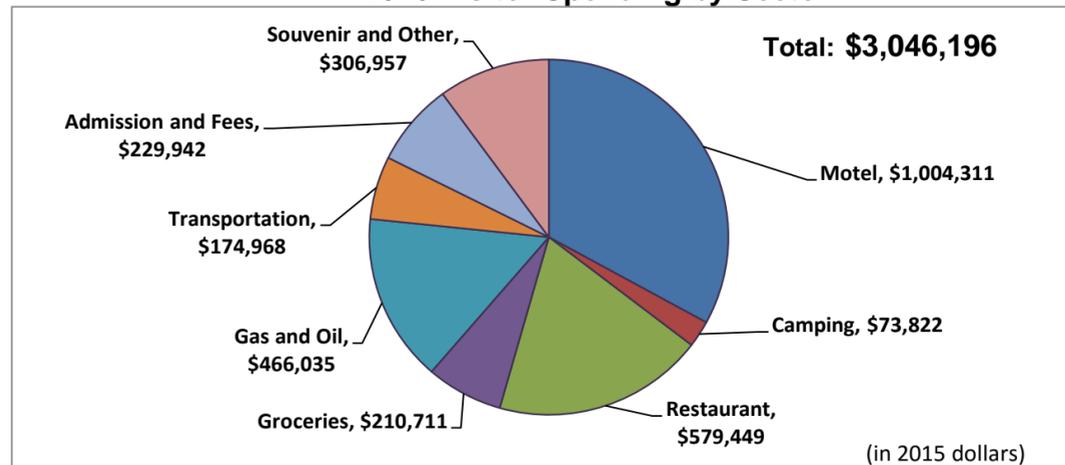


<b>Site Name</b>	Sonoran Desert
<b>State</b>	AZ
<b>Date of Designation</b>	1/17/2001

<b>Visits (2016)</b>	51,278
<b>15yr Average Annual Visitation Growth</b>	11.94%
<b>15yr Median Annual Visitation Growth</b>	12.55%

<b>Acres</b>	486,600
<b>NPS Comparison Site used for Visitor Characteristics</b>	Organ Pipe Cactus

**2016 Visitor Spending by Sector**



**Table 1: Economic Contributions from Visitors to Sonoran Desert**

<b>Average Expenditures per Visit</b>	\$59.41
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$3,046,196
<b>Non-BLM Jobs Supported</b>	46
<b>Labor Income Supported</b>	\$1,577,959
<b>Value Added</b>	\$2,612,281
<b>Total Economic Output Supported</b>	\$4,335,516

**Table 2: Budget, Volunteer Hours, and Revenue**

<b>FY15 Budget</b>	\$894,887
<b>Volunteer Hours (2015)</b>	8,313
<b>Value of Volunteer Contributions</b>	\$189,786
<b>FY16 Revenue</b>	\$8,347

**Table 3: Economic Contributions in Context**

<b>Economic output supported per \$1 of FY15 budget</b>	\$4.84
<b>Economic output supported per acre</b>	\$8.91

<b>Table 4: Previous Year Economic Contributions</b>	<b>FY 2014 (in \$2013)</b>				<b>FY 2015 (in \$2014)</b>			
	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>
	26,560	\$1,519,164	23	\$2,051,896	29,894	\$1,709,860	26	\$2,411,418

Sources: Visitation and visitation growth data were gathered from DOI's Recreation Management Information System, as accessed on December 2016. Visitation growth data may be based on fewer than 15 years due to data availability. Acreage, budget, and volunteer hours are as reported in BLM FY15 Managers' Reports. The value of volunteer contributions was calculated using state-by-state value per hour of volunteer time from Independent Sector estimates. Economic contributions results were estimated by assigning visitor characteristics and spending patterns based on visitor surveys of the nearest NPS unit (Thomas and Koontz 2015.) Contributions results were calculated from IMPLAN economic modeling.

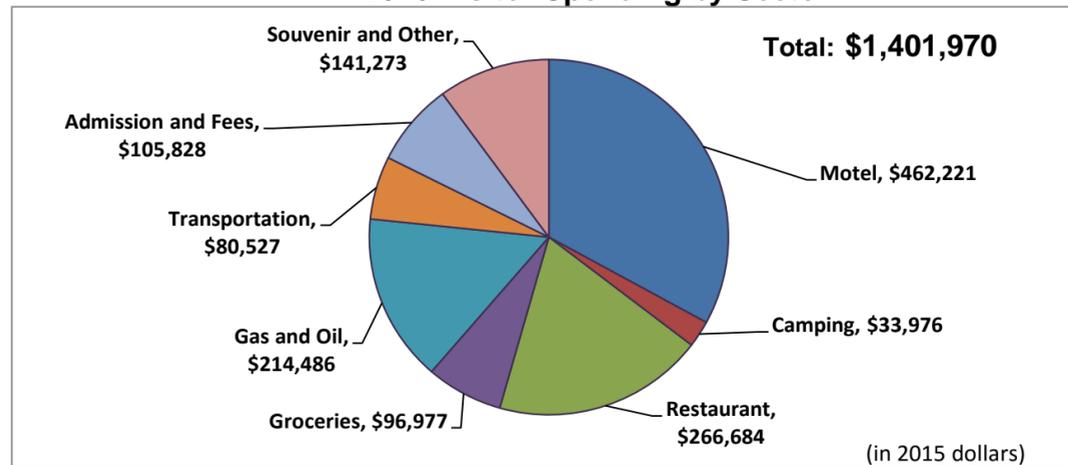


<b>Site Name</b>	Ironwood Forest
<b>State</b>	AZ
<b>Date of Designation</b>	6/9/2000

<b>Visits (2016)</b>	23,600
<b>15yr Average Annual Visitation Growth</b>	7.87%
<b>15yr Median Annual Visitation Growth</b>	8.70%

<b>Acres</b>	128,734
<b>NPS Comparison Site used for Visitor Characteristics</b>	Saguaro

**2016 Visitor Spending by Sector**



**Table 1: Economic Contributions from Visitors to Ironwood Forest**

<b>Average Expenditures per Visit</b>	\$59.41
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$1,401,970
<b>Non-BLM Jobs Supported</b>	21
<b>Labor Income Supported</b>	\$726,234
<b>Value Added</b>	\$1,202,267
<b>Total Economic Output Supported</b>	\$1,995,362

**Table 2: Budget, Volunteer Hours, and Revenue**

<b>FY15 Budget</b>	\$500,566
<b>Volunteer Hours (2015)</b>	1,774
<b>Value of Volunteer Contributions</b>	\$40,500
<b>FY16 Revenue</b>	\$17,317

**Table 3: Economic Contributions in Context**

<b>Economic output supported per \$1 of FY15 budget</b>	\$3.99
<b>Economic output supported per acre</b>	\$15.50

<b>Table 4: Previous Year Economic Contributions</b>	<b>FY 2014 (in \$2013)</b>				<b>FY 2015 (in \$2014)</b>			
	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>
	43,640	\$2,496,096	37	\$3,371,414	47,435	\$2,713,160	41	\$3,826,374

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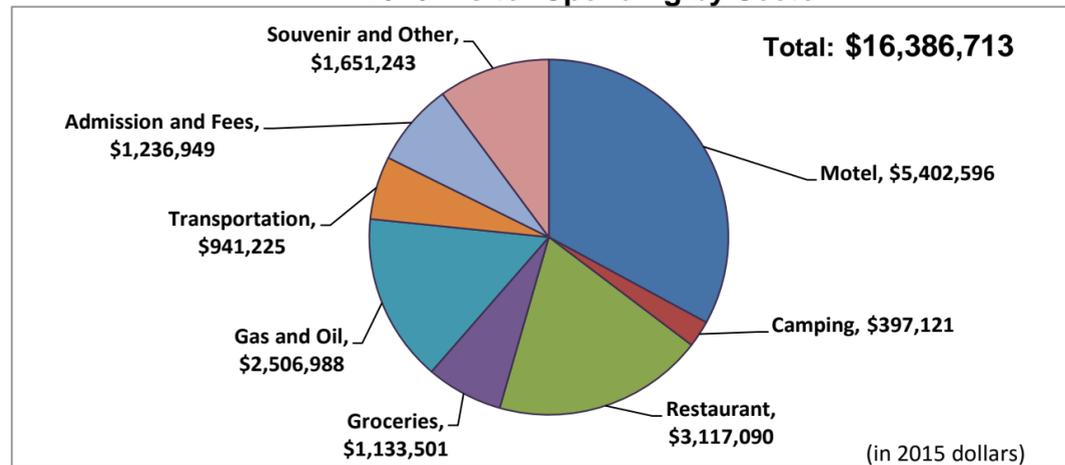


<b>Site Name</b>	Vermilion Cliffs
<b>State</b>	AZ
<b>Date of Designation</b>	11/9/2000

<b>Visits (2016)</b>	275,845
<b>15yr Average Annual Visitation Growth</b>	20.80%
<b>15yr Median Annual Visitation Growth</b>	13.51%

<b>Acres</b>	279,568
<b>NPS Comparison Site used for Visitor Characteristics</b>	Canyon de Chelly

**2016 Visitor Spending by Sector**



**Table 1: Economic Contributions from Visitors to Vermilion Cliffs**

<b>Average Expenditures per Visit</b>	\$59.41
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$16,386,713
<b>Non-BLM Jobs Supported</b>	246
<b>Labor Income Supported</b>	\$8,488,479
<b>Value Added</b>	\$14,052,512
<b>Total Economic Output Supported</b>	\$23,322,486

**Table 2: Budget, Volunteer Hours, and Revenue**

<b>FY15 Budget</b>	\$725,463
<b>Volunteer Hours (2015)</b>	1,542
<b>Value of Volunteer Contributions</b>	\$35,204
<b>FY16 Revenue</b>	\$391,668

**Table 3: Economic Contributions in Context**

<b>Economic output supported per \$1 of FY15 budget</b>	\$32.15
<b>Economic output supported per acre</b>	\$83.42

<b>Table 4: Previous Year Economic Contributions</b>	<b>FY 2014 (in \$2013)</b>				<b>FY 2015 (in \$2014)</b>			
	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>
	168,917	\$9,661,618	143	\$13,049,703	160,568	\$9,184,077	140	\$12,952,319

Sources: Visitation and visitation growth data were gathered from DOI's Recreation Management Information System, as accessed on December 2016. Visitation growth data may be based on fewer than 15 years due to data availability. Acreage, budget, and volunteer hours are as reported in BLM FY15 Managers' Reports. The value of volunteer contributions was calculated using state-by-state value per hour of volunteer time from Independent Sector estimates. Economic contributions results were estimated by assigning visitor characteristics and spending patterns based on visitor surveys of the nearest NPS unit (Thomas and Koontz 2015.) Contributions results were calculated from IMPLAN economic modeling.

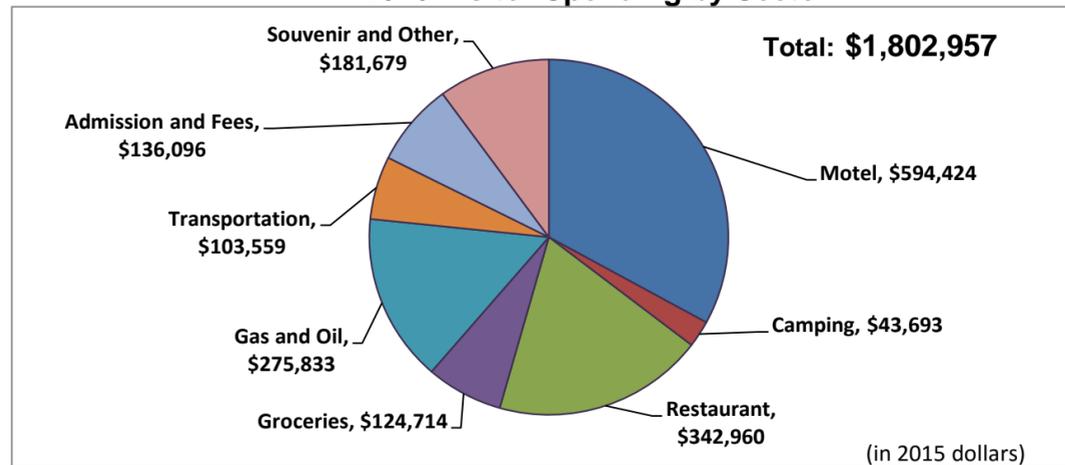


<b>Site Name</b>	Grand Canyon-Parashant
<b>State</b>	AZ
<b>Date of Designation</b>	1/11/2000

<b>Visits (2016)</b>	30,350
<b>15yr Average Annual Visitation Growth</b>	15.83%
<b>15yr Median Annual Visitation Growth</b>	10.53%

<b>Acres</b>	808,747
<b>NPS Comparison Site used for Visitor Characteristics</b>	Pipe Spring

**2016 Visitor Spending by Sector**



**Table 1: Economic Contributions from Visitors to Grand Canyon-Parashant**

<b>Average Expenditures per Visit</b>	\$59.41
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$1,802,957
<b>Non-BLM Jobs Supported</b>	27
<b>Labor Income Supported</b>	\$933,950
<b>Value Added</b>	\$1,546,135
<b>Total Economic Output Supported</b>	\$2,566,069

**Table 2: Budget, Volunteer Hours, and Revenue**

<b>FY15 Budget</b>	\$1,093,906
<b>Volunteer Hours (2015)</b>	1,482
<b>Value of Volunteer Contributions</b>	\$33,834
<b>FY16 Revenue</b>	\$39,698

**Table 3: Economic Contributions in Context**

<b>Economic output supported per \$1 of FY15 budget</b>	\$2.35
<b>Economic output supported per acre</b>	\$3.17

<b>Table 4: Previous Year Economic Contributions</b>	<b>FY 2014 (in \$2013)</b>				<b>FY 2015 (in \$2014)</b>			
	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>Jobs Supported</b>	<b>Output Supported</b>
	90,631	\$5,183,860	77	\$7,001,709	31,188	\$1,783,873	27	\$2,515,800

Sources: Visitation and visitation growth data were gathered from DOI's Recreation Management Information System, as accessed on December 2016. Visitation growth data may be based on fewer than 15 years due to data availability. Acreage, budget, and volunteer hours are as reported in BLM FY15 Managers' Reports. The value of volunteer contributions was calculated using state-by-state value per hour of volunteer time from Independent Sector estimates. Economic contributions results were estimated by assigning visitor characteristics and spending patterns based on visitor surveys of the nearest NPS unit (Thomas and Koontz 2015.) Contributions results were calculated from IMPLAN economic modeling.

# Conversation Contents

DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monu...

**Attachments:**

/35. DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monu.../1.1 logo.png  
/35. DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monu.../2.1 logo.png

**"Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"**

**<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>**

---

**From:** "Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 11:40:19 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monu...  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Rachel Wootton added suggestions to [DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monument\\_Monuments Review.docx](#)

New

2 suggestions

New

### Suggestions



**Rachel Wootton**  
*Made a suggestion*

Reply

Open



**Rachel Wootton**  
*Made a suggestion*

Reply

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## "Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"

**<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>**

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**From:** "Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 12:55:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monu...  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Rachel Wootton resolved comments and suggestions in [DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monument\\_Monuments Review.docx](#)

Resolved

2 comments, 2 accepted suggestions

Resolved

### Comments



**Rachel Wootton**

Made a comment



**Rachel Wootton**

*Marked as resolved*

Reply

Open



**Rachel Wootton**

Made a comment



**Rachel Wootton**

*Marked as resolved*

Reply

Open

### Suggestions



**Rachel Wootton**

*Made a suggestion*



**Rachel Wootton**

*Accepted suggestion*

Reply

Open



**Rachel Wootton**

*Made a suggestion*



**Rachel Wootton**  
*Accepted suggestion*

Reply

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# Conversation Contents

DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment

**Attachments:**

/36. DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment/1.1 logo.png

**"Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"**

**<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>**

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**From:** "Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Mon Jun 05 2017 09:11:20 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Rachel Wootton added a comment to [DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monument\\_Monuments Review.docx](#)



**Rachel Wootton**  
Made a comment

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# Conversation Contents

## Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

### Attachments:

/37. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.1 Grand Canyon-Parashant\_Data Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx

/37. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.2 Grand Canyon-Parashant\_Executive Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx

/37. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.3 Grand Canyon-Parashant\_New Additional Information\_6\_2\_2017.docx

**"Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Sat Jun 03 2017 18:00:00 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Bowman, Randal" <randal\_bowman@ios.doi.gov>  
Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, "McAlear, Christopher" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, Raymond M Suazo <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <drawhous@blm.gov>, Timothy Spisak <tspisak@blm.gov>, Aaron Moody <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Matthew Allen <mrallen@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Attachments:** Grand Canyon-Parashant\_Data Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx Grand Canyon-Parashant\_Executive Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx Grand Canyon-Parashant\_New Additional Information\_6\_2\_2017.docx

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Grand Canyon-Parashant NM\_New Additional Information Requested\_6\_2\_2017").

Nikki Moore

Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships

Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

# Initial Call for Data Related to Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

## Background on Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM, Monument, Parashant) was designated by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 and is jointly managed by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under a Service First Agreement. The Monument contains 808,744 acres of BLM-administered land, 208,447 acres of NPS-administered land, 23,205 acres of Arizona State Trust lands, and 7,920 acres of private land. NPS-administered lands within the monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964 (PL 88-639; USC 16, Chapter 1, Subchapter LXXII, [see map here](#)).

## Initial Request

Below are responses to the initial (5/10) data request. See the subfolders contained within the [Initial Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

### 1. Documents Requested

#### a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- The GCPNM Management Plan, finalized in 2008, provides guidance for managing the 808,744 acres of BLM-administered lands and the 208,447 acres of NPS-administered lands in northern Arizona. These lands are within the Arizona Strip District, BLM; and Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA), NPS, in Mojave County, Arizona. See [1a\\_RMP\\_LUP](#) folder for supporting documents.
- Prior to monument designation, the NPS-administered lands in Parashant were managed in accordance with the Lake Mead NRA General Management Plan (GMP) See [LAKE GMP-1986](#) in 1a\_RMP\_LUP folder

#### b. Record of Decision (ROD)

- [NPS ROD](#) records the decisions made by the NPS for managing 208,447 acres in the Monument, as detailed in the approved GMP. The NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of Lake Mead NRA. The approved GMP carries forward relevant decisions from the Lake Mead NRA GMP (1986) with limited modifications to clarify current conditions, remedy recently occurring issues, and/or enhance protection of resource values. The approved GMP emphasizes protection and restoration of natural and cultural resources while still providing for visitor use and enjoyment of the Monument. Where appropriate, it combines various management actions to allow natural processes to continue, applies hands-on treatment methods for restoring degraded resources, and protects remote settings and wilderness character that currently exist in the Monument. All decisions in the approved GMP fulfill the purpose and significance of the Monument and comply with Presidential Proclamation 7265. See [1b\\_ROD](#) folder for supporting documents.



Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
2015*	15,652	30,350
2014*	Missing/Incomplete Data	32,467
2013*	5,637	90,631
2012*	7,126	102,181
2011*	13,736	164,291
2010	21,441	68,348
2009	30,533	57,023
2008*	60,557	636,846
2007	30,139	30,113
2006	31,021	58,609
2005	30,992	No Estimated Data Available
2004	28,709	No Estimated Data Available
2003	17,242	No Estimated Data Available
2002*	104,977	No Estimated Data Available
2001	18,352	No Estimated Data Available
2000**	12,779	No Estimated Data Available
1999	12,130	No Estimated Data Available
1998	10,665	No Estimated Data Available
1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [2a Recreation](#) folder for .pdf containing recreation numbers for 2000- 2016.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development is not permitted on the Monument. Energy transmission infrastructure is not permitted on the Monument.
- [2b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- None - upon designation, Parashant lands were withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights. There are no active mining claims in Parashant; however, non-federal mineral estate exists in the Monument and is not subject to the decisions in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- As stated in the Parashant proclamation, “All federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of Parashant are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and *patent under the mining laws*, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Monument” (2008 Arizona Strip FEIS,

p. 3-144 and 3-116, emphasis added).

- See [2c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- None - following designation, timber sales or stewardship contracting can only be enacted through science based forest restoration efforts as per the proclamation. Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the [affected environment section of the FEIS for the Arizona Strip RMP in 2008](#). The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area, are factors that make timber-related work of little interest prior to or after Monument designation.

- See [2d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- AUMs have largely remained stable with few changes made. Some allotment AUM totals have changed based on allotment boundary modifications, vegetation projects that increase AUMs, or corrected data entry errors. Thirteen of the allotments attributed to GCPNM cross Monument boundaries. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available Geographic Information System (GIS) data. The AUMs reported in the [2e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM. Data from 1999 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- The Monument proclamations state that laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering livestock grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the Monument. The Parashant proclamation also states that BLM shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the NPS portion of the Monument, consistent with the Lake Mead NRA enabling legislation.
- See [2e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf with AUMs from 1999- 2017.

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

- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant.
- There are no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurs annually and is managed by [Arizona Game and Fish Department](#) (AZGF). The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF. The Monument proclamation allows for hunting activities.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, is allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for

pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.

- Collection of dead and down wood for campfires is allowed.
- [2f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Nearly all of the cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use with 9 sites on BLM and 2 sites on NPS classified as public use sites.
- Since the designation of the Monument, 825 archeological sites have been recorded on GCPNM. There is one archeological district on the Monument.
- There are 24 historic structures within the GCPNM. Of these, 20 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.
- There are 3 Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the GCPNM. Waring CLI has 44 contributing features, 8 contributing landscape characteristics. Tassi Ranch CLI has 16 contributing features and 7 contributing landscape characteristics. The other CLI has not been fully documented.
- There are numerous landscape features that are important to tribes affiliated with the Monument.
- A small percentage of the Monument has been inventoried for cultural resources. In total, without regard to Monument designation, approximately 9% of BLM lands and 19% of NPS lands have been inventoried for cultural resources.
- [2g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

**a. Recreation - annual visits to site**

- Due to the remote nature of much of the area and the dispersed nature of most recreation activities in which visitors engage, it is difficult to obtain actual numbers of most visits. The GCPNM does not have any public use/fee sites within its boundaries. There are no entrance stations or paved roads. Most access points are approximately one to two hours away from paved road

Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
2015*	15,652	30,350
2014*	Missing/Incomplete Data	32,467
2013*	5,637	90,631
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1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [3a Recreation](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1995- 2000.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development was not permitted five years prior to Monument designation. No energy transmission infrastructure existed five years prior to Monument designation.
- [3b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- Five years prior to Monument designation, there were no known mineral production sites. Thirteen unpatented mining claims existed when the Monument was proclaimed with none of these claims being patented based on the Monument designation and reaffirmed in planning documents.
- See [3c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the affected environment section of the FEIS for the RMP in 2008. The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area are factors that made timber-related work of little interest prior to Monument designation.
- See [3d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Five years prior to the Monument designation, AUM billing has remained relatively stable. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available GIS data. The AUMs reported in [3e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM that are managed by BLM. The AUMs permitted are estimated on available planning data. Data from 1994 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- See [3e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1994- 2000.

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

- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There were no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant during the five years prior to designation.
- There were no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurred annually and was managed by Arizona Game and Fish Department. The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, was allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.
- [3f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Nearly all cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use, with nine sites on BLM and two sites on NPS lands that are classified as public use sites. Public use sites were classified previous to the five year period before Monument designation. During this period (1995-2000) 307 sites were recorded.
- [3g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Under the above scenario, BLM and NPS Monument lands would likely be managed under the pre-existing planning documents for each agency (Lake Mead 1986 GMP for NPS lands and 1992 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan for BLM lands). Activities occurring prior to designation would have likely continued in a similar manner and degree.
- [4 Undesignated Scenario](#) folder contains a .pdf of above summary

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

- No changes to the Monument boundaries have been made since Monument designation.
- Listing of Acreage Reports dating back to 1934 that provide an accounting Federal and private acreage are available at: [http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/ Listing of Acreage/](http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/Listing_of_Acreage/)
- [5 Boundaries](#) folder contains a .pdf of above summary

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

- Public outreach began over a year prior to the GCPNM designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah.
- Details of the meetings and GCPNM related outreach are chronicled with letters, news releases, PowerPoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles in [6 Public Outreach.pdf](#)

#### **7. Terms of Designation**

- Terms of designation can be found in the [Presidential Proclamation that established Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument](#).

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

### **Key Information about Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument**

The Grand Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 consisting of 1,048,321 acres. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and the NPS and continues to be following designation, yet cooperatively under Service First Authority, as directed in Proclamation 7265. NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964. The BLM and NPS manage for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and research activities), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources.

All of the Monument is open to hunting and fishing. The resources identified in the Proclamation include a wide variety of resources, not limited to cultural resources (historic and prehistoric), geologic and paleontological resources, natural resources (vegetation and wildlife), ranching heritage, historic mining, Mt. Trumbull and Logan, the Grand Wash Cliffs, Designated Wilderness, solitude, vast open spaces. There are four Wilderness Areas located on the Monument, the southern portion of the Paiute Wilderness (35,278 acres), Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness (35,272 acres), Mt. Trumbull Wilderness (7,999 acres), and Mt. Logan Wilderness (14,560 acres).

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

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

Public outreach began a year prior to the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah. Details of the meetings and related outreach are chronicled in the response to the internal data call with letters, news releases, powerpoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

Public outreach for the BLM 2008 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan and NPS General Management Plan began in 2003. Regulatory processes were followed for Resource and General Management Plans that involve public scoping meetings in accordance with BLM and NPS planning guidelines and Council for Environmental Quality Guidance. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in 2005 in conjunction with a public comment period and related public meetings. In 2007, the Final Environmental Impact Statement related to the Resource/General Management Plan was released to the public. In February of 2008, a Record of Decision was issued by the BLM and NPS that set the parameters for management for the Monument.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument has been in place for over 17 years. Many activities since designation include, but are not limited to an emphasis on recreation, education, public outreach/interpretation events, science based research projects, tribal consultation and involvement in youth initiatives, ongoing grazing management, vegetation restoration projects, Wilderness signing and management in pre-Monument Wilderness areas, prescribed fire in the ponderosa pine plant community, and fire suppression in the Mojave portions of the Monument.

Planning documents were completed for the Monument in 2008, which carried over and emphasized proclamation protections of Monument objects.

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

Pre-designation activities include much of the same interests as previously described above although fewer staff were available to conduct the work. In addition limited coordination with NPS staff occurred during this time since Lake Mead National Recreation staff and BLM Arizona Strip staff were not integrated under Service First authority. Mining and timber harvesting were not a large part of the workload associated with the area prior to Monument designation. The remoteness of the area and relatively small acreages of timber did not allow for economic harvesting beyond the 1960's. No mining activities in the region are affected by the Monument.

### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

The RMP/GMP FEIS, indicated that the region relies upon tourism in 2008. Grazing activities across the Monument do contribute to the local economies, although not to the degree that tourism does for the region. In the past couple of years, the Monument has seen greater interest in commercial OHV-related tourism proposals. The Monument is finalizing work to issue Special Recreation Permits/Conditional Use Authorizations for commercial day-trip use. As

awareness of the Monument has grown, a larger number of visitors/users has been realized. Plans are underway to accommodate visitors through more interpretation kiosk installations and limited restroom facilities. Presently, an estimated average of over 27,000 vehicles use the Monument each year with an estimated 119,000 average visitors per year since the Monument was designated.

**Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

None have occurred.

**June 2, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

**a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills**

The documents below are contained within the [Addl. Q's a Legislative language](#) folder:

- October 8, 1964 - PL 88-639 established Lake Mead National Recreation Area, containing the NPS-administered land within Grand Canyon-Parashant. (see: [Lake Mead Enabling Legislation](#))
- August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in monument boundary (see: [PL 98-406](#)).
- February 16, 2000- [106th Congress, H. Con. Res. 254](#), Congress expressing sense that President seek input from stakeholders, State and Local governments, and Congress prior to declaring any national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906.
- July 17, 2001- [H.R. 2144](#), Legislative Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, Committee on Resources, U.S. House of Representatives, 106th Congress - to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to provide for public participation in the proclamation of national monuments.

**b.) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.**

- The following options could protect specific resources found in the GCNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all resources in the Monument:
  - American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
  - Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)
  - Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
  - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)
  - Endangered Species Act (ESA)
  - Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Lands)
  - Historic Sites Act of 1935
  - National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
  - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
  - Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)
  - Wilderness Act of 1964
  - If Monument designation were removed, the NPS-administered area would remain

- Lake Mead NRA and NPS regulations would apply
- Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM specific) through the Land Use Planning process

**c.) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), wilderness study areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question.**

- *BLM-administered area:* August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in Monument boundary (PL 98-406)
  - Paiute Wilderness 35,278 acres designated
  - Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness 35,272 acres designated
  - Mount Logan Wilderness 14,560 acres designated
  - Mount Trumbull Wilderness 7,999 acres designated
  - No Wilderness Study Areas are located within the GCPNM.
- *NPS-administered area:* Wilderness proposals and management decisions on NPS lands, established in the [Lake Mead 1986 GMP](#) and [Lake Mead 1979 Preliminary Wilderness Proposal](#), are incorporated in the GCNM Management Plan. An additional 5,473 acres were inventoried as exhibiting wilderness characteristics during the planning process. While 190,478 acres are, and will continue to be, managed as proposed wilderness, at this time, no congressionally established wilderness is located on NPS lands within the Monument. Through the approved 2008 Monument Management Plan, these NPS lands will be managed to retain these characteristics and values by designing any management activities, if necessary to protect resource values of these areas, to be substantially unnoticeable.
- [Addl Q's c Wilderness](#) folder contains supporting information, including a map of designated and proposed wilderness areas

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

- The Land Resource Program does not map RS-2477 claims. Following research by BLM and NPS lands/realty staff, no R.S. 2477 claims are known to occur within the Monument. The Solicitor's Office that covers the specific states applicable for this inquiry should know who creates/holds RS2477 data and what the rules are regarding release.

**e.) Maps**

- Maps and GIS data for the monument are provided in the [Addl Q's e Maps](#) folder.

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

- Tribal cultural or historical resources that may benefit from inclusion in the Monument were not considered by the NPS or BLM, based on the subjective nature of the question. Tribes and other stakeholders should provide this response.
- [Addl Q's f Cultural Historical Resources](#) folder contains a .pdf of the above summary

#### **g. Other Information**

- [Addl Q's g Other Information](#) folder contains helpful summary information about the monument, including:
  - Josh Sidon at BLM is drafting a visitor spending case study for Grand Canyon-Parashant- Phone: 303-236-6343. Email: [jsidon@blm.gov](mailto:jsidon@blm.gov).
  - [Grand Canyon-Parashant Foundation Document](#)- The Foundation Document describes the purpose and significance of the Monument, and summarizes its fundamental resources and values; legal and policy requirements; and key planning and data needs. The Foundation Document serves as the underlying guidance for management decisions and for future planning work in the Monument.
  - [Grand Canyon-Parashant summary factsheet](#)- provides information about park history, resources, and statistics, interested agencies and organizations
  - [2016 NPS Visitor Spending Effects report](#)- Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

**5/30 request: If you are aware of processing facilities that are very close to, but outside of, the boundary of a monument it would be helpful to have some information about the facility. For example, if it is a minerals processing facility, it would be helpful to have some information on: the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility; the type of minerals processed; the permitting entity; and scale of activity.**

There are no processing facilities identified close to but outside of the monument.

# Conversation Contents

## Ironwood Forest NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

### Attachments:

/38. Ironwood Forest NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.1 Ironwood NM\_Data Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx  
/38. Ironwood Forest NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.2 Ironwood NM\_Executive Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx  
/38. Ironwood Forest NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.3 Ironwood NM\_New Information Requested\_6\_2\_2017.docx

**"Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>**

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**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Sat Jun 03 2017 17:25:31 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Bowman, Randal" <randal\_bowman@ios.doi.gov>  
"McAlear, Christopher" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>, Raymond M Suazo <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, "Rawhouser, Deborah" <drawhous@blm.gov>, Aaron Moody <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Timothy Spisak <tspisak@blm.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, Matthew Allen <mrallen@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Ironwood Forest NM Initial Data Request: Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Attachments:** Ironwood NM\_Data Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx Ironwood NM\_Executive Summary\_6\_2\_2017.docx Ironwood NM\_New Information Requested\_6\_2\_2017.docx

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Ironwood Forest National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Ironwood Forest National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Ironwood NM\_New Information Requested\_6\_2\_2017").

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director  
National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)

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

**Ironwood Forest National Monument**

1. Documents Requested
  - a) Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans
    - i. The Ironwood Forest National Monument Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) is located within this drive ([1ab.IFNM\\_mgmt\\_plan.pdf](#))
  - b) Record of Decision
    - i. RMP Record of Decision (ROD) approved February 2014. It is included in the RMP document located within this drive ([1ab.IFNM\\_mgmt\\_plan.pdf](#))
  - c) Public Scoping Documents
    - i. RMP Scoping report, completed February 12, 2004, is located within this drive ([1c.IFNM\\_scoping\\_report](#))
  - d) Presidential Proclamation
    - i. Presidential Proclamation 7320- Establishment of the Ironwood Forest National Monument, June 9, 2000 is located within this drive ([1d.IFNM\\_proclamation](#))
2. Information on activities permitted at the monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**

**Designation Date for IFNM is June 9, 2000.**

- a) Recreation - annual visits to site
  - i. IFNM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report recreation use, which is calculated from limited traffic counts. BLM is currently working on changes to RMIS that will improve our visitation reporting and addressing an anomaly for 2016 data.

YEAR	VISITS
2001	15,900
2002	11,974
2003	21,025
2004	27,550
2005	22,500
2006	16,200
2007	17,100
2008	17,900
2009	19,300
2010	23,026
2011	26,000
2012	30,373
2013	43,640
2014	47,435

2015	58,020
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Note: The 2014 IFNM RMP closed the monument to recreational target shooting activity.

- b) Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
- i. No production of coal, oil, gas or renewable energy has occurred on IFNM since designation.
  - ii. The amount of energy transmission infrastructure on IFNM has not changed since designation. Current energy transmission infrastructure on IFNM is listed in the table below.

SERIAL NUMBER	Sum Miles	Comment
A-19136	0.3	Electric Transmission
A-2024	5.8	Electric Transmission
A-2205	0.7	Electric Transmission
A-7274	5.7	Electric Transmission
A-7872	7.3	Electric Transmission
A-7874	1.7	Electric Transmission
AR-023490	20.7	Electric Transmission
AR-025949	1.4	Electric Transmission
AR-030401	5.1	Electric Transmission
AR-031023	2.1	Electric Transmission
AR-03905	3.0	Electric Transmission
AR-05586	1.8	Natural Gas
AR-0612	2.0	Electric Transmission
AZA-23405	1.1	Electric Transmission
PHX-083253	8.8	Natural Gas
PHX-084351	1.7	Electric Transmission
PHX-086067	6.9	Natural Gas

Total	76.1 Miles	
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- c) Minerals - annual mineral production on site
- i. Since monument designation, no mineral production has occurred on federal land within the IFNM boundary.
  - ii. Mining claims existing at the time of monument designation and remaining active would require a validity exam and Mining Plan of Operation before mineral production. Monument lands were withdrawn from mineral entry by the proclamation.
  - iii. The 4200-acre Silver Bell copper mine on adjacent private land was discovered, after designation, to have an unauthorized pipeline across monument land. The operator moved the pipeline and completed the regrading and revegetation required by the BLM, as this was less expensive than completing a Mining Plan of Operations in order to authorize the pipeline. Although authorizing the pipeline after designation would have also required a validity exam, whereas authorizing the pipeline prior to designation would have only required a Mining Plan of Operations, in either case moving the pipeline was less expensive and therefore the more appealing option for the operator.
  - iv. The 120-acre Pioneer Materials mineral materials quarry on adjacent private lands has not been impacted by activities on the monument since designation. BLM issued and administers a right-of-way for hauling material across monument lands.
  - v. The 40-acre Kalamazoo minerals material quarry opened on adjacent private land after monument designation. This quarry was permitted by the Arizona State Mine Inspector.
- d) Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
- i. No timber production has occurred on IFNM since designation. The Sonoran Desert ecosystem has no timber resource nor provides timber products.
- e) Grazing – annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. The number of AUMs permitted (7,849) has not changed since designation. The number of AUMs sold each year is at the lessee’s discretion based on weather and forage production, with numbers being lower during drought years. See tables located within this Drive: [2e.IFNM Billed AUMs](#), [2e.IFNM Permitted Active AUMs by Allotment as of 2017-5-23](#)
- f) Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
- i. No subsistence activities have occurred on the IFNM since designation. There are no formal subsistence activities outside of Alaska. IFNM does provide for the

collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians. There have never been sport fish on the IFNM. The terms of the Proclamation (“The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife management.”) state that regulation of hunting and fishing in the monument remains with the State.

- ii. Arizona Game and Fish Department does not measure hunting participation rates for the IFNM separate from the remainder of the Game Management Unit in which the monument is located.

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

- i. Cultural resources data are compiled from the *Ironwood Forest National Monument Proposed RMP and Final EIS* (2011), the AZSite online database (administered by the Arizona State Museum), and the cultural heritage program files at the BLM Tucson Field Office.
- ii. To date, approximately 12.5 percent of BLM-administered lands within the monument (~16,000 acres) has been inventoried for cultural resources. Roughly half of the current survey data was generated after the date of the Monument Proclamation, resulting in a net doubling of the number of known and/or documented cultural resources sites within the monument.
- iii. The various surveys within the monument have resulted in the documentation of 310 archaeological and historical sites; approximately half of the known sites have been identified and documented since the date of Monument Proclamation. Analysis of current data provides an average density of approximately 11 cultural resources sites per square mile on BLM-administered lands with a projected total estimate of 3,000 to 6,000 sites likely to exist across the entirety of the monument.
- iv. Cultural Values. Evidence of Paleoindian occupation (circa 12,000-8,000 B.C.) within the monument is currently limited to isolated spear points (Agenbroad 1967; Ayres 1970; Doelle 1985; Huckell 1984). Several Late Archaic/Early Agricultural era sites (circa 1,500 B.C.-A.D. 650) have been discovered along the course of the Santa Cruz River southeast of the monument (Gregory and Mabry 1998; Mabry et al. 1997); these sites include some of the oldest known canal systems and pottery types in southern Arizona (Gregory 1999; Heidke 1997; Heidke and Ferg 1998; Mabry 1999). Formative era sites (circa A.D. 650-1400) dominate the regional archaeological record and reflect an adaptation based on farming villages. Around A.D. 500, a culture referred to as the Hohokam began to flourish and occupied much of what is now southern and central Arizona for approximately a millennium. Evidence of the Hohokam occupation dominates the archaeological record of the monument. Other identified cultural affiliations

include historic-era Euro-American, Protohistoric and/or historic O’odham, possible Patayan components, and a possible Apache component.

- v. Tribal Interests. The BLM regularly consults with five Native American tribes who claim ancestral and/or traditional interest in the lands and resources of the monument: the Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Tohono O’odham Nation, White Mountain Apache Tribe, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation. There is limited information regarding specific places within the monument that have been identified as having traditional cultural significance; however, tribes with ancestral ties to the region are known to have concerns about the treatment of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

Members of the Tohono O’odham Nation, which borders the monument to the west, likely consider stands of saguaro where fruit was or may be collected as having significance (c.f., Nabhan 1987, 1982). The Cocoraque Butte area also is known to have some significance as a potential traditional cultural place. Tribal interests in the lands and resources of the monument as expressed through ongoing consultations with the O’odham include indigenous plant resources, access for tribal members (various purposes), protection/preservation of archaeological and historical O’odham sites, coordinated management of archaeological sites that overlap the monument-Tohono O’odham Nation boundary, and an overarching concern about the impacts of encroaching development.

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

- a) Recreation - annual visits to site
  - i. No estimates of recreation use were made prior to designation. A recreation study completed shortly after monument designation indicated approximately 10,000 annual visits for various dispersed recreational activities (OHV driving for pleasure, hunting, sightseeing, hiking, camping).
- b) Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
  - i. No coal, oil, gas, or renewable energy production occurred on the site during the five years prior to designation.
  - ii. All existing energy transmission infrastructure was developed prior to designation, including a total of 76.1 miles of right of way.
- c) Minerals - annual mineral production on site
  - i. Jenott Mining operated a 5-acre mineral material sale quarry on IFNM which ended production prior to monument designation. Reclamation was complete one year after designation.
  - ii. Prior to designation, a Mining Plan of Operation was required for active mining

- over 5 acres or more of unpatented claims.
- iii. The adjacent Silver Bell copper mine, on private land, was not impacted by activities on BLM land prior to designation. The Silver Bell mine was permitted by the Arizona State Mine Inspector.
  - iv. The adjacent Pioneer Materials mineral materials quarry, on private land, was not impacted by activities on BLM land prior to designation. The main product is limestone aggregate. The Pioneer quarry was permitted by the Arizona State Mine Inspector.
- d) Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
- i. No timber production occurred on IFNM in the 5 years prior to designation. The Sonoran Desert ecosystem has no timber resource nor provides timber products.
- e) Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. Designation did not change the number of AUMs permitted; 7,849 AUMs were permitted each of the five years prior to designation. The number of AUMs sold each year is at the lessee's discretion based on weather and forage production, with numbers being lower during drought years.  
See tables located within this Drive: [2e.IFNM Billed AUMs](#),  
[2e.IFNM Permitted Active AUMs by Allotment as of 2017-5-23](#)
- f) Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
- i. No subsistence activities have occurred on the IFNM since designation. There are no formal subsistence outside of Alaska. IFNM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians. There have never been sport fish on the IFNM. The terms of the Proclamation ("The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife management.") state that regulation of hunting and fishing in the monument remains with the State.
  - ii. Arizona Game and Fish Department does not measure hunting participation rates for the IFNM separate from the remainder of the Game Management Unit in which the monument is located.
- g) Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. In the five-year period prior to monument designation, approximately 8,000 acres of BLM-administered land that later became the monument had been inventoried for cultural resources. These surveys were primarily conducted in support of BLM-permitted activities associated with grazing, mining, and/or utility line construction projects.

- ii. In the five-year period prior to monument designation, approximately 150 cultural sites had been documented on BLM-administered land in the areas that later became the monument. These sites were primarily identified through the previously referenced inventories.
  - iii. Cultural Values. Prior to monument designation, three historic properties had been recognized as having special significance by being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Los Robles Archaeological District (listed in 1989), the Cocoraque Butte Archaeological District (listed in 1975), and the Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac Mission Site (listed in 1975).
- 4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present **if the Monument had not been designated**
  - a) Recreation - annual visits to site
    - i. It is likely that dispersed recreational use would have continued at relatively low levels (estimated at less than 10,000 annual visits) for hunting, camping, OHV driving and target shooting.
  - b) Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
    - i. No production of coal, oil or gas would have likely occurred because the monument lacks the geologic formations in which these resources are formed.
    - ii. BLM completed several BLM-wide EISs for renewable energy and none identified the area as having high potential for renewable energy development.
  - c) Minerals - annual mineral production on site
    - i. Without monument designation, it is possible but not likely that mineral material production would have occurred on a small scale. Based on the geology, the area might have supported two 2-4-person operations.
    - ii. Without monument designation, it is likely that mineral claims would have been located. Mineral development of those claims would have been less likely. The existing adjacent copper mine has a Mining Plan of Operation, because of active mining over five acres or more of unpatented claims. BLM has not received any new Mining Plans of Operation since monument designation.
  - d) Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
    - i. No timber production would have occurred on IFNM without designation. The Sonoran Desert ecosystem has no timber resource nor provides timber products.
  - e) Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
    - i. Without monument designation, AUMs permitted and sold would likely not have been different than they have been with designation. The number of AUMs billed varies with the based on weather and forage production.
  - f) Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing,

hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available

- i. No subsistence activities would have occurred on the IFNM without designation. There are no formal subsistence outside of Alaska. Designation did not impede collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians. There have never been sport fish on the IFNM. Hunting participation rates would have been the same without designation, because regulation of hunting and fishing in the monument remains with the State.

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

- i. Without monument designation, it is likely that less cultural resources inventory would have occurred. Monument designation generated additional research interest, resulting in several cooperative university projects including cultural resources inventory and assessment (c.f., Heilen and Reid 2006). Likewise, recent ethnographic research on Borderlands smuggling and undocumented immigrant activities would not have been possible (c.f., Warren 2013).
- ii. Without monument designation, it is likely that additional vandalism would have occurred to cultural sites. After designation, research, inventory, and educational and interpretive outreach programs increased. Education, increased presence of staff and researchers, and improved management likely led to the reduction in numbers. Continued monitoring by BLM Archaeologists, Law Enforcement, and Site Stewards serves to deter potential looting and vandalism.
- iii. Without monument designation, protective measures at the National Register of Historic Places-listed Cocoraque Butte Archaeological District and Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac Mission Site likely would not have been prioritized and funded.

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

- i. The IFNM boundary encompasses 188,628 acres of land; this number of acres has not changed since designation. At designation, 128,398 of these acres were BLM-administered. The balance of the land consisted of approximately 54,700 acres of State Trust land (administered by the Arizona State Land Department [ASLD]) and approximately 6,000 acres of privately owned land, and a 299-acre Department of Defense withdrawal. The decisions in the Approved RMP (2012) currently apply to approximately 129,358 acres within the monument boundaries which is public land administered by the BLM.
- ii. There have been no changes to the monument boundary since monument designation. Acquisitions since designation have all been private land within the boundaries of the monument, from willing sellers.
- iii. In 2014, the BLM acquired 358 acres of private land within the monument from willing sellers, with the assistance of Land and Water Conservation Funds and

the Arizona Land and Water Trust. The majority of the acreage was patented mining claims in the Waterman Mountains in habitat for the Endangered Nichol Turks-head cactus, and containing a major bat roost.

- iv. In 2016, the BLM acquired 602 acres of private land within the monument from willing sellers, with the assistance of Land and Water Conservation Funds and the Arizona Land and Water Trust.

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

- i. BLM conducted no public outreach activities prior to designation. Monument designation was a citizen's proposal.
- ii. The Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, proposed the establishment of an "Ironwood Preserve" and signed Resolution 2000-63 "Request(ing) that the United States of America through the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, consistent with the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, work cooperatively with Pima County to establish the Ragged Top and Silverbell Ironwood Preserve in the Silverbell Mountains." in March of 2000.

7. Terms of Designation

- i. The terms of designation are from the Presidential Proclamation 7320- Establishment of the Ironwood Forest National Monument, June 9, 2000, which is located within this Drive ([1d.IFNM proclamation](#)):

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

### **Key Information about Ironwood Forest National Monument**

Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation 7320 on June 9, 2000. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be following designation. The Proclamation designated “approximately 128,917 acres” and states that acreage is “the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.” The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as mining claims, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include biological, geological and archaeological objects. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in Ironwood Forest National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (depending on proclamation language).

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

The BLM conducted no public outreach activities prior to designation. Monument designation was a citizen’s proposal. The Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, proposed the establishment of an “Ironwood Preserve” and signed Resolution 2000-63 “Request(ing) that the United States of America through the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, consistent with the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, work cooperatively with Pima County to establish the Ragged Top and Silverbell Ironwood Preserve in the Silverbell Mountains.” in March of 2000.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

The BLM engaged in a collaborative planning process in developing the RMP. The BLM conducted public informational meetings August 2000 - March 2002. Working groups for Lands and Minerals, Vegetation, Wildlife, Recreation, and Cultural Resources were established to identify, define, and articulate issues that would need to be addressed in the RMP. Public scoping was initiated on April 24, 2002, followed by informal scoping at community meetings, special interest group meetings, and coordination with elected representatives. The BLM conducted nine public scoping meetings in an open house format during July 2002, in the Arizona communities of Mesa, Casa Grande, Eloy, Arizona City, Tucson, Sells, Picture Rock, Marana, and Green Valley. A Spanish-speaking BLM employee attended each of these meetings to provide translation. Media releases were sent to over 400 addresses, and releases and Public Service Announcements went to more than 23 newspapers, television and radio stations.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

Included below is a summary of monument activities since designation:

- Recreation use has increased from 15,900 visits in 2001 to 23,600 visits in 2016. No production of coal, oil, gas or renewable energy has occurred since designation.
- The amount of energy transmission infrastructure (76.1 miles of right of way) has not changed since designation.
- Since monument designation, no mineral production has occurred.
- No timber production occurred since designation. No timber resource is present.
- The number of AUMs permitted (7,849) has not changed since designation. The number of AUMs sold each year is at the lessee's discretion based on weather and forage production, with numbers being lower during drought years.
- Native American Indians collect some natural materials; no permit is required.
- Sport fish do not exist on the IFNM. Regulation of hunting remains with the State.
- Approximately 12.5 percent of BLM-administered lands within the monument has been inventoried for cultural resources. The number of known and/or documented cultural resources sites has doubled since monument designation. 310 sites have been documented, with an average density of approximately 11 cultural resources sites per square mile. Projected total estimate is 3,000 to 6,000 sites likely to exist across the entirety of the monument.

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

Included below is a summary of monument activities five years preceding designation:

- No estimates of recreation use were made prior to designation. A recreation study completed shortly after monument designation indicated approximately 10,000 annual visits.
- No coal, oil, gas, or renewable energy production occurred on the site during the five years prior to designation.
- All existing energy transmission infrastructure was developed prior to designation, including a total of 76.1 miles of right of way.
- A small mineral material sale (decorative rock) quarry was operating prior to designation. No other mining operations or mineral production occurred on federal lands during the five years prior to designation.
- No timber production occurred on IFNM in the five years prior to designation.
- Designation did not change the number of AUMs permitted; 7,849 AUMs were permitted each of the five years prior to designation. The number of AUMs sold each year was at the lessee's discretion based on weather and forage production, with numbers being lower during drought years.
- In the five-year period prior to monument designation, approximately 8,000 acres had been inventoried for cultural resources, and approximately 150 sites had been documented. The surveys were primarily conducted in support of BLM-permitted activities associated with grazing, mining, and/or utility line construction projects.

### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

According to the Bureau of Land Management's economic analysis for FY2016, total visitor spending at IFNM was \$1,401,970 and average expenditures per visit was \$59.41. The total non-BLM jobs supported by the Monument is 21 with a total labor income supported of \$726,234. This resulted in a total economic output supported by the Monument of \$1,995,362. An economic snapshot summarizing economic information is located within this drive ([Ironwood Forest NM-Economic snapshot.pdf](#))

### **Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

The IFNM boundary encompasses 188,628 acres of land; this number of acres, and the configuration of the boundary, have not changed since designation. Acquisitions from willing sellers of private land within the monument boundary added 358 acres in 2014 and 602 acres in 2016, bringing the BLM-administered acres from 128,398 at monument designation to 129,358.

**June 2, 2017**  
**New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review**  
**of Designations Under the Antiquities Act**

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Ironwood Forest National Monument**

- a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

None.

- b) Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in Ironwood Forest National Monument. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Ironwood Forest National Monument.

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
- [Endangered Species Act \(ESA\)](#)
- [Clean Water Act \(CWA\)](#)
- [Clean Air Act \(CAA\)](#)
- [National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#)
- [Federal Land Policy Management Act. \(FLPMA\)](#)

- b) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), wilderness study areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs.

[There are no designated wilderness areas, or wilderness study areas. Approximately 9,510 acres were identified in the RMP to preserve wilderness characteristics.](#)

- c) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history  
[There are no outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within the monument.](#)

- d) Maps

[A map of the IFNM is located within this drive \(\[Additional Information d.ifnm\\\_map.jpg\]\(#\)\).](#)

- e) Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within

the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument

Currently, there is limited information pertaining to specific places that might have traditional cultural significance within or immediately adjacent to the Monument, or cultural/historical resources near the Monument that might benefit from inclusion. Because the Monument shares a boundary with the Tohono O’odham Nation, the BLM regularly consults with the O’odham regarding Tribal interests as applicable to the Monument and surrounding Field Office management area.

g) Other – general questions or comments

- i. Monument designation was initiated and supported by the local community, which led to formation of the Friends of Ironwood Forest, a non-profit friends group to assist BLM with education, interpretive programs, and outreach.
- ii. The local community support led to increased numbers of volunteers, which allowed the BLM to implement clean up, resource protection, and stewardship education efforts that would not have occurred without monument designation.
- iii. The monument is located in the international border zone. Monument designation brought attention to public safety concerns (to visitors and to neighboring residents) and resource damage due to the high volume of illegal smuggling on the IFNM. As a result, the BLM was allocated funding specifically to mitigate resource impacts and to provide intensive law enforcement operations.

## Conversation Contents

### Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

#### Attachments:

/39. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.1 DOIExecutiveSummaryGCPNM.docx  
/39. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.2 AdditionalInformationDataRequest.docx  
/39. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses/1.3  
InitialDataRequestsRelatedtoReviewofGrandCanyon-Parashant.docx

**Nikki Moore <nmoore@blm.gov>**

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**From:** Nikki Moore <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Sat Jun 03 2017 13:36:49 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** jruhs@blm.gov  
cmcalear@blm.gov, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, tjfisher@blm.gov, rmsuazo@blm.gov, drawhaus@blm.gov,  
**CC:** mnedd@blm.gov, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, tspisak@blm.gov, kbail@blm.gov, aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov, kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov, kmahoney@blm.gov  
**Subject:** Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
DOIExecutiveSummaryGCPNM.docx  
**Attachments:** AdditionalInformationDataRequest.docx  
InitialDataRequestsRelatedtoReviewofGrandCanyon-Parashant.docx

Hi John,

Please find attached for your approval the initial response to the data call per Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017 for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. The executive summary, data summary, and responses to new information requested is attached for your final review. BLM coordinated with NPS on the Craters of the Moon and Grand Canyon-Parashant responses.

All of the supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the NM Review Team Google Drive folder for the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Please let me know if you need this data and I can zip and email the files.

Nikki

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director,  
National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Wash DC  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.288.9114 (cell)

**John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Sat Jun 03 2017 16:27:02 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Nikki Moore <nmoore@blm.gov>  
"cmcalear@blm.gov" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Sally Butts  
<sbutts@blm.gov>, "tjfisher@blm.gov" <tjfisher@blm.gov>,  
"rmsuazo@blm.gov" <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, "drawhous@blm.gov"  
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**CC:** Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, "tspisak@blm.gov"  
<tspisak@blm.gov>, "kbail@blm.gov" <kbail@blm.gov>,  
"aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov" <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>,  
"kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov"  
<kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, "kmahoney@blm.gov"  
<kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec  
Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Nikki,

I am comfortable with this package. Please move forward with submission.

Thanks.

John

John F. Ruhs  
Deputy Director, Acting  
Bureau of Land Management  
O - 202-208-3801  
C - 307-214-5271

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 3, 2017, at 3:36 PM, Nikki Moore <[nmoore@blm.gov](mailto:nmoore@blm.gov)> wrote:

Hi John,

Please find attached for your approval the initial response to the data call per Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017 for the Grand Canyon-Parishant National Monument. The executive summary, data summary, and responses to new information requested is attached for your final review. BLM coordinated with NPS

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Nikki

<mime-attachment.html>

<DOIExecutiveSummaryGCPNM.docx>

<AdditionalInformationDataRequest.docx>

<mime-attachment.html>

<InitialDataRequestsRelatedtoReviewofGrandCanyon-Parashant.docx>

<mime-attachment.html>

---

**"Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Moore, Nikki" <nmoore@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Sat Jun 03 2017 16:54:50 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** John Ruhs <jruhs@blm.gov>  
"cmcalear@blm.gov" <cmcalear@blm.gov>, Sally Butts <sbutts@blm.gov>, "tjfisher@blm.gov" <tjfisher@blm.gov>, "rmsuazo@blm.gov" <rmsuazo@blm.gov>, "drawhous@blm.gov" <drawhous@blm.gov>, "mnedd@blm.gov" <mnedd@blm.gov>, Peter Mali <pmali@blm.gov>, "tspisak@blm.gov" <tspisak@blm.gov>, "kbail@blm.gov" <kbail@blm.gov>, "aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov" <aaron.moody@sol.doi.gov>, "kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov" <kathleen\_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, "kmahoney@blm.gov" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Re: Grand Canyon-Parashant NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses

Will do, thanks for your review!

Nikki Moore  
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships  
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.  
202.219.3180 (office)  
202.740.0835 (cell)

On Sat, Jun 3, 2017 at 6:27 PM, John Ruhs <[jruhs@blm.gov](mailto:jruhs@blm.gov)> wrote:

Nikki,

I am comfortable with this package. Please move forward with submission.

Thanks.

John

John F. Ruhs  
Deputy Director, Acting  
Bureau of Land Management  
O - 202-208-3801  
C - 307-214-5271

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<InitialDataRequestsRelatedtoReviewofGrandCanyon-Parashant.docx>

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

### **Key Information about Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument**

The Grand Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 consisting of 1,048,321 acres . Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and the NPS and continues to be following designation, yet cooperatively under Service First Authority, as directed in Proclamation 7265. NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964. The BLM and NPS manage for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and research activities), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources.

All of the Monument is open to hunting and fishing. The resources identified in the Proclamation include a wide variety of resources, not limited to cultural resources (historic and prehistoric), geologic and paleontological resources, natural resources (vegetation and wildlife), ranching heritage, historic mining, Mt. Trumbull and Logan, the Grand Wash Cliffs, Designated Wilderness, solitude, vast open spaces. There are four Wilderness Areas located on the Monument, the southern portion of the Paiute Wilderness (35,278 acres), Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness (35,272 acres), Mt. Trumbull Wilderness (7,999 acres), and Mt. Logan Wilderness (14,560 acres).

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

### **Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation**

Public outreach began a year prior to the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah. Details of the meetings and related outreach are chronicled in the response to the internal data call with letters, news releases, powerpoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles.

### **Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan**

Public outreach for the BLM 2008 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan and NPS General Management Plan began in 2003. Regulatory processes were followed for Resource and General Management Plans that involve public scoping meetings in accordance with BLM and NPS planning guidelines and Council for Environmental Quality Guidance. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in 2005 in conjunction with a public comment period and related public meetings. In 2007, the Final Environmental Impact Statement related to the Resource/General Management Plan was released to the public. In February of 2008, a Record of Decision was issued by the BLM and NPS that set the parameters for management for the Monument.

### **Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation**

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument has been in place for over 17 years. Many activities since designation include, but are not limited to an emphasis on recreation, education, public outreach/interpretation events, science based research projects, tribal consultation and involvement in youth initiatives, ongoing grazing management, vegetation restoration projects, Wilderness signing and management in pre-Monument Wilderness areas, prescribed fire in the ponderosa pine plant community, and fire suppression in the Mojave portions of the Monument.

Planning documents were completed for the Monument in 2008, which carried over and emphasized proclamation protections of Monument objects.

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

Pre-designation activities include much of the same interests as previously described above although fewer staff were available to conduct the work. In addition limited coordination with NPS staff occurred during this time since Lake Mead National Recreation staff and BLM Arizona Strip staff were not integrated under Service First authority. Mining and timber harvesting were not a large part of the workload associated with the area prior to Monument designation. The remoteness of the area and relatively small acreages of timber did not allow for economic harvesting beyond the 1960's. No mining activities in the region are affected by the Monument.

### **Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation**

The RMP/GMP FEIS, indicated that the region relies upon tourism in 2008. Grazing activities across the Monument do contribute to the local economies, although not to the degree that tourism does for the region. In the past couple of years, the Monument has seen greater interest in commercial OHV-related tourism proposals. The Monument is finalizing work to issue Special Recreation Permits/Conditional Use Authorizations for commercial day-trip use. As

awareness of the Monument has grown, a larger number of visitors/users has been realized. Plans are underway to accommodate visitors through more interpretation kiosk installations and limited restroom facilities. Presently, an estimated average of over 27,000 vehicles use the Monument each year with an estimated 119,000 average visitors per year since the Monument was designated.

**Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation**

None have occurred.

## Additional Data Requests

Below are responses to questions in the 5/17 and 5/30 additional data requests. See the subfolders contained within [Additional Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

### a. Legislative Language

- The documents below are contained within the [Addl Q's a Legislative language](#) folder:
  - October 8, 1964 - PL 88-639 established Lake Mead National Recreation Area, containing the NPS-administered land within Grand Canyon-Parashant. (see: [Lake Mead Enabling Legislation](#))
  - August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in monument boundary (see: [PL 98-406](#)).
  - February 16, 2000- [106th Congress, H. Con. Res. 254](#), Congress expressing sense that President seek input from stakeholders, State and Local governments, and Congress prior to declaring any national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906.
  - July 17, 2001- [H.R. 2144](#), Legislative Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, Committee on Resources, U.S. House of Representatives, 106th Congress - to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to provide for public participation in the proclamation of national monuments.

### b. Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.

- The following options could protect specific resources found in the GCNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all resources in the Monument:
  - American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
  - Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)
  - Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
  - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)
  - Endangered Species Act (ESA)
  - Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Lands)
  - Historic Sites Act of 1935
  - National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
  - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
  - Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)
  - Wilderness Act of 1964
  - If Monument designation were removed, the NPS-administered area would remain Lake Mead NRA and NPS regulations would apply
  - Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM specific) through the Land Use

## Planning process

### **c. Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), wilderness study areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question.**

- *BLM-administered area:* August 28, 1984 - Wilderness designation of BLM land in Monument boundary (PL 98-406)
  - Paiute Wilderness 35,278 acres designated
  - Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness 35,272 acres designated
  - Mount Logan Wilderness 14,560 acres designated
  - Mount Trumbull Wilderness 7,999 acres designated
  - No Wilderness Study Areas are located within the GCPNM.
- *NPS-administered area:* Wilderness proposals and management decisions on NPS lands, established in the [Lake Mead 1986 GMP](#) and [Lake Mead 1979 Preliminary Wilderness Proposal](#), are incorporated in the GCNM Management Plan. An additional 5,473 acres were inventoried as exhibiting wilderness characteristics during the planning process. While 190,478 acres are, and will continue to be, managed as proposed wilderness, at this time, no congressionally established wilderness is located on NPS lands within the Monument. Through the approved 2008 Monument Management Plan, these NPS lands will be managed to retain these characteristics and values by designing any management activities, if necessary to protect resource values of these areas, to be substantially unnoticeable.
- [Addl Q's c Wilderness](#) folder contains supporting information, including a map of designated and proposed wilderness areas

### **d. Outstanding RS 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history**

- The Land Resource Program does not map RS-2477 claims. Following research by BLM and NPS lands/realty staff, no R.S. 2477 claims are known to occur within the Monument. The Solicitor's Office that covers the specific states applicable for this inquiry should know who creates/holds RS2477 data and what the rules are regarding release.

### **e. Maps**

- Maps and GIS data for the monument are provided in the [Addl Q's e Maps](#) folder.

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

- Tribal cultural or historical resources that may benefit from inclusion in the Monument were not considered by the NPS or BLM, based on the subjective nature of the question. Tribes and other stakeholders should provide this response.
- [Addl Q's f Cultural Historical Resources](#) folder contains a .pdf of the above summary

### **g. Other Information**

- [Addl Q's g Other Information](#) folder contains helpful summary information about the

monument, including:

- Josh Sidon at BLM is drafting a visitor spending case study for Grand Canyon-Parashant- Phone: 303-236-6343. Email: [jsidon@blm.gov](mailto:jsidon@blm.gov).
- [Grand Canyon-Parashant Foundation Document](#)- The Foundation Document describes the purpose and significance of the Monument, and summarizes its fundamental resources and values; legal and policy requirements; and key planning and data needs. The Foundation Document serves as the underlying guidance for management decisions and for future planning work in the Monument.
- [Grand Canyon Parashant summary factsheet](#)- provides information about park history, resources, and statistics, interested agencies and organizations
- [2016 NPS Visitor Spending Effects report](#)- Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income. Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

**5/30 request: If you are aware of processing facilities that are very close to, but outside of, the boundary of a monument it would be helpful to have some information about the facility. For example, if it is a minerals processing facility, it would be helpful to have some information on: the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility; the type of minerals processed; the permitting entity; and scale of activity.**

No processing facilities identified.

# Initial Call for Data Related to Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

## Background on Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (GCPNM, Monument, Parashant) was designated by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 and is jointly managed by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under a Service First Agreement. The Monument contains 808,744 acres of BLM-administered land, 208,447 acres of NPS-administered land, 23,205 acres of Arizona State Trust lands, and 7,920 acres of private land. NPS-administered lands within the monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964 (PL 88-639; USC 16, Chapter 1, Subchapter LXXII, [see map here](#)).

## Initial Request

Below are responses to the initial (5/10) data request. See the subfolders contained within the [Initial Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

### 1. Documents Requested

#### a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans

- The GCPNM Management Plan, finalized in 2008, provides guidance for managing the 808,744 acres of BLM-administered lands and the 208,447 acres of NPS-administered lands in northern Arizona. These lands are within the Arizona Strip District, BLM; and Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA), NPS, in Mojave County, Arizona. See [1a RMP LUP](#) folder for supporting documents.
- Prior to monument designation, the NPS-administered lands in Parashant were managed in accordance with the Lake Mead NRA General Management Plan (GMP) See [LAKE GMP-1986](#) in 1a\_RMP\_LUP folder

#### b. Record of Decision (ROD)

- [NPS ROD](#) records the decisions made by the NPS for managing 208,447 acres in the Monument, as detailed in the approved GMP. The NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of Lake Mead NRA. The approved GMP carries forward relevant decisions from the Lake Mead NRA GMP (1986) with limited modifications to clarify current conditions, remedy recently occurring issues, and/or enhance protection of resource values. The approved GMP emphasizes protection and restoration of natural and cultural resources while still providing for visitor use and enjoyment of the Monument. Where appropriate, it combines various management actions to allow natural processes to continue, applies hands-on treatment methods for restoring degraded resources, and protects remote settings and wilderness character that currently exist in the Monument. All decisions in the approved GMP fulfill the purpose and significance of the Monument and comply with Presidential Proclamation 7265. See [1b ROD](#) folder for supporting documents.



Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
2015*	15,652	30,350
2014*	Missing/Incomplete Data	32,467
2013*	5,637	90,631
2012*	7,126	102,181
2011*	13,736	164,291
2010	21,441	68,348
2009	30,533	57,023
2008*	60,557	636,846
2007	30,139	30,113
2006	31,021	58,609
2005	30,992	No Estimated Data Available
2004	28,709	No Estimated Data Available
2003	17,242	No Estimated Data Available
2002*	104,977	No Estimated Data Available
2001	18,352	No Estimated Data Available
2000**	12,779	No Estimated Data Available
1999	12,130	No Estimated Data Available
1998	10,665	No Estimated Data Available
1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [2a Recreation](#) folder for .pdf containing recreation numbers for 2000- 2016.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development is not permitted on the Monument. Energy transmission infrastructure is not permitted on the Monument.
- [2b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- None - upon designation, Parashant lands were withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights. There are no active mining claims in Parashant; however, non-federal mineral estate exists in the Monument and is not subject to the decisions in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
- As stated in the Parashant proclamation, “All federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of Parashant are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and *patent under the mining laws*, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Monument” (2008 Arizona Strip FEIS,

p. 3-144 and 3-116, emphasis added).

- See [2c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- None - following designation, timber sales or stewardship contracting can only be enacted through science based forest restoration efforts as per the proclamation. Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the [affected environment section of the FEIS for the Arizona Strip RMP in 2008](#). The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area, are factors that make timber-related work of little interest prior to or after Monument designation.

- See [2d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- AUMs have largely remained stable with few changes made. Some allotment AUM totals have changed based on allotment boundary modifications, vegetation projects that increase AUMs, or corrected data entry errors. Thirteen of the allotments attributed to GCPNM cross Monument boundaries. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available Geographic Information System (GIS) data. The AUMs reported in the [2e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM. Data from 1999 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- The Monument proclamations state that laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering livestock grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the Monument. The Parashant proclamation also states that BLM shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the NPS portion of the Monument, consistent with the Lake Mead NRA enabling legislation.
- See [2e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf with AUMs from 1999- 2017.

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

- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant.
- There are no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurs annually and is managed by [Arizona Game and Fish Department](#) (AZGF). The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF. The Monument proclamation allows for hunting activities.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, is allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for

pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.

- Collection of dead and down wood for campfires is allowed.
- [2f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Nearly all of the cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use with 9 sites on BLM and 2 sites on NPS classified as public use sites.
- Since the designation of the Monument, 825 archeological sites have been recorded on GCPNM. There is one archeological district on the Monument.
- There are 24 historic structures within the GCPNM. Of these, 20 have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer.
- There are 3 Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the GCPNM. Waring CLI has 44 contributing features, 8 contributing landscape characteristics. Tassi Ranch CLI has 16 contributing features and 7 contributing landscape characteristics. The other CLI has not been fully documented.
- There are numerous landscape features that are important to tribes affiliated with the Monument.
- A small percentage of the Monument has been inventoried for cultural resources. In total, without regard to Monument designation, approximately 9% of BLM lands and 19% of NPS lands have been inventoried for cultural resources.
- [2g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

**a. Recreation - annual visits to site**

■ Due to the remote nature of much of the area and the dispersed nature of most recreation activities in which visitors engage, it is difficult to obtain actual numbers of most visits. The GCPNM does not have any public use/fee sites within its boundaries. There are no entrance stations or paved roads. Most access points are approximately one to two hours away from paved road

Available data (shown below) is compiled and calculated from electronic traffic counters. Years noted with an asterisk (\*) are those where traffic counters malfunctioned, coverage was limited, or data is questionable.

Fiscal Year	Vehicles Counted	Estimated Number of Visitors
2016*	8,190	43,043
2015*	15,652	30,350
2014*	Missing/Incomplete Data	32,467
2013*	5,637	90,631
2012*	7,126	102,181
2011*	13,736	164,291
2010	21,441	68,348
2009	30,533	57,023
2008*	60,557	636,846
2007	30,139	30,113
2006	31,021	58,609
2005	30,992	No Estimated Data Available
2004	28,709	No Estimated Data Available
2003	17,242	No Estimated Data Available
2002*	104,977	No Estimated Data Available
2001	18,352	No Estimated Data Available
2000**	12,779	No Estimated Data Available
1999	12,130	No Estimated Data Available
1998	10,665	No Estimated Data Available
1997	10,813	No Estimated Data Available
1996	12,459	No Estimated Data Available
1995	9,017	No Estimated Data Available

\*\* Monument Designation January 11, 2000

- See [3a Recreation](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1995- 2000.

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

- None - coal, oil, gas, and renewable energy development was not permitted five years prior to Monument designation. No energy transmission infrastructure existed five years prior to Monument designation.
- [3b Energy](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- Five years prior to Monument designation, there were no known mineral production sites. Thirteen unpatented mining claims existed when the Monument was proclaimed with none of these claims being patented based on the Monument designation and reaffirmed in planning documents.
- See [3c Minerals](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Timber production on the Monument has not been active since the 1960s according to the affected environment section of the FEIS for the RMP in 2008. The relatively small acreage of timber resources, distance to a mill, road conditions, and remoteness of the area are factors that made timber-related work of little interest prior to Monument designation.
- See [3d Timber](#) folder for supporting documents.

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

- Five years prior to the Monument designation, AUM billing has remained relatively stable. Numbers of AUMs vary based on how they are calculated with respect to allotment boundaries, billing offices of record, and available GIS data. The AUMs reported in [3e Grazing.pdf](#) is a gross count that does not take into account portions of allotments in other management units outside of the GCPNM that are managed by BLM. The AUMs permitted are estimated on available planning data. Data from 1994 is included based on the fact that the grazing year begins in March and ends in February.
- See [3e Grazing](#) folder for a .pdf containing recreation numbers for 1994- 2000.

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

- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There were no known true subsistence activities occurring on Parashant during the five years prior to designation.
- There were no fishing opportunities within the GCPNM.
- Hunting occurred annually and was managed by Arizona Game and Fish Department. The harvest numbers of deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, trapping, and upland game birds are not kept by BLM or NPS, but by AZGF.
- Gathering activities, such as pinyon pine (pine-nut) harvesting or native tobacco harvesting, was allowed within the GCPNM, but only in personal use quantities. Quantifiable data for pine-nut or tobacco harvesting is not counted by the BLM or NPS.
- [3f Subsistence](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Nearly all cultural sites within the GCPNM are classified for scientific use, with nine sites on BLM and two sites on NPS lands that are classified as public use sites. Public use sites were classified previous to the five year period before Monument designation. During this period (1995-2000) 307 sites were recorded.
- [3g Cultural](#) folder contains a .pdf with above summary.

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

- Under the above scenario, BLM and NPS Monument lands would likely be managed under the pre-existing planning documents for each agency (Lake Mead 1986 GMP for NPS lands and 1992 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan for BLM lands). Activities occurring prior to designation would have likely continued in a similar manner and degree.
- [4 Undesignated Scenario](#) folder contains a .pdf of above summary

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

- No changes to the Monument boundaries have been made since Monument designation.
- Listing of Acreage Reports dating back to 1934 that provide an accounting Federal and private acreage are available at: [http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/ Listing of Acreage/](http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/Listing_of_Acreage/)
- [5 Boundaries](#) folder contains a .pdf of above summary

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

- Public outreach began over a year prior to the GCPNM designation. Public meetings were held in the Arizona communities of Flagstaff, Fredonia, and Colorado City and in St. George, Utah.
- Details of the meetings and GCPNM related outreach are chronicled with letters, news releases, PowerPoint presentations, maps, internal memos, public petitions, and news articles in [6 Public Outreach.pdf](#)

#### **7. Terms of Designation**

- Terms of designation can be found in the [Presidential Proclamation that established Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument](#).

# Conversation Contents

## 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments

### Attachments:

/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.1 El Malpais Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.2 OMDP Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.3 Rio Grande Del Norte Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.4 Sonoran Desert Econ Fact 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.5 Vermilion Cliffs Econ Fact 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.6 GC\_Parashant Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/1.7 Agua Fria Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/2.1 El Malpais Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
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/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/8.1 Vermilion Cliffs NM.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/9.1 Vermilion Cliffs NM.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/11.1 Ironwood.pdf  
/40. 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments/12.1 Ironwood.pdf

**"Johnson, Michael" <mdjohnso@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Johnson, Michael" <mdjohnso@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:12:26 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
mbarnes@blm.gov, Michael Johnson <mdjohnso@blm.gov>, "Trost, Roxie" <rtrost@blm.gov>, Karen Mckinley <kmckinley@blm.gov>, Jacqueline Neckels <jneckels@blm.gov>, Nancy Favour <nfavour@blm.gov>, Molly Cobbs <mcobbs@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Jennifer Montoya <jamontoy@blm.gov>, Mara Weisenberger <mweisenberger@blm.gov>

**Subject:** 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
El Malpais Econ Facts 2017.pdf OMDP Econ Facts 2017.pdf Rio Grande Del Norte Econ Facts 2017.pdf Sonoran Desert Econ Fact 2017.pdf Vermilion Cliffs Econ Fact 2017.pdf GC\_Parashant Econ Facts 2017.pdf Agua Fria Econ Facts 2017.pdf

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On the web site, Headwaters has Economic Fact Sheets for each of the monuments in the study. I have attached PDF copies of the factsheets for all the AZ and NM monuments that were included for your use.

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602-417-9236  
[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)

**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:27:22 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
Ronald Tipton <rtilton@blm.gov>, "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer" <mwimmer@blm.gov>, Claire Crow <ccrow@blm.gov>, Wayne Monger <dmonger@blm.gov>, Brandon Boshell <bboshell@blm.gov>  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Fwd: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
El Malpais Econ Facts 2017.pdf OMDP Econ Facts 2017.pdf Rio Grande Del Norte Econ Facts 2017.pdf Sonoran Desert Econ Fact 2017.pdf Vermilion Cliffs Econ Fact 2017.pdf GC\_Parashant Econ Facts 2017.pdf Agua Fria Econ Facts 2017.pdf  
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Date: Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 11:12 AM  
Subject: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
To: [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Troost, Roxie" <[rtroost@blm.gov](mailto:rtroost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>,

Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:27:53 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Johnson, Michael" <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments

Double thanks!

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**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

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**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:39:38 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments

Thanks Ken!

Hopefully you will be adding to Arizona's reports? I forward to others that is applies to for the Monument Data Call

Hope the listening session goes well today!

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)  
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202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

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**Date:** Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 11:12 AM  
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**To:** [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Trost, Roxie" <[rtrost@blm.gov](mailto:rtrost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 13:13:42 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments

I'll do my best to get them uploaded in a while. I'm off to the listening session now.

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To: [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Trost, Roxie" <[rtrost@blm.gov](mailto:rtrost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 13:17:07 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
Ronald Tipton <[rtipton@blm.gov](mailto:rtipton@blm.gov)>, "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>, Claire Crow <[ccrow@blm.gov](mailto:ccrow@blm.gov)>, Wayne Monger <[dmonger@blm.gov](mailto:dmonger@blm.gov)>, Brandon Boshell <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>  
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To: [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Troost, Roxie" <[rtroost@blm.gov](mailto:rtroost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**"Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>**

**From:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 13:43:26 GMT-0600 (MDT)

**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>, "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments

I reviewed some of the information regarding Headwaters, we may not want to start including information from NGOs, it may be a slippery slope because it could set us up for a scenario where other NGOs may not have the same opinion of Headwaters information and we did not include their information in our data. I would recommend that we hold off on this, even though the group is claiming they are non-partisan, we may want to avoid using such data in an effort to keep our data as neutral as possible.

Mark Wimmer  
Monument Manager  
Grand Canyon-Parashant  
National Monument  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790  
Office: 435-688-3202  
Fax: 435-688-3388

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**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 17:54:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>, "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
**Attachments:** Vermilion Cliffs NM.pdf

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To: [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Troost, Roxie" <[rtroost@blm.gov](mailto:rtroost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 17:57:57 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Brandon Boshell <bboshell@blm.gov>, Wayne Monger <dmonger@blm.gov>, Claire Crow <ccrow@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Fwd: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
**Attachments:** Vermilion Cliffs NM.pdf

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From: **Mahoney, Kenneth** <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>

Date: Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 4:54 PM

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**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 07:15:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>, "Boone, Whitney" <[whitney\\_boone@nps.gov](mailto:whitney_boone@nps.gov)>  
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To: [mbarnes@blm.gov](mailto:mbarnes@blm.gov), Michael Johnson <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>, "Trost, Roxie" <[rtrost@blm.gov](mailto:rtrost@blm.gov)>, Karen Mckinley <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>, Jacqueline Neckels <[jneckels@blm.gov](mailto:jneckels@blm.gov)>, Nancy Favour <[nfavour@blm.gov](mailto:nfavour@blm.gov)>, Molly Cobbs <[mcobbs@blm.gov](mailto:mcobbs@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Jennifer Montoya <[jamontoy@blm.gov](mailto:jamontoy@blm.gov)>, Mara Weisenberger <[mweisenberger@blm.gov](mailto:mweisenberger@blm.gov)>

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**"Mckinley, Karen" <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>**

**From:** "Mckinley, Karen" <kmckinley@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 18:14:38 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Johnson, Michael" <mdjohnso@blm.gov>  
mbarnes@blm.gov, "Trost, Roxie" <rtrost@blm.gov>, Jacqueline Neckels <jneckels@blm.gov>, Nancy Favour <nfavour@blm.gov>, Molly Cobbs <mcobbs@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Jennifer Montoya <jamontoy@blm.gov>, Mara Weisenberger <mweisenberger@blm.gov>  
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Ken - can we use any of this info in the review data call?

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From: **Mckinley, Karen** <[kmckinley@blm.gov](mailto:kmckinley@blm.gov)>  
Date: Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 5:14 PM  
Subject: Re: 2017 Economic Assessments for National Monuments  
To: "Johnson, Michael" <[mdjohnso@blm.gov](mailto:mdjohnso@blm.gov)>  
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# El Malpais National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



El Malpais National Monument, Photo: NPS

### BACKGROUND

The 114,000 acre El Malpais National Monument was created in 1987 to protect the landscape that was created by volcanic forces during the past million years. Located in Cibola County, New Mexico the monument is managed by the National Park Service.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument offers all forms of recreation from scenic drives and overlooks to strenuous trails and rugged backcountry. Each year, El Malpais attracts thousands of visitors who hike, camp, and explore this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Cibola County, representing about 21% of total private wage and salary employment, or 1,047 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6.1 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the El Malpais National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

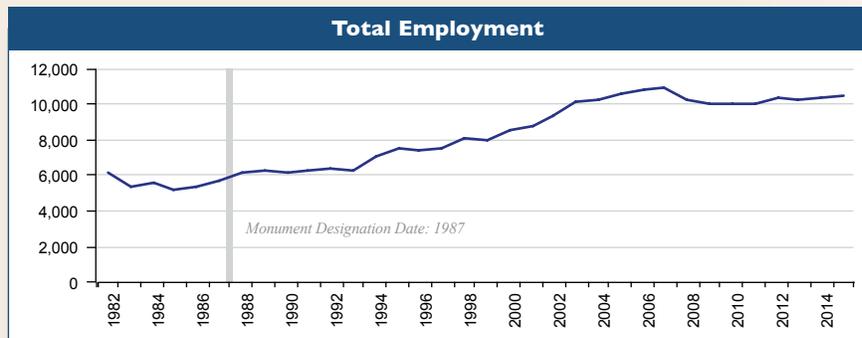
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at El Malpais—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Cibola County, New Mexico neighboring the El Malpais National Monument experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, reversing declines in the earlier 1980s.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 3%
- Real personal income grew by 36%
- Jobs grew by 20%
- Real per capita income grew by 32%

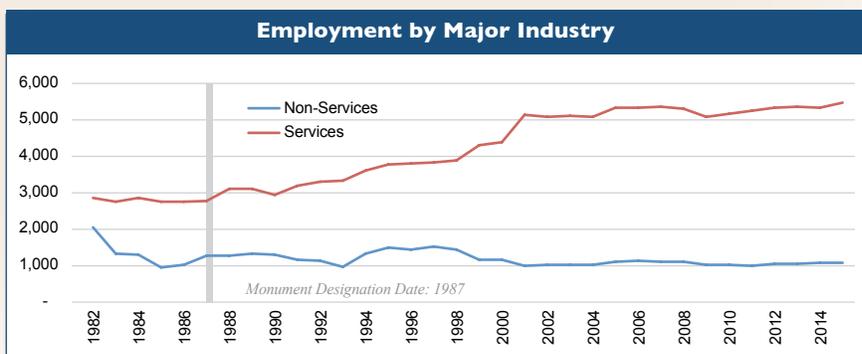


## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment in Cibola County in recent decades. Services jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 5,149 to 5,465 jobs, a 6% increase
- Non-Services grew from 983 to 1,076 jobs, a 9% increase





El Malpais National Monument, Photo: NPS

THE COMMUNITIES IN CIBOLA COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS CREATION IN 1987.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact Ray Rasker, Ph.D.  
Headwaters Economics  
ray@headwaterseconomics.org  
406-570-7044

Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

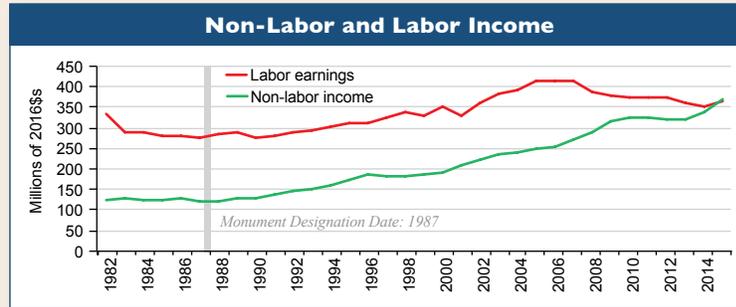
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Cibola County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:

- Non-labor income grew from \$210 million to \$369 million, a 76% increase
- As a result, in 2008 non-labor income made up 50% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Cibola County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Cibola County:

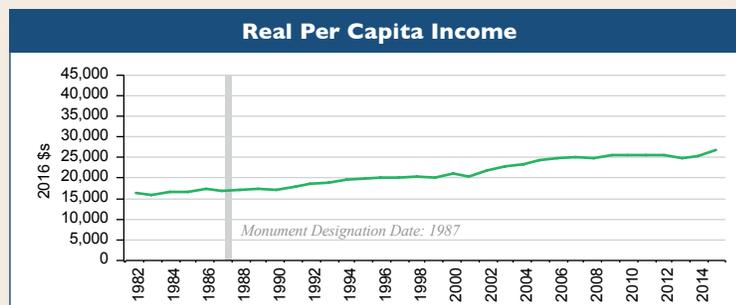
- Agriculture accounted for 4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 6% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 1% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the El Malpais National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$20,343 to \$26,803, a 32% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics, [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 496,000 acre Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument was created in 2014 to protect the historic and biological resources of five mountain chains in southern New Mexico. Located almost entirely in Dona Ana County, New Mexico the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the monument is under development. In the meantime, visitors can enjoy outdoor recreation such as hiking, hunting, ATV riding, or horseback riding. Traditional and existing rights such as grazing and plant gathering also will continue.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Dona Ana County, representing about 19% of total private wage and salary employment, or 9,571 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

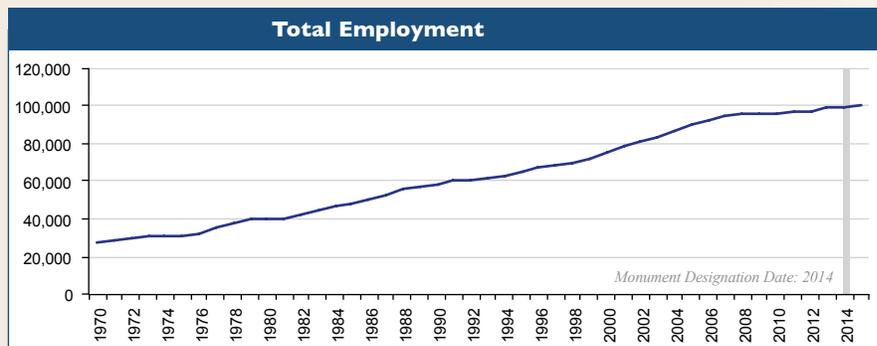
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Organ Mountain-Desert Peaks—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWING

The communities in Dona Ana County, New Mexico neighboring the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument continue to grow, echoing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 21%
- Real personal income grew by 42%
- Jobs grew by 27%
- Real per capita income grew by 17%

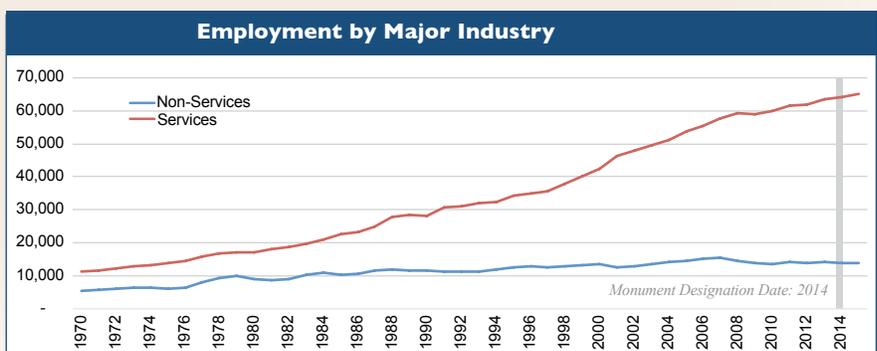


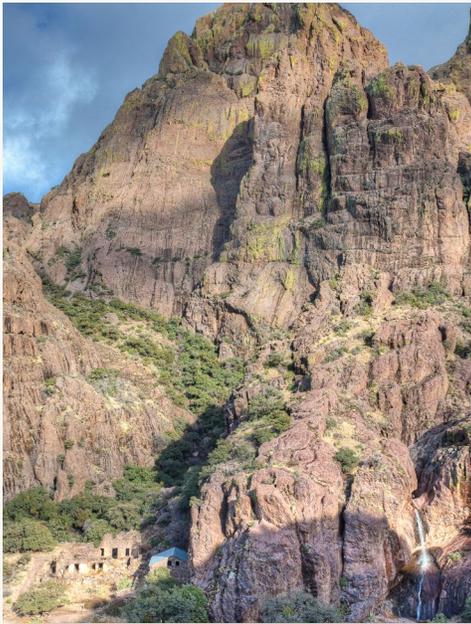
### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Dona Ana County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 46,336 to 65,200 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services grew from 12,630 to 14,039, an 11% increase





Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN DONA ANA COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE MONUMENT HAVE GROWN STEADILY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
Contact Ray Rasker, Ph.D.  
Headwaters Economics  
ray@headwaterseconomics.org  
406-570-7044  
Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

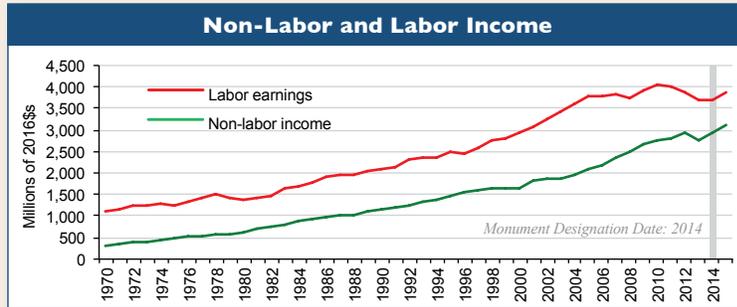
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWING FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Dona Ana County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boom generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$1.8 billion to \$3.1 billion, a 71% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 45% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Dona Ana County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

### In 2015, in Dona Ana County:

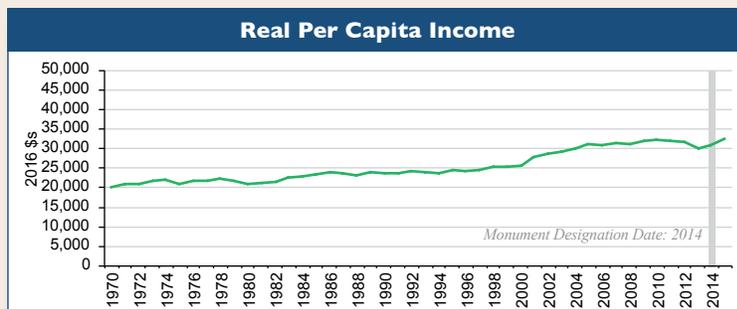
- Agriculture accounted for 3% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,870 to \$32,653, a 17% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics, [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, Photo: BLM

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

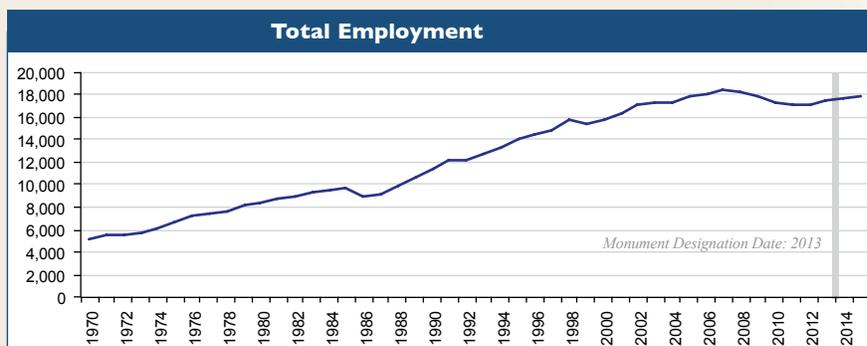
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Rio Grande del Norte—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWING

The communities in Taos County, New Mexico neighboring the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument continue to grow, echoing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 9%
- Real personal income grew by 38%
- Jobs grew by 8%
- Real per capita income grew by 27%



### BACKGROUND

The 242,500 acre Rio Grande del Norte National Monument was created in 2013 to protect the rugged land of the region, intercut by rivers and steep canyons in northern New Mexico. Located almost entirely in Taos County, the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the monument is under development. In the meantime, visitors can enjoy a wide variety of outdoor recreation such as white water rafting, hiking, hunting, and mountain biking. Traditional and existing rights also will continue.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

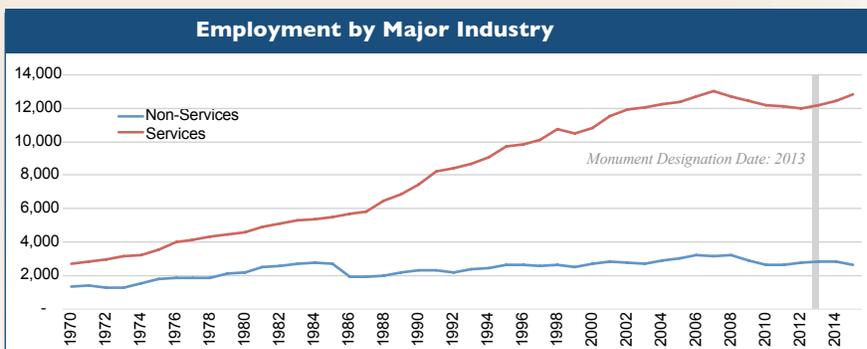
Travel and tourism are important to communities in Taos County, representing about 39% of total private wage and salary employment, or 3,460 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Taos County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 11,519 to 12,834 jobs, an 11% increase
- Non-Services decreased from 2,870 to 2,669, a 7% decrease





Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN TAOS COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE MONUMENT HAVE GROWN STEADILY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
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## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWING FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Taos County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boom generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$358 million to \$663 million, an 85% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 58% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Taos County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

In 2015, in Taos County:

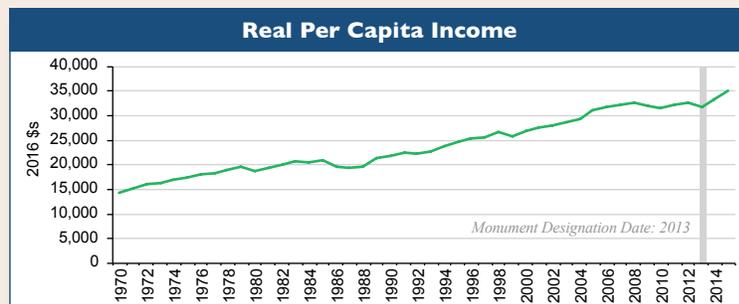
- Agriculture accounted for slightly more than 5% of total employment
- Mining accounted for nearly 4% of total employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,628 to \$34,983, a 27% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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# Sonoran Desert National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 487,000 acre Sonoran Desert National Monument was designated in 2001 to protect part of the most biologically diverse desert in North America. Located in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. The monument contains three distinct mountain ranges—the Maricopa, Sand Tank, and Table Top Mountains—and is home to a number of historic and archeological sites. It attracts thousands of visitors each year.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to the Sonoran Desert Region, representing about 18% of total private wage and salary employment, or 284,760 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Sonoran Desert National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

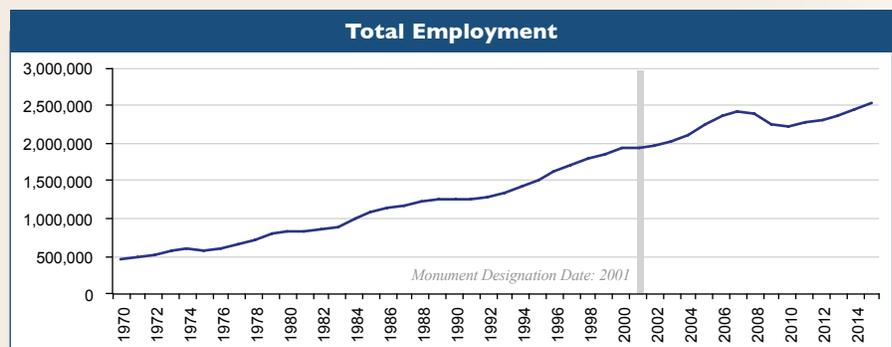
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Sonoran Desert—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona neighboring the Sonoran Desert National Monument (the Sonoran Desert Region) experienced strong growth after its designation, continuing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 36%
- Real personal income grew by 44%
- Jobs grew by 29%
- Real per capita income grew by 6%

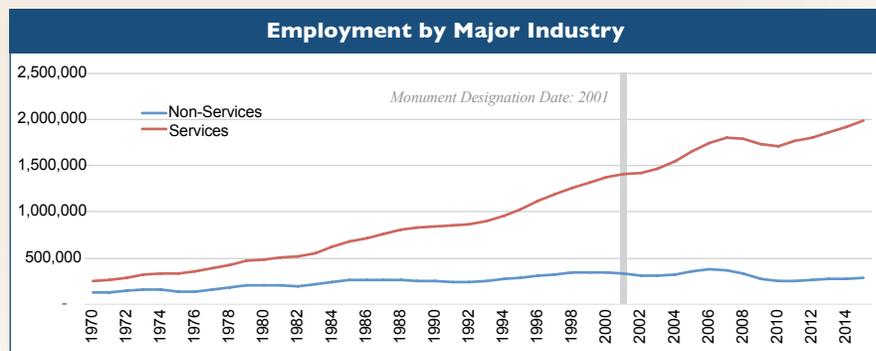


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Sonoran Desert Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 1,410,101 to 1,990,114 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services shrank from 330,581 to 284,108 jobs, a 14% decrease





Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2001.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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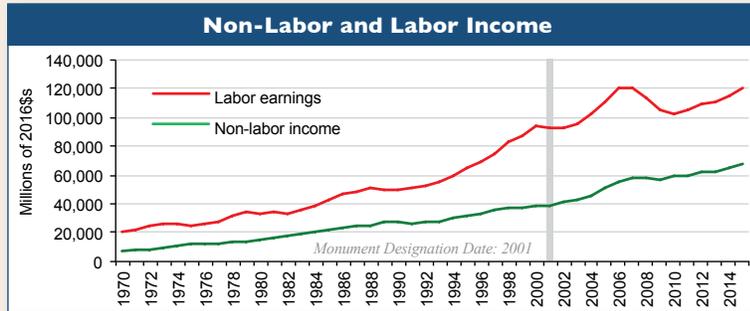
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Sonoran Desert Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$39.2 billion to \$68.1 billion, a 74% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 36% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Sonoran Desert Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

#### In 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

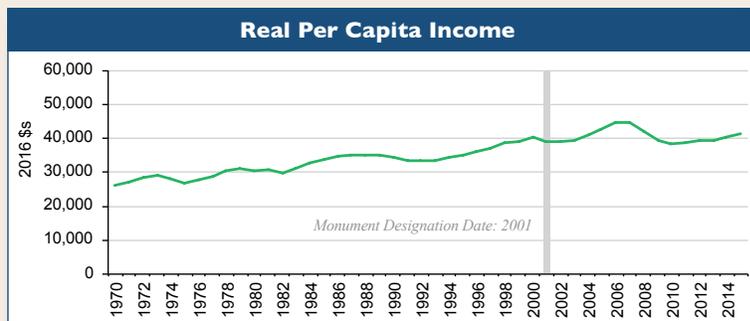
- Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Sonoran Desert National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Real per capita income grew modestly from \$39,158 to \$41,342, a 6% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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# Sonoran Desert National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 487,000 acre Sonoran Desert National Monument was designated in 2001 to protect part of the most biologically diverse desert in North America. Located in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. The monument contains three distinct mountain ranges—the Maricopa, Sand Tank, and Table Top Mountains—and is home to a number of historic and archeological sites. It attracts thousands of visitors each year.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to the Sonoran Desert Region, representing about 18% of total private wage and salary employment, or 284,760 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Sonoran Desert National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

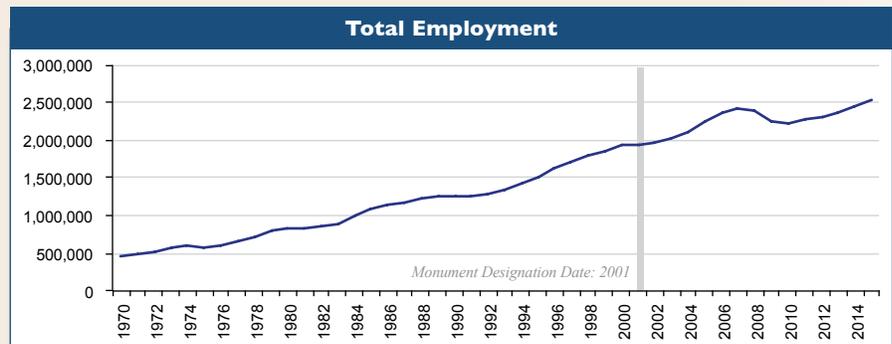
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Sonoran Desert—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona neighboring the Sonoran Desert National Monument (the Sonoran Desert Region) experienced strong growth after its designation, continuing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 36%
- Real personal income grew by 44%
- Jobs grew by 29%
- Real per capita income grew by 6%

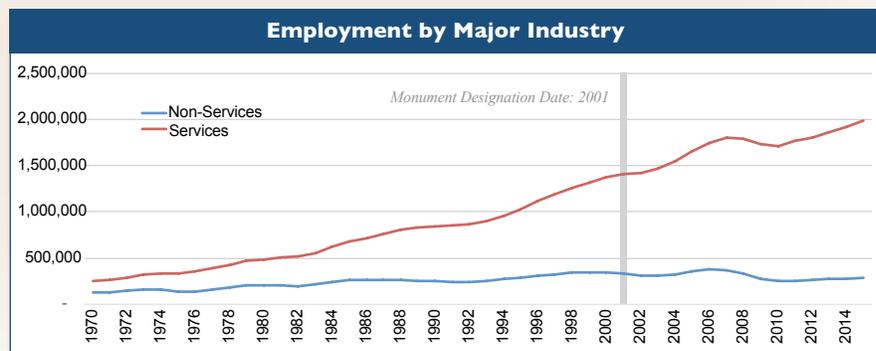


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Sonoran Desert Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 1,410,101 to 1,990,114 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services shrank from 330,581 to 284,108 jobs, a 14% decrease





Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2001.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

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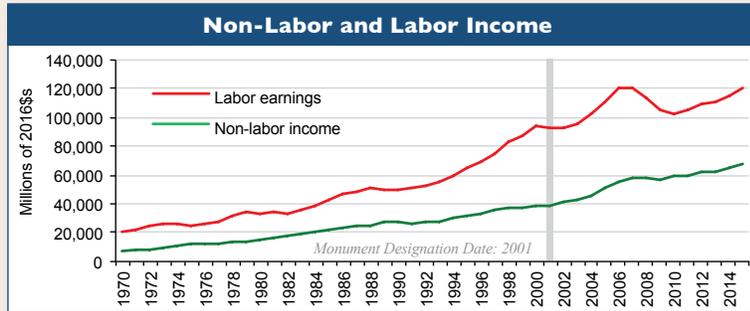
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One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Sonoran Desert Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$39.2 billion to \$68.1 billion, a 74% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 36% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Sonoran Desert Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

#### In 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

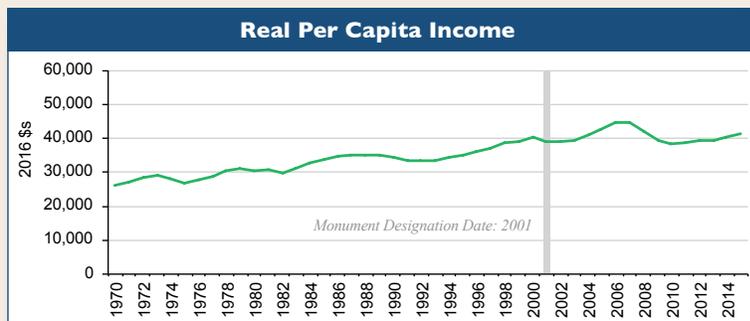
- Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Sonoran Desert National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Real per capita income grew modestly from \$39,158 to \$41,342, a 6% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics, [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 1,017,000 acre Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was designated in 2000 to protect the area's expansive landscape located at the junction of the Colorado Plateau, the Mohave Desert, and the Great Basin. Located in Mohave County, Arizona and adjacent to Washington County, Utah the monument is co-managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Grand Canyon-Parashant's unique landscape each year attracts thousands of visitors, and the monument is accessible for hunting, fishing, and motorized travel on roads, along with hiking and camping.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region, representing about 22% of total private wage and salary employment, or 19,310 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona and Utah, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to each state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

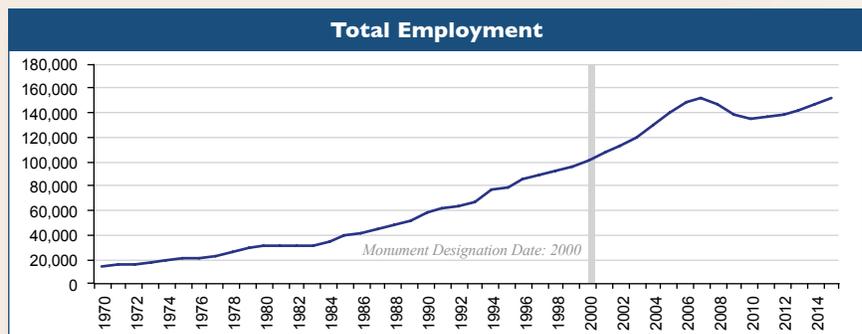
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Grand Canyon-Parashant—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Mohave County, Arizona and Washington County, Utah neighboring the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region) experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, continuing previous growth trends.

From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 41%
- Real personal income grew by 59%
- Jobs grew by 42%
- Real per capita income grew by 12%

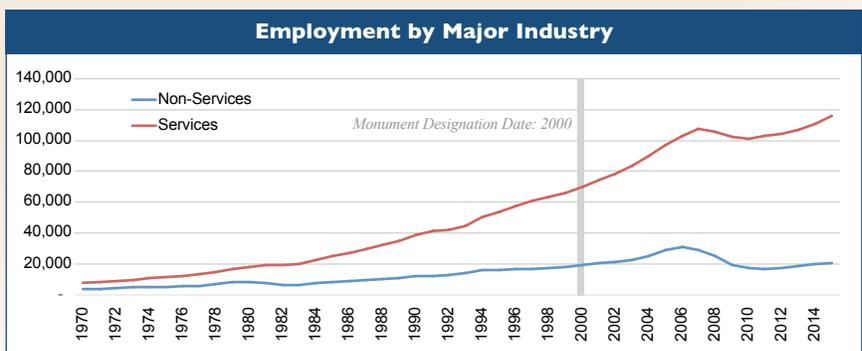


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 74,364 to 115,701 jobs, a 56% increase
- Non-Services held steady from 20,334 to 20,305 jobs, a minimal change





Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN MOHAVE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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406-570-7044

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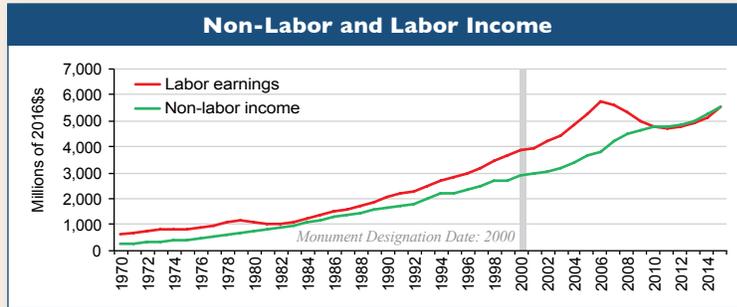
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$3 billion to \$5.5 billion, an 84% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 50% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

#### In 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

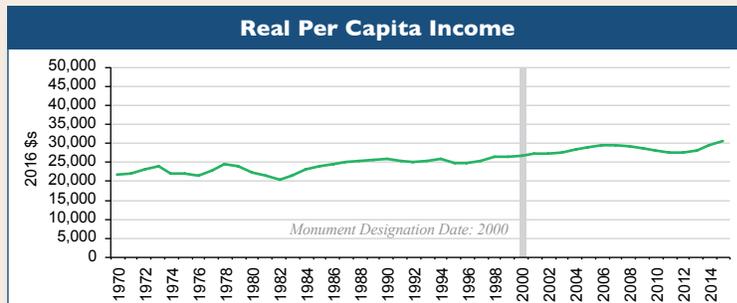
- Agriculture accounted for 1% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.2% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,324 to \$30,703, a 12% increase



<sup>1</sup> Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

<sup>2</sup> Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

<sup>3</sup> Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

<sup>4</sup> All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

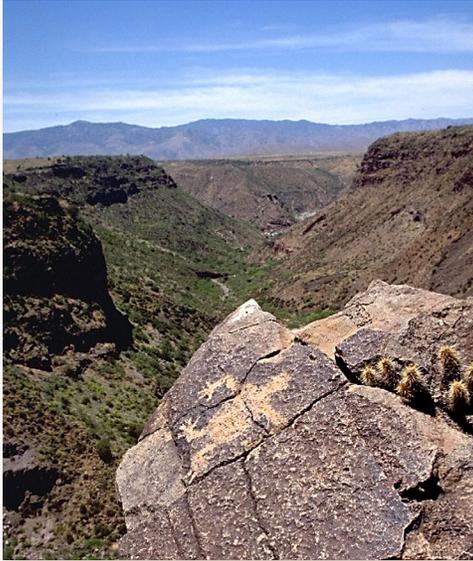
<sup>5</sup> The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

<sup>6</sup> Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

<sup>7</sup> Headwaters Economics. [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Agua Fria National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Agua Fria National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 71,000 acre Agua Fria National Monument was created in 2000 to protect the high mesa of semi-desert grasslands, cut by the canyon of the Agua Fria River, and the region's outstanding biological resources. Located in Yavapai County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument allows current existing rights and leases to continue while providing a recreational playground for thousands of visitors each year in the rapidly growing area just north of Phoenix. Hunting, fishing, motorized use on roads, and other recreation all are allowed within the monument.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Yavapai County, representing about 21% of total private wage and salary employment, or 12,283 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Agua Fria National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

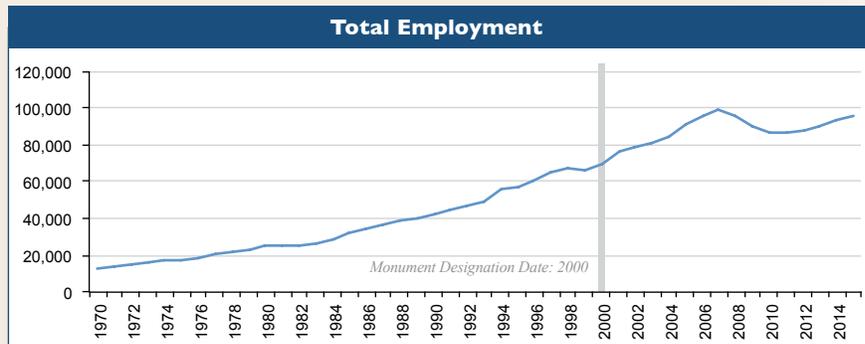
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Agua Fria—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Yavapai County, Arizona neighboring the Agua Fria National Monument experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, continuing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 29%
- Real personal income grew by 54%
- Jobs grew by 26%
- Real per capita income grew by 19%

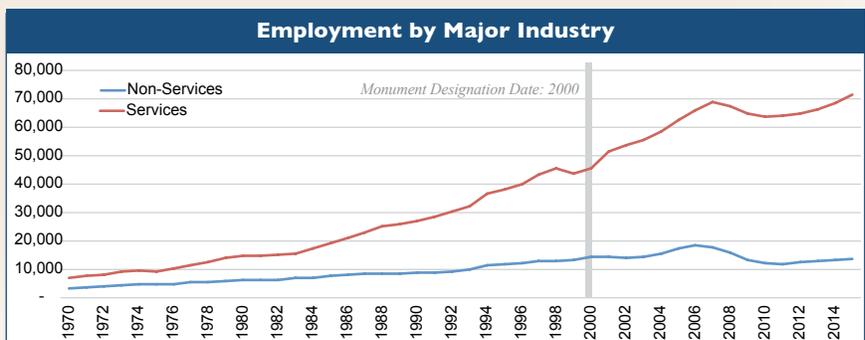


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Yavapai County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 51,593 to 71,545 jobs, a 39% increase
- Non-Services declined from 14,336 to 13,542 jobs, a 5% decrease





Hiking in Agua Fria National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN YAVAPAI COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE AGUA FRIA NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

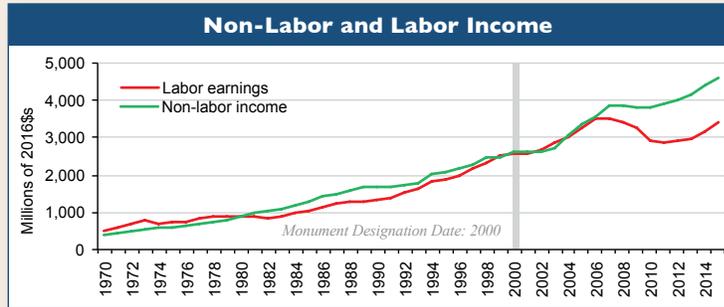
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Yavapai County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$2.6 billion to \$4.6 billion, a 75% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 57% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Yavapai County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Yavapai County:

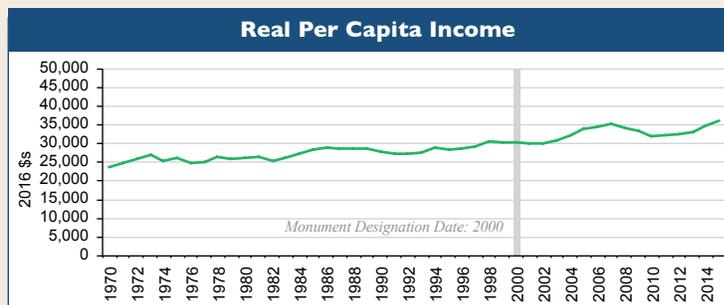
- Agriculture accounted for 1% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 2% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for less than 1% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Agua Fria National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$30,153 to \$36,007, a 19% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics, [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# El Malpais National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



El Malpais National Monument, Photo: NPS

### BACKGROUND

The 114,000 acre El Malpais National Monument was created in 1987 to protect the landscape that was created by volcanic forces during the past million years. Located in Cibola County, New Mexico the monument is managed by the National Park Service.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument offers all forms of recreation from scenic drives and overlooks to strenuous trails and rugged backcountry. Each year, El Malpais attracts thousands of visitors who hike, camp, and explore this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Cibola County, representing about 21% of total private wage and salary employment, or 1,047 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6.1 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the El Malpais National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

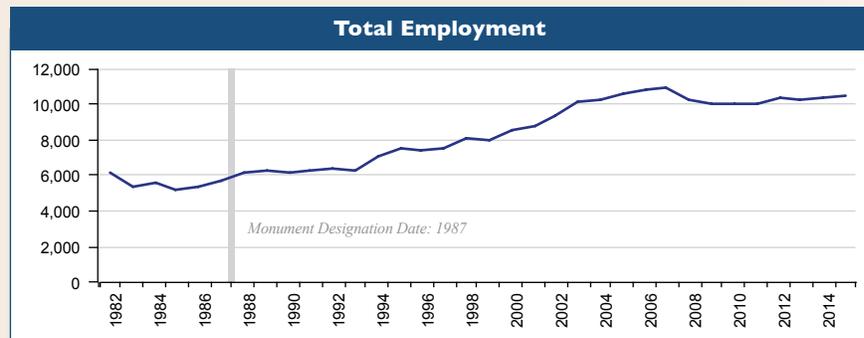
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at El Malpais—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Cibola County, New Mexico neighboring the El Malpais National Monument experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, reversing declines in the earlier 1980s.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 3%
- Real personal income grew by 36%
- Jobs grew by 20%
- Real per capita income grew by 32%

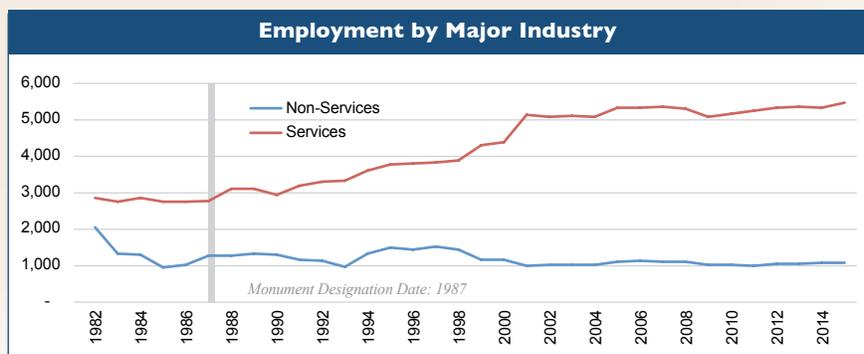


## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment in Cibola County in recent decades. Services jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 5,149 to 5,465 jobs, a 6% increase
- Non-Services grew from 983 to 1,076 jobs, a 9% increase





El Malpais National Monument, Photo: NPS

THE COMMUNITIES IN CIBOLA COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS CREATION IN 1987.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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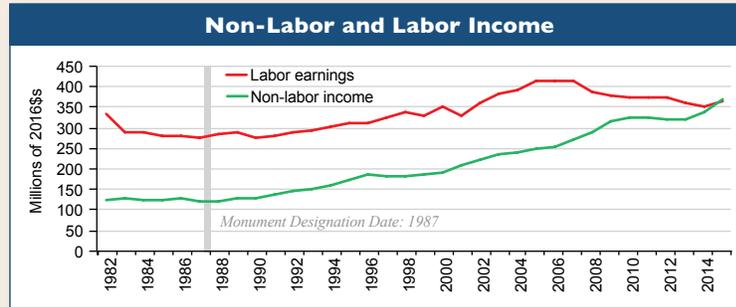
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Cibola County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:

- Non-labor income grew from \$210 million to \$369 million, a 76% increase
- As a result, in 2008 non-labor income made up 50% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Cibola County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Cibola County:

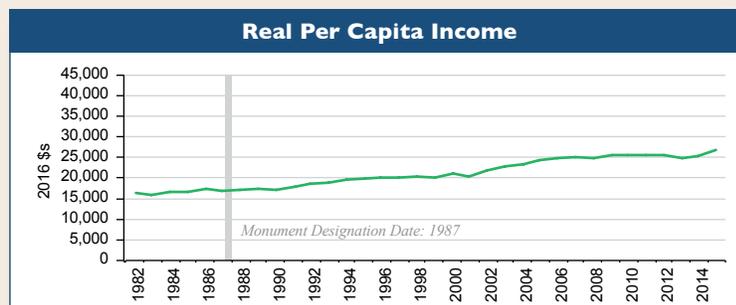
- Agriculture accounted for 4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 6% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 1% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the El Malpais National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Cibola County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$20,343 to \$26,803, a 32% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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# Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 496,000 acre Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument was created in 2014 to protect the historic and biological resources of five mountain chains in southern New Mexico. Located almost entirely in Dona Ana County, New Mexico the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the monument is under development. In the meantime, visitors can enjoy outdoor recreation such as hiking, hunting, ATV riding, or horseback riding. Traditional and existing rights such as grazing and plant gathering also will continue.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Dona Ana County, representing about 19% of total private wage and salary employment, or 9,571 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

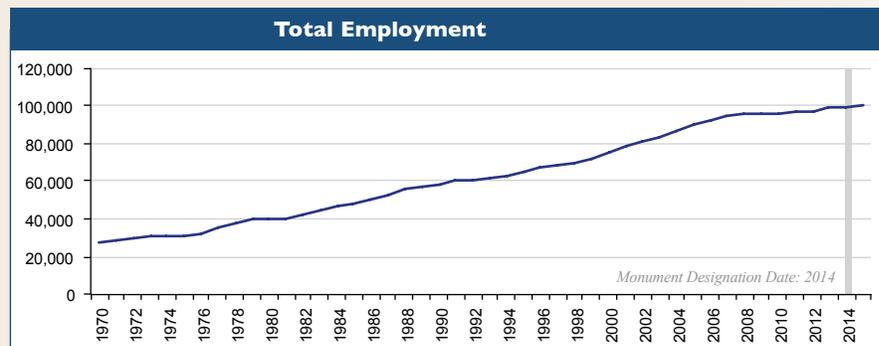
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Organ Mountain-Desert Peaks—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWING

The communities in Dona Ana County, New Mexico neighboring the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument continue to grow, echoing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 21%
- Real personal income grew by 42%
- Jobs grew by 27%
- Real per capita income grew by 17%

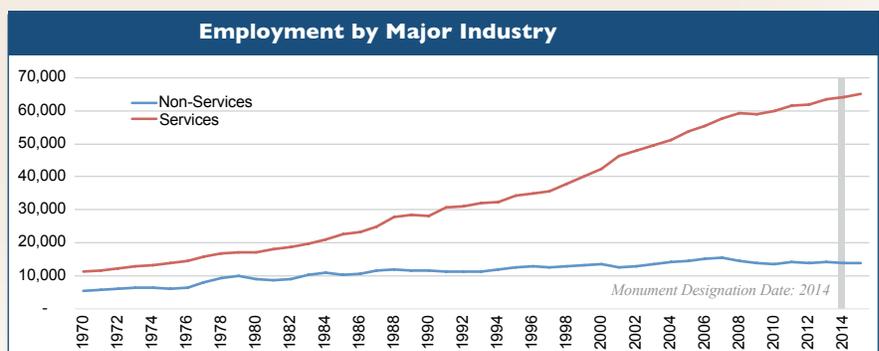


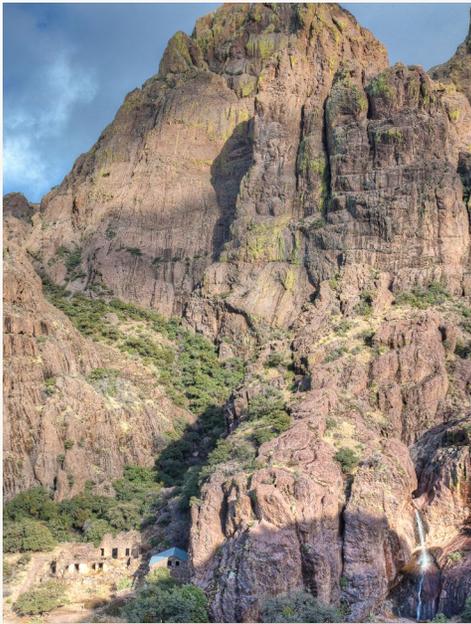
### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Dona Ana County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 46,336 to 65,200 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services grew from 12,630 to 14,039, an 11% increase





Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN DONA ANA COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE MONUMENT HAVE GROWN STEADILY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

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406-570-7044  
Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

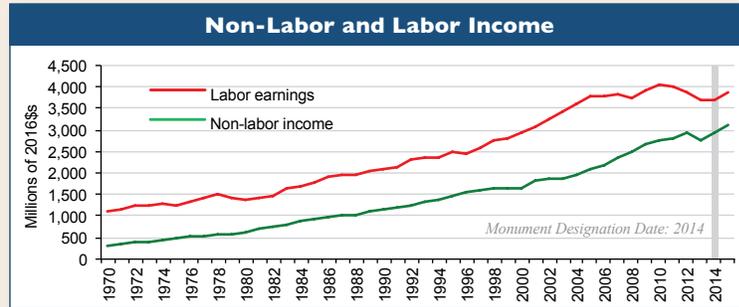
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWING FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Dona Ana County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boom generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$1.8 billion to \$3.1 billion, a 71% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 45% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Dona Ana County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Dona Ana County:

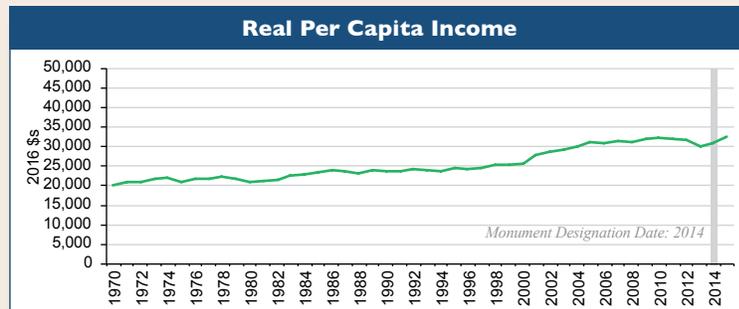
- Agriculture accounted for 3% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Dona Ana County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,870 to \$32,653, a 17% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics, [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, Photo: BLM

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

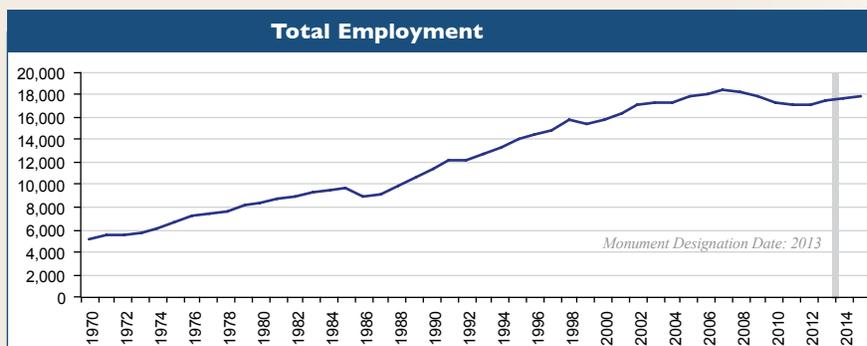
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Rio Grande del Norte—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWING

The communities in Taos County, New Mexico neighboring the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument continue to grow, echoing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 9%
- Real personal income grew by 38%
- Jobs grew by 8%
- Real per capita income grew by 27%



### BACKGROUND

The 242,500 acre Rio Grande del Norte National Monument was created in 2013 to protect the rugged land of the region, intercut by rivers and steep canyons in northern New Mexico. Located almost entirely in Taos County, the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the monument is under development. In the meantime, visitors can enjoy a wide variety of outdoor recreation such as white water rafting, hiking, hunting, and mountain biking. Traditional and existing rights also will continue.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

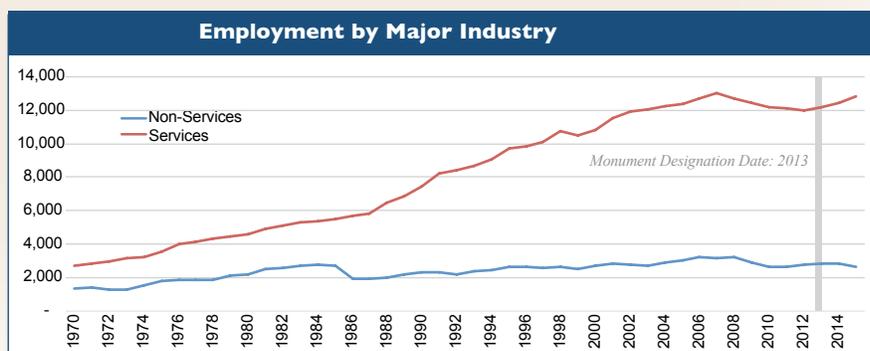
Travel and tourism are important to communities in Taos County, representing about 39% of total private wage and salary employment, or 3,460 jobs, in 2015. In New Mexico, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$6 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Taos County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 11,519 to 12,834 jobs, an 11% increase
- Non-Services decreased from 2,870 to 2,669, a 7% decrease





Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN TAOS COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE MONUMENT HAVE GROWN STEADILY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
Contact Ray Rasker, Ph.D.  
Headwaters Economics  
ray@headwaterseconomics.org  
406-570-7044  
Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

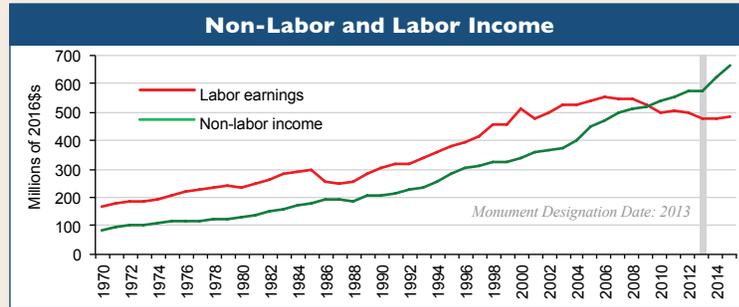
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWING FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Taos County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boom generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$358 million to \$663 million, an 85% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 58% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Taos County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

### In 2015, in Taos County:

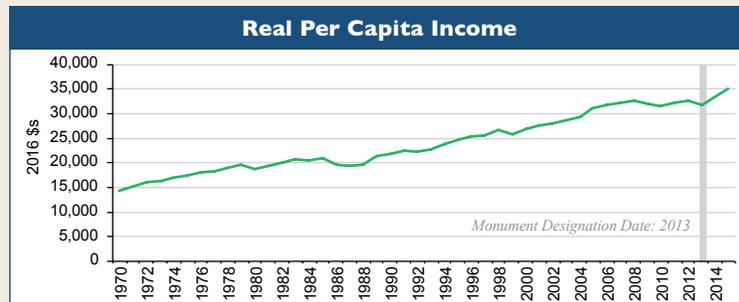
- Agriculture accounted for slightly more than 5% of total employment
- Mining accounted for nearly 4% of total employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Taos County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,628 to \$34,983, a 27% increase



<sup>1</sup> Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

<sup>2</sup> Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

<sup>3</sup> Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

<sup>4</sup> All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

<sup>5</sup> The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

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# Sonoran Desert National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 487,000 acre Sonoran Desert National Monument was designated in 2001 to protect part of the most biologically diverse desert in North America. Located in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. The monument contains three distinct mountain ranges—the Maricopa, Sand Tank, and Table Top Mountains—and is home to a number of historic and archeological sites. It attracts thousands of visitors each year.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to the Sonoran Desert Region, representing about 18% of total private wage and salary employment, or 284,760 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Sonoran Desert National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

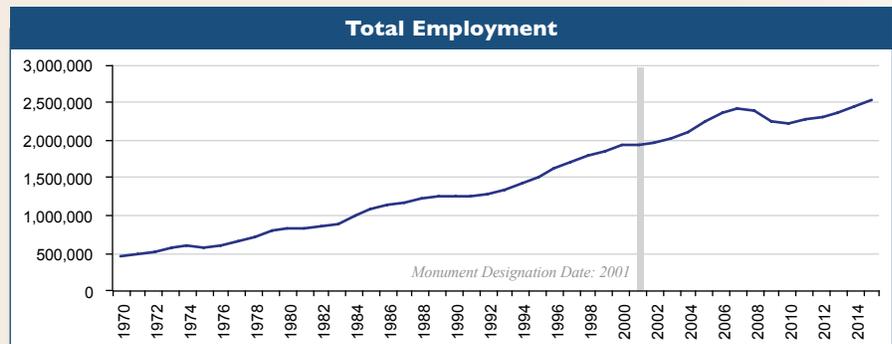
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Sonoran Desert—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona neighboring the Sonoran Desert National Monument (the Sonoran Desert Region) experienced strong growth after its designation, continuing previous growth trends.

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 36%
- Real personal income grew by 44%
- Jobs grew by 29%
- Real per capita income grew by 6%

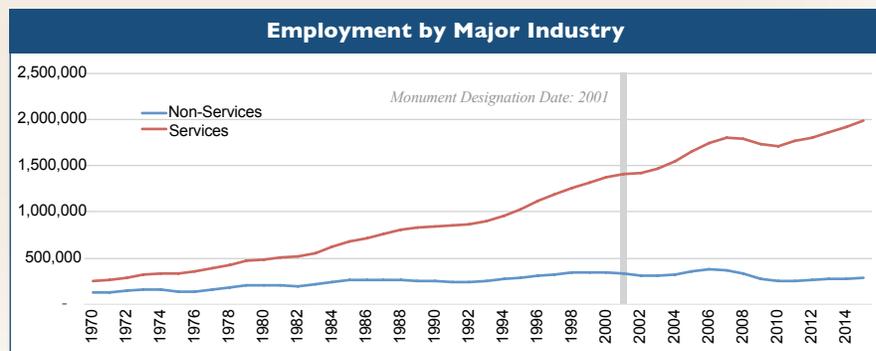


## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Sonoran Desert Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 1,410,101 to 1,990,114 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services shrank from 330,581 to 284,108 jobs, a 14% decrease





Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2001.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Headwaters Economics

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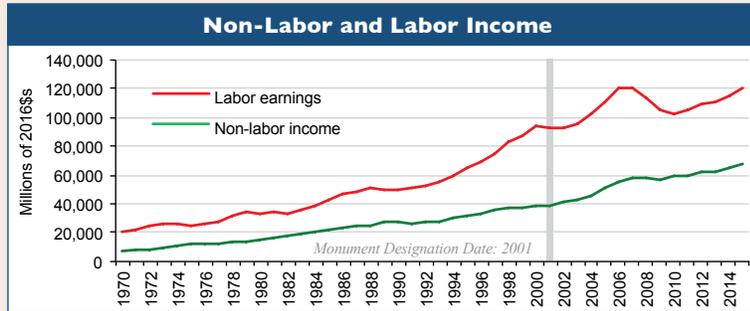
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Sonoran Desert Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$39.2 billion to \$68.1 billion, a 74% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 36% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Sonoran Desert Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

#### In 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

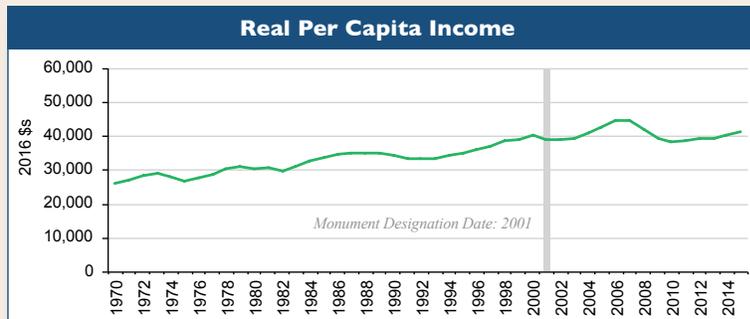
- Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Sonoran Desert National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Real per capita income grew modestly from \$39,158 to \$41,342, a 6% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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# Sonoran Desert National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 487,000 acre Sonoran Desert National Monument was designated in 2001 to protect part of the most biologically diverse desert in North America. Located in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. The monument contains three distinct mountain ranges—the Maricopa, Sand Tank, and Table Top Mountains—and is home to a number of historic and archeological sites. It attracts thousands of visitors each year.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to the Sonoran Desert Region, representing about 18% of total private wage and salary employment, or 284,760 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Sonoran Desert National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

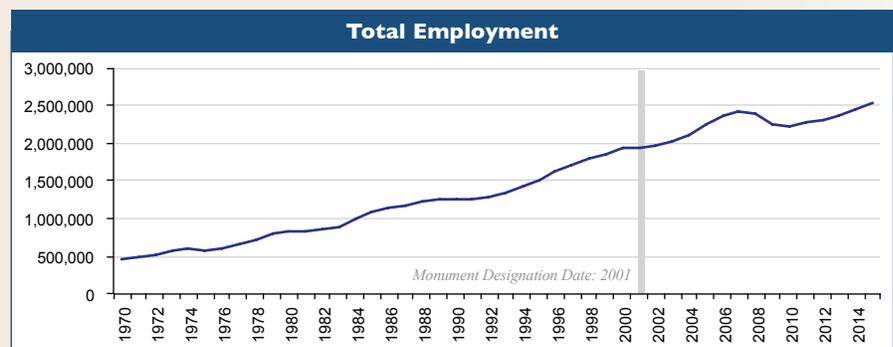
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Sonoran Desert—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Maricopa and Pinal counties, Arizona neighboring the Sonoran Desert National Monument (the Sonoran Desert Region) experienced strong growth after its designation, continuing previous growth trends.

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 36%
- Real personal income grew by 44%
- Jobs grew by 29%
- Real per capita income grew by 6%

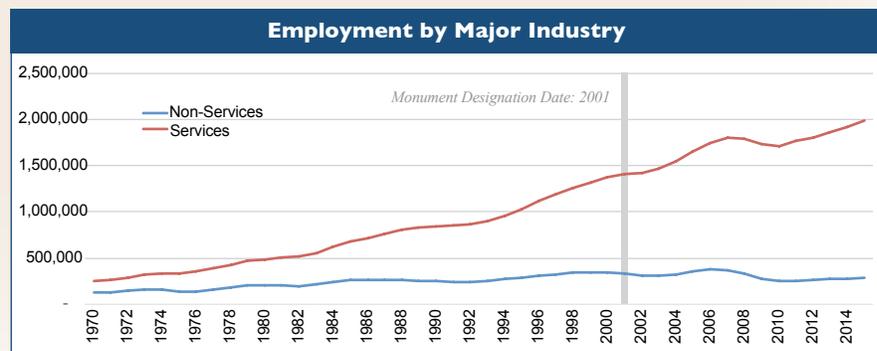


## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Sonoran Desert Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 1,410,101 to 1,990,114 jobs, a 41% increase
- Non-Services shrank from 330,581 to 284,108 jobs, a 14% decrease





Sonoran Desert National Monument, Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2001.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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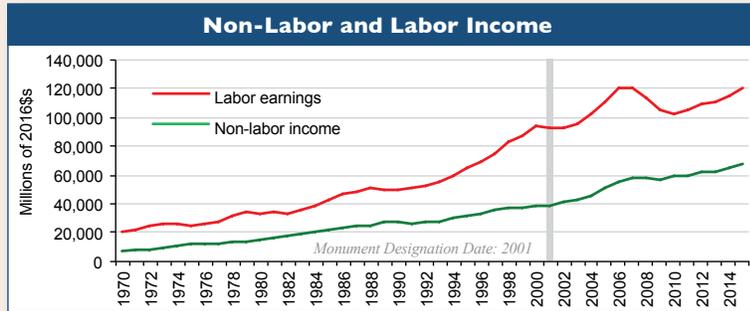
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One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Sonoran Desert Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$39.2 billion to \$68.1 billion, a 74% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 36% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Sonoran Desert Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

#### In 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

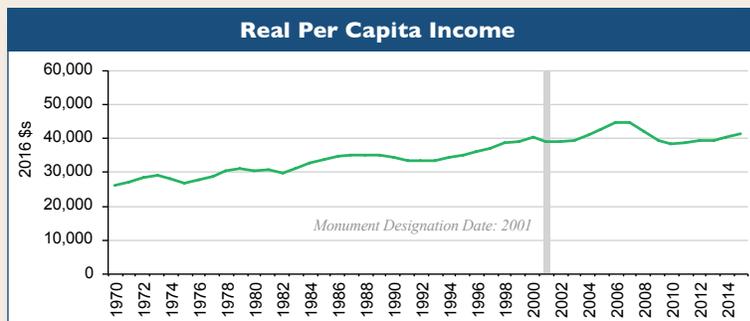
- Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Sonoran Desert National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in the Sonoran Desert Region:

- Real per capita income grew modestly from \$39,158 to \$41,342, a 6% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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# Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument



## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 1,017,000 acre Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was designated in 2000 to protect the area's expansive landscape located at the junction of the Colorado Plateau, the Mohave Desert, and the Great Basin. Located in Mohave County, Arizona and adjacent to Washington County, Utah the monument is co-managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The Grand Canyon-Parashant's unique landscape each year attracts thousands of visitors, and the monument is accessible for hunting, fishing, and motorized travel on roads, along with hiking and camping.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region, representing about 22% of total private wage and salary employment, or 19,310 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona and Utah, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to each state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

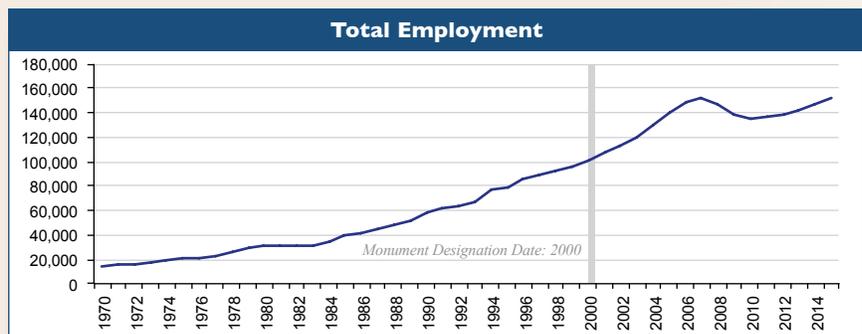
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Grand Canyon-Parashant—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Mohave County, Arizona and Washington County, Utah neighboring the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region) experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, continuing previous growth trends.

From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 41%
- Real personal income grew by 59%
- Jobs grew by 42%
- Real per capita income grew by 12%

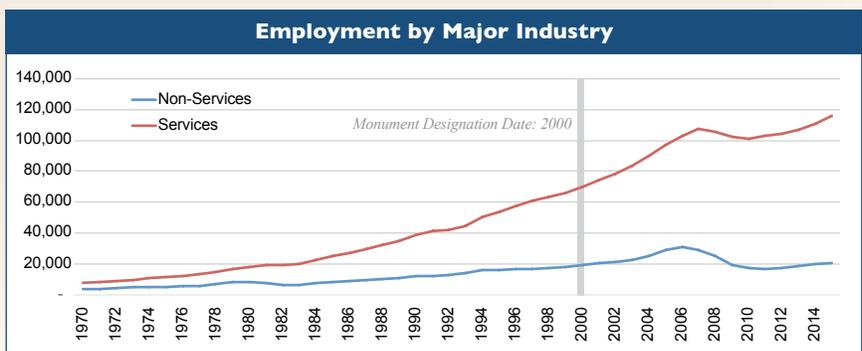


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 74,364 to 115,701 jobs, a 56% increase
- Non-Services held steady from 20,334 to 20,305 jobs, a minimal change





Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN MOHAVE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

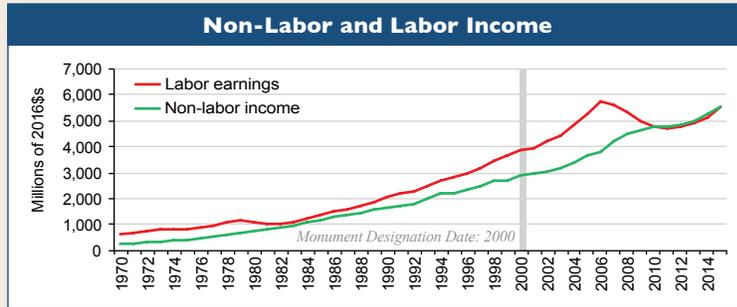
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$3 billion to \$5.5 billion, an 84% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 50% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the region's economy today.

### In 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

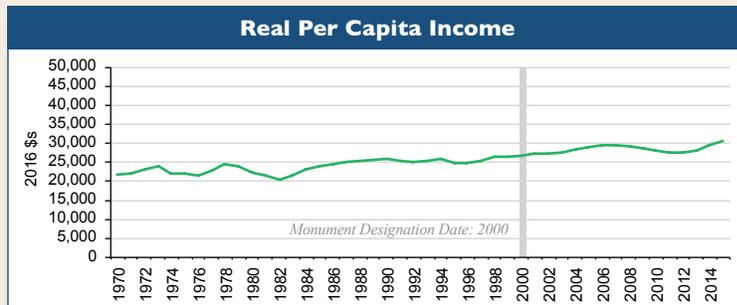
- Agriculture accounted for 1% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.2% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.3% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

### From 2001 to 2015, in the Grand Canyon-Parashant Region:

- Real per capita income grew from \$27,324 to \$30,703, a 12% increase



<sup>1</sup> Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

<sup>2</sup> Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

<sup>3</sup> Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

<sup>4</sup> All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

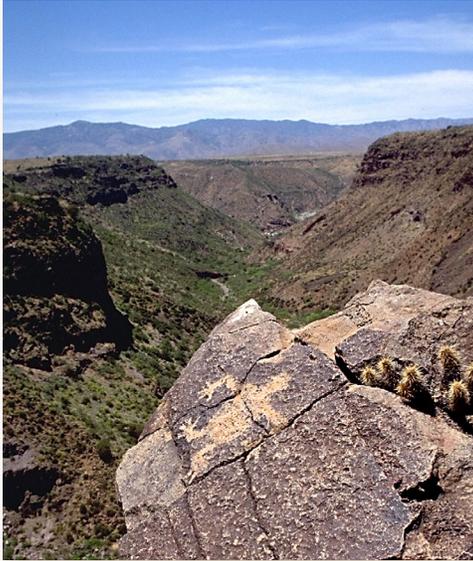
<sup>5</sup> The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

<sup>6</sup> Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

<sup>7</sup> Headwaters Economics. [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Agua Fria National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Agua Fria National Monument, Photo: BLM

### BACKGROUND

The 71,000 acre Agua Fria National Monument was created in 2000 to protect the high mesa of semi-desert grasslands, cut by the canyon of the Agua Fria River, and the region's outstanding biological resources. Located in Yavapai County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument allows current existing rights and leases to continue while providing a recreational playground for thousands of visitors each year in the rapidly growing area just north of Phoenix. Hunting, fishing, motorized use on roads, and other recreation all are allowed within the monument.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Yavapai County, representing about 21% of total private wage and salary employment, or 12,283 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Agua Fria National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

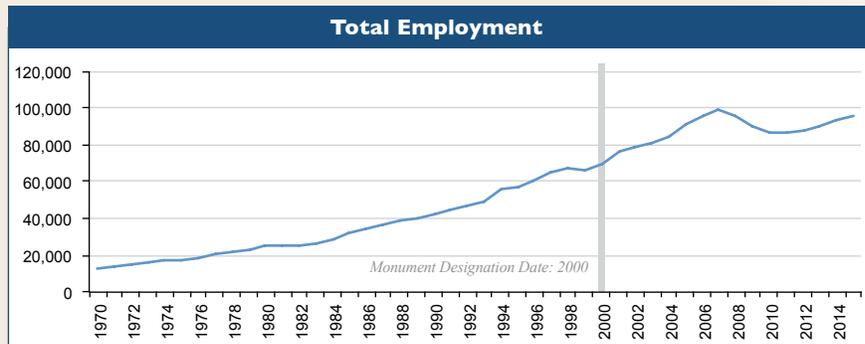
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Agua Fria—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Yavapai County, Arizona neighboring the Agua Fria National Monument experienced strong growth after the designation of the monument, continuing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 29%
- Real personal income grew by 54%
- Jobs grew by 26%
- Real per capita income grew by 19%

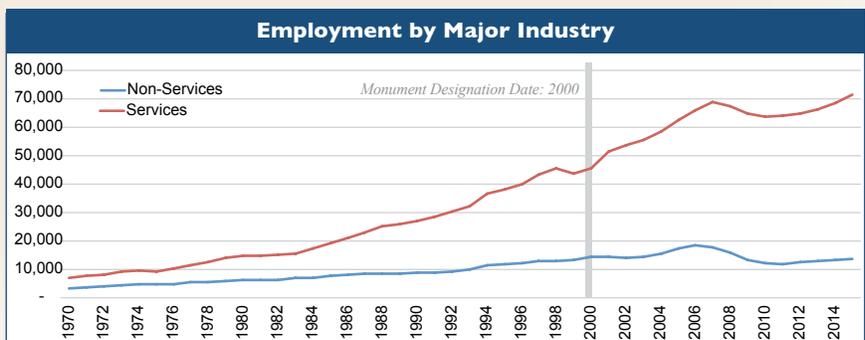


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Yavapai County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 51,593 to 71,545 jobs, a 39% increase
- Non-Services declined from 14,336 to 13,542 jobs, a 5% decrease





Hiking in Agua Fria National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN YAVAPAI COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE AGUA FRIA NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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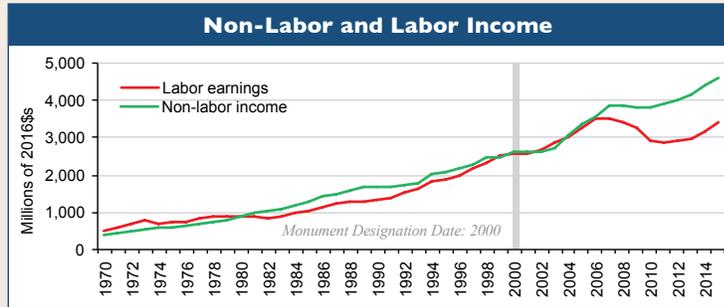
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Yavapai County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$2.6 billion to \$4.6 billion, a 75% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 57% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Yavapai County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Yavapai County:

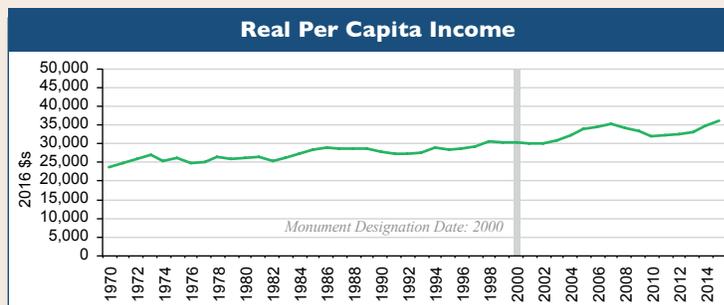
- Agriculture accounted for 1% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 2% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for less than 1% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Agua Fria National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Yavapai County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$30,153 to \$36,007, a 19% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics. [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

### BACKGROUND

The 280,000 acre Vermilion Cliffs National Monument was designated in 2000 to protect the land and region surrounding a spectacular 3,000 foot escarpment that reveals seven major geological formations in layer-cake levels. Located in Coconino County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. Scenic driving, geologic exploration, camping, hiking, and wildlife viewing are some of the major activities at Vermilion Cliffs, and each year the monument attracts thousands of visitors to this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to Coconino County, representing about 35% of total private wage and salary employment, or 17,332 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

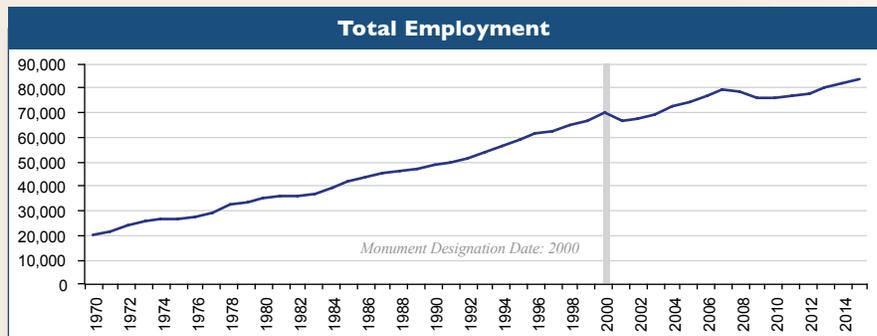
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Vermilion Cliffs—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Coconino County, Arizona neighboring the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument experienced strong growth after its designation in 2000, continuing previous growth trends.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 18%
- Real personal income grew by 45%
- Jobs grew by 25%
- Real per capita income grew by 24%

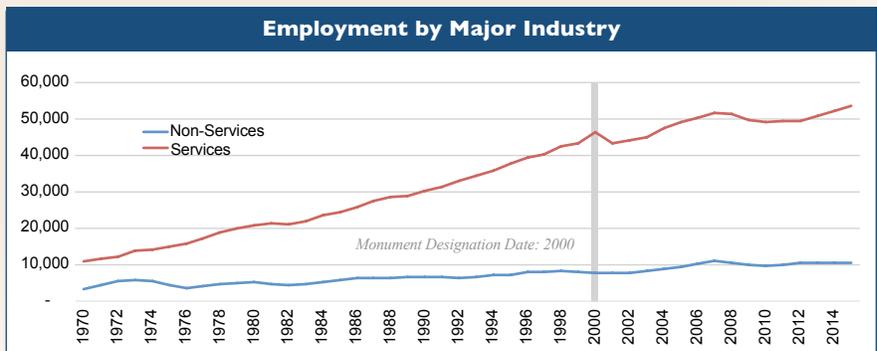


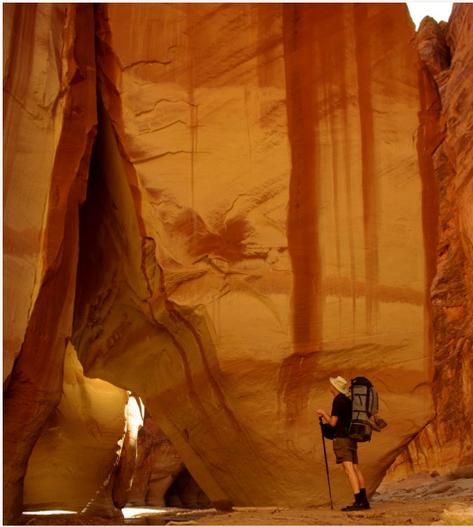
## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Coconino County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 43,421 to 53,578 jobs, a 23% increase
- Non-Services grew from 7,635 to 10,630 jobs, a 39% increase





Hiking in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

THE COMMUNITIES IN COCONINO COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, WAGES, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

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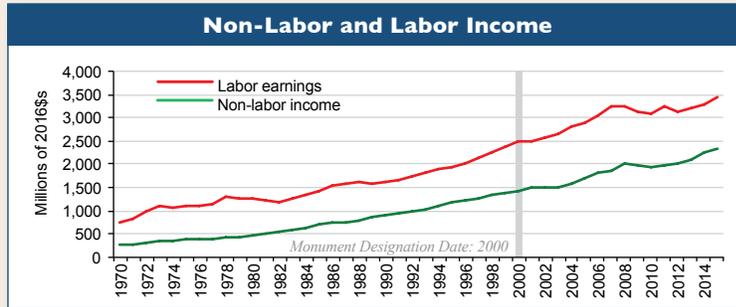
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Coconino County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$1.5 billion to \$2.3 billion, a 57% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 40% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Coconino County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Coconino County:

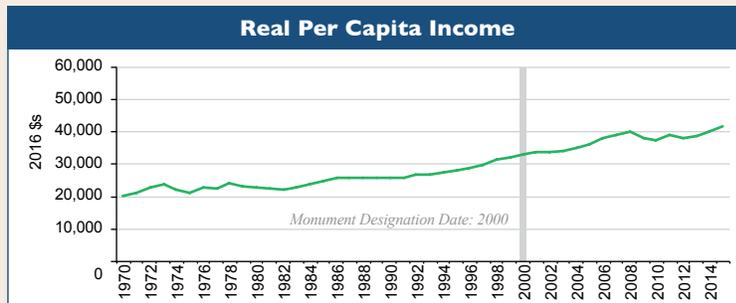
- Agriculture accounted for 3% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.5% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$33,595 to \$41,551, a 24% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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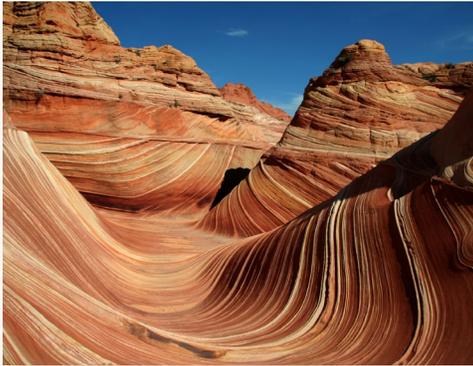
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# Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

### BACKGROUND

The 280,000 acre Vermilion Cliffs National Monument was designated in 2000 to protect the land and region surrounding a spectacular 3,000 foot escarpment that reveals seven major geological formations in layer-cake levels. Located in Coconino County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. Scenic driving, geologic exploration, camping, hiking, and wildlife viewing are some of the major activities at Vermilion Cliffs, and each year the monument attracts thousands of visitors to this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to Coconino County, representing about 35% of total private wage and salary employment, or 17,332 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

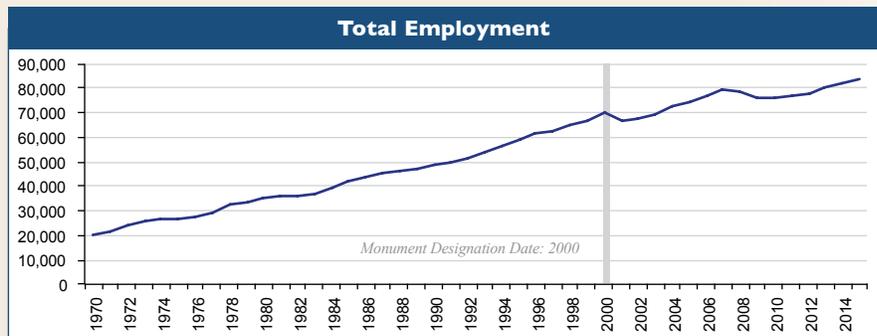
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Vermilion Cliffs—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Coconino County, Arizona neighboring the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument experienced strong growth after its designation in 2000, continuing previous growth trends.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 18%
- Real personal income grew by 45%
- Jobs grew by 25%
- Real per capita income grew by 24%

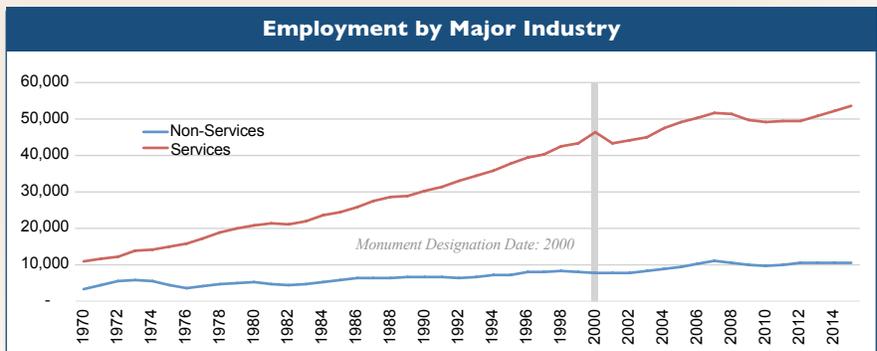


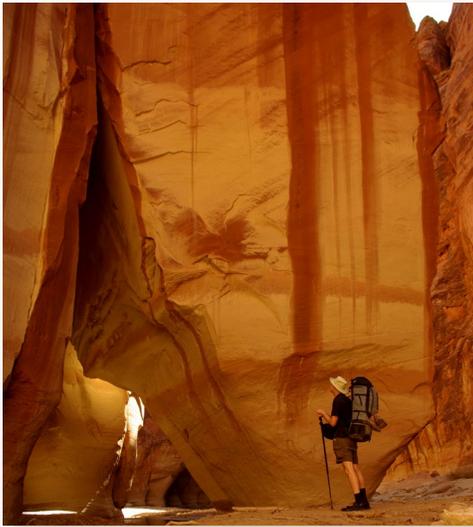
## SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Coconino County in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 43,421 to 53,578 jobs, a 23% increase
- Non-Services grew from 7,635 to 10,630 jobs, a 39% increase





Hiking in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

THE COMMUNITIES IN COCONINO COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, WAGES, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

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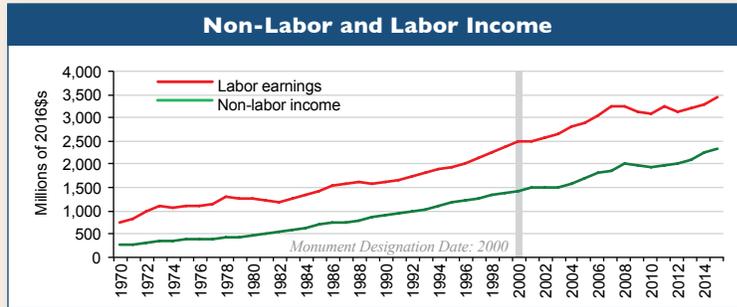
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Coconino County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$1.5 billion to \$2.3 billion, a 57% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 40% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Coconino County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Coconino County:

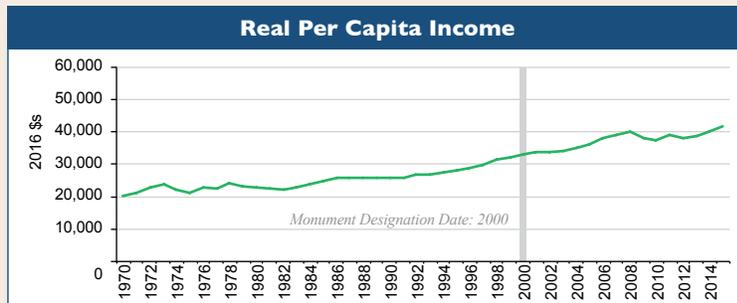
- Agriculture accounted for 3% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.1% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.5% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Coconino County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$33,595 to \$41,551, a 24% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

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7 Headwaters Economics. [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Ironwood Forest National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Ironwood Forest National Monument

### BACKGROUND

The 129,000 acre Ironwood Forest National Monument was designated in 2000 as a showcase of Sonoran Desert beauty, and the region takes its name from one of the longest living trees in the surrounding desert. Located in Pima County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. Camping, hiking, mountain biking, and wildlife viewing are some of the major activities at Ironwood Forest, and each year the monument attracts thousands of visitors to this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Pima County, representing about 20% of total private wage and salary employment, or 62,539 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Ironwood Forest National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

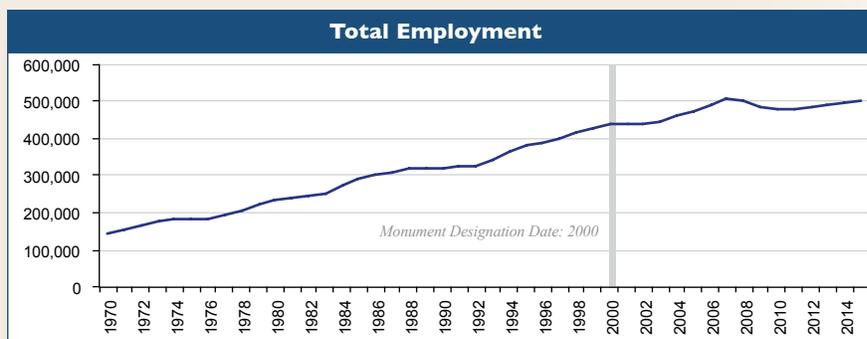
Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public lands.<sup>2</sup> In addition, protected natural amenities—such as the pristine scenery found at Ironwood Forest—also help sustain property values and attract new investment.<sup>3</sup>

### ECONOMY GROWS AFTER DESIGNATION

The communities in Pima County, Arizona neighboring the Ironwood Forest National Monument experienced strong growth after its designation, continuing previous growth trends.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Pima County:<sup>4</sup>

- Population grew by 18%
- Real personal income grew by 28%
- Jobs grew by 15%
- Real per capita income grew by 9%

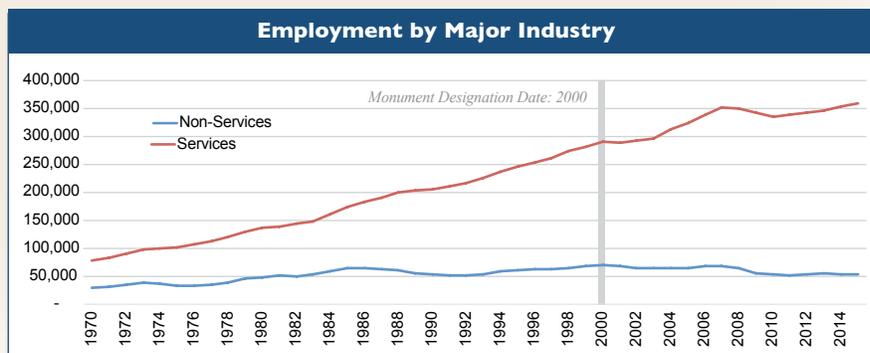


### SERVICES JOBS INCREASING ACROSS THE BOARD

Services jobs—such as doctors, engineers, and teachers—account for the majority of employment growth in Pima County, Arizona in recent decades. These jobs are increasingly mobile, and many entrepreneurs locate their businesses in areas with a high quality of life.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Pima County:<sup>5</sup>

- Services grew from 288,813 to 389,631 jobs, a 25% increase
- Non-Services shrank from 67,286 to 53,094 jobs, a 21% decrease





Ironwood Forest National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

THE COMMUNITIES IN PIMA COUNTY NEIGHBORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPERIENCED STRONG GROWTH SINCE ITS DESIGNATION IN 2000.

THE INCREASES IN POPULATION, JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ALSO MIRROR OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS OR OTHER PROTECTED LANDS.

#### METHODOLOGY

This fact sheet is part of a series that assesses the economic performance of local communities that are adjacent to national monuments. The series examines national monuments in the eleven western continental states that are larger than 10,000 acres and were created in 1982 or later.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact Ray Rasker, Ph.D.  
Headwaters Economics  
ray@headwaterseconomics.org  
406-570-7044

Series: [The Economic Importance of National Monuments to Local Communities](#)

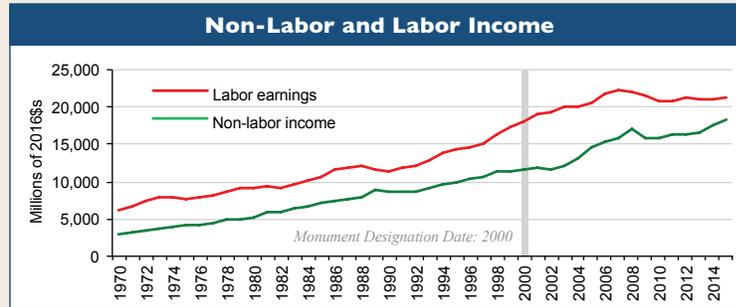
## NON-LABOR INCOME GROWS FASTEST

One of the largest and fastest growing sources of new personal income in Pima County is non-labor income, which is made up of investment income such as dividends, interest and rent, and government transfer payments such as Social Security and Medicare.

For people with investment income and many retirees, protected public lands and recreation provide important aspects of a high quality of life. Non-labor income already represents more than a third of all personal income in the West—and will grow as the Baby Boomer generation retires.<sup>7</sup>

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Pima County:

- Non-Labor income grew from \$11.8 billion to \$18.2 billion, a 54% increase
- As a result, in 2015 non-labor income made up 46% of total personal income



## TRADITIONAL JOBS HOLD STEADY

Long before the monument's creation, commodity industries (agriculture, mining, timber) in Pima County were small relative to the overall economy. These industries remain part of the county's economy today.

#### In 2015, in Pima County:

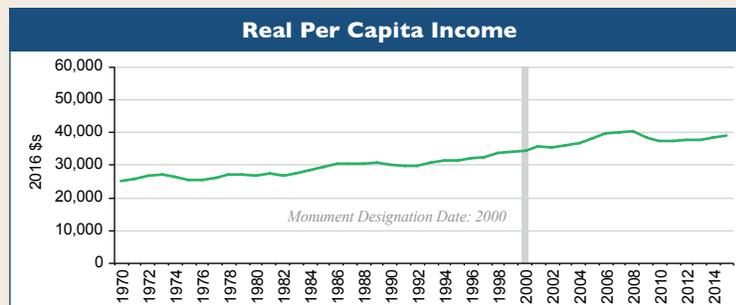
- Agriculture accounted for 0.3% of total employment
- Mining accounted for 0.8% of total private employment
- Timber accounted for 0.1% of total private employment

## PROSPERITY ON THE RISE

As the economy has grown since designation of the Ironwood Forest National Monument, per capita income has risen as well. This indicates growing prosperity in the region.

#### From 2001 to 2015, in Pima County:

- Real per capita income grew from \$35,887 to \$39,037, a 9% increase



1 Headwaters Economics. [The Value of Public Lands](#); Lorah, P. and R. Southwick. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3): 255-272; McGranahan, D.A. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. ERS, Agric. Econ. Rep. No. 781. USDA: Washington, DC; Haas, W.H. and W.J. Serow. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1): 150-164.

2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

4 All economic data come from U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, Washington, DC; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, Washington, DC.

5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

6 Outdoor Industry Association. 2012. [The Outdoor Recreation Economy](#).

7 Headwaters Economics. [Non-Labor Income: Large and Growing in Importance Across the West](#); Frey, W.H. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00s Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers, and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

# Ironwood Forest National Monument

## A Summary of Economic Performance in the Surrounding Communities



Ironwood Forest National Monument

### BACKGROUND

The 129,000 acre Ironwood Forest National Monument was designated in 2000 as a showcase of Sonoran Desert beauty, and the region takes its name from one of the longest living trees in the surrounding desert. Located in Pima County, Arizona the monument is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

### PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE OF THE MONUMENT

The national monument protects hunting, fishing, rights-of-way, and access to inholdings. Camping, hiking, mountain biking, and wildlife viewing are some of the major activities at Ironwood Forest, and each year the monument attracts thousands of visitors to this unique area.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Travel and tourism are important to communities in Pima County, representing about 20% of total private wage and salary employment, or 62,539 jobs, in 2015. In Arizona, the Outdoor Industry Association reports that recreation contributes more than \$10 billion annually to the state's economy.<sup>6</sup>

### SUMMARY FINDINGS

Research shows that conserving public lands like the Ironwood Forest National Monument helps to safeguard and highlight amenities that draw new residents, tourists, and businesses to surrounding communities.<sup>1</sup>

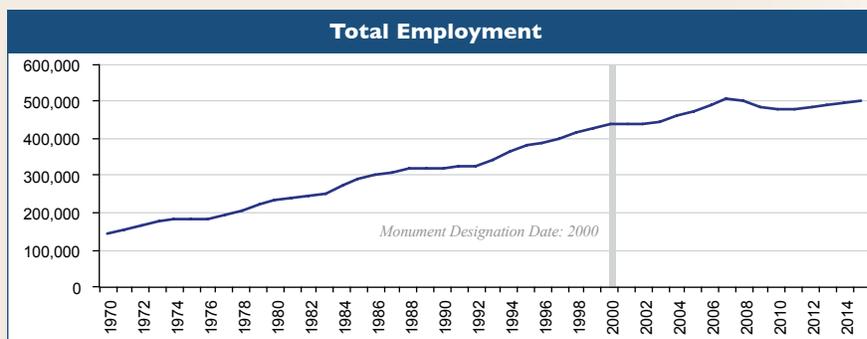
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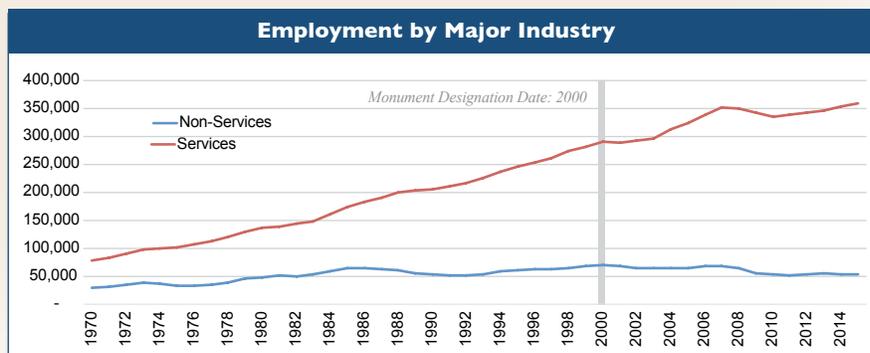


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Ironwood Forest National Monument,  
Photo: BLM

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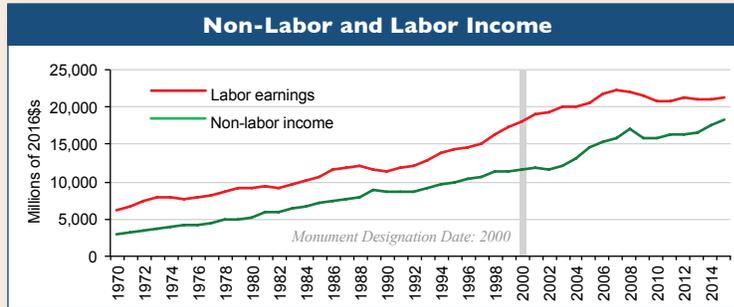
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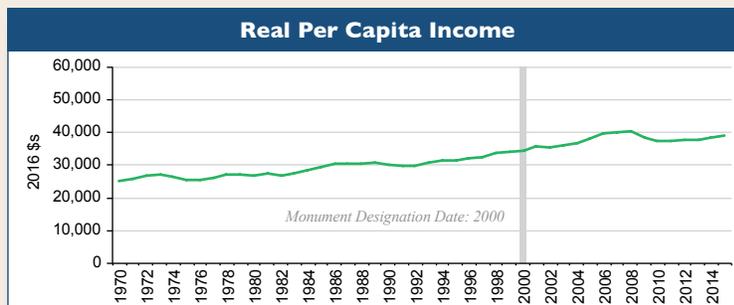
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2 Rasker, R., P.H. Gude, and M. Delorey. 2013. The Effect of Protected Federal Lands on Economic Prosperity in the Non-Metropolitan West. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy* 43(2): 110-122.

3 Deller, S.C., T.H. Tsai, D.W. Macrouiller, and D.B.K. English. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 83(2): 352-365.

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5 The U.S. Department of Commerce changed the way it classifies industries between 2000 and 2001. To show a continuous timeline for services and non-services employment, we subtracted non-services jobs from total private employment to derive services jobs.

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# Conversation Contents

## DOI Executive Summary GCPNM

### Attachments:

/41. DOI Executive Summary GCPNM/1.1 logo.png

/41. DOI Executive Summary GCPNM/2.1 logo.png

**"Timothy Fisher (Google Docs)" <d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTAzNTc1Mjl2MjkwNjMzMjl2MDcw@docs.google.com>**

---

**From:** "Timothy Fisher (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTAzNTc1Mjl2MjkwNjMzMjl2MDcw@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 08:13:56 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Summary GCPNM  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Timothy Fisher added comments to [DOI Executive Summary GCPNM](#)

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2 comments

New

### Comments



**Timothy Fisher**  
Made a comment

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**Timothy Fisher**  
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**"Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer (Google Docs)"**  
**<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTA5MjE2MDMxNTE2MTUzMTUxNDgy@docs.google.com>**

---

**From:** "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTA5MjE2MDMxNTE2MTUzMTUxNDgy@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 17:05:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Summary GCPNM  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer resolved comments in [DOI Executive Summary GCPNM](#)

Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer resolved comments in [DOT Executive Summary 001.rtf](#)

Resolved  
4 comments

Resolved

### Comments



**Timothy Fisher**  
Made a comment



**Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer**  
*Marked as resolved*

Reply

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**Timothy Fisher**  
Made a comment



**Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer**  
*Marked as resolved*

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**Timothy Fisher**  
Made a comment



**Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer**  
*Marked as resolved*

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**Timothy Fisher**  
Made a comment



**Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer**  
*Marked as resolved*

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DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment

## Attachments:

/43. DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment/1.1 logo.png

"Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"

<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>

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**From:** "Rachel Wootton (Google Docs)"  
<d+MTAxMDk5NzUwMzc5MDQ3Mzc3ODgz-MTE2MDEwMjkwODMyMzY5NDMyMjQ5@docs.google.com>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 15:48:00 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** DOI Executive Su... - Made a comment  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Rachel Wootton added a comment to [DOI Executive Summary for Vermilion Cliffs National Monument\\_Monuments Review.docx](#)



**Rachel Wootton**  
Made a comment

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# Conversation Contents

## Sonoran Desert NM Review

### "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 15:19:22 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Sonoran Desert NM Review

Ken/Wayne

Please review the comments from the WO on the three documents - if you have questions about the WO comments please contact me.

Thanks

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)  
Washington DC 20003

202-912-7172 Office  
202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

### "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 15:28:33 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** "Darrel (Wayne) Monger" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Sonoran Desert NM Review

I'm doing that right now. Wayne needs to do some work on the RMP Amendment this afternoon. I'll let you know if I have any questions.

On Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 2:19 PM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:  
Ken/Wayne

Please review the comments from the WO on the three documents - if you have questions about the WO comments please contact me.

## Thanks

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

# Conversation Contents

## Review of Grand Parashant

### "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 08:24:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer" <mwimmer@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Review of Grand Parashant

Hi Mark,

Great job on the documentation and write-ups! I know you been collaborating with the NPS and you have great documentation. I had a few comments to the two documents; from the Utah experience they like to have some concrete numbers (so when discussing Rec use - state number of users / or grazing state actual number of AUM's permitted). I know you have tables to support but the DOI likes to have the information stated and then they can look at the additional information for more details.

Again great work and I think just a few tweaks and we will be done. Appreciate you going through for one more time and addressing.

Thanks,

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

### "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 10:19:12 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Review of Grand Parashant

Timothy,

I made some changes to summarize the data based on averages for recreation and grazing.

-Mark

Mark Wimmer  
Monument Manager  
Grand Canyon-Parashant  
National Monument  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790  
Office: 435-688-3202  
Fax: 435-688-3388

On Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 8:24 AM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:

Hi Mark,

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**"Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>**

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 14:56:47 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Review of Grand Parashant

Hi Mark,

Did you look over the executive summary as well? I had comments there too.

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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National Conservation Lands

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Washington DC 20003

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202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

On Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 12:29 PM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:

Thanks Mark!

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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National Conservation Lands

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202-912-7172 Office  
202-604-0706 Cell  
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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

On Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 12:19 PM, Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark) <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)> wrote:

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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

## Conversation Contents

Fwd: DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Mo...

**Attachments:**

/46. Fwd: DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Mo.../1.1 logo.png

**"Monger, Darrel (Wayne)" <dmonger@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Monger, Darrel (Wayne)" <dmonger@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 14:31:26 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Fwd: DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Mo...  
**Attachments:** logo.png

Darrel Wayne Monger  
Monument Manager | Assistant Field Manager  
Sonoran Desert National Monument | Lower Sonoran FO  
BLM Phoenix District  
623-580-5683

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Mara Alexander (Google Docs)** <[d+MTA1MzlxMTU5MDU5Nzi0OTYwOTMy-MTAXMDYwNzk3NTEzNjE3NjQyNjIw@docs.google.com](mailto:d+MTA1MzlxMTU5MDU5Nzi0OTYwOTMy-MTAXMDYwNzk3NTEzNjE3NjQyNjIw@docs.google.com)>  
Date: Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 1:06 PM  
Subject: DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Mo...  
To: [dmonger@blm.gov](mailto:dmonger@blm.gov)

Mara Alexander added comments to [DOI Initial Data Request Related to Review of National Monuments.docx](#)

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### Comments



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# Conversation Contents

Data Call

## "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue May 30 2017 09:41:22 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Chad Corey <chad\_corey@nps.gov>, "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>  
**CC:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Timothy Burke <tburke@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Data Call

Chad/Whitney,

I have finished the data call work, if you see anything wrong in there, please let me know and we can work to change it, especially in the executive summary (just a 2 page document). We can make some changes as needed.

Thanks for your work on this!

-Mark

Mark Wimmer  
Monument Manager  
Grand Canyon-Parashant  
National Monument  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790  
Office: 435-688-3202  
Fax: 435-688-3388

## "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>

---

**From:** "Boone, Whitney" <whitney\_boone@nps.gov>  
**Sent:** Fri Jun 02 2017 04:05:46 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Chad Corey <chad\_corey@nps.gov>, "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Timothy Burke <tburke@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Data Call

Hi Mark,

Thanks again for doing the heavy lifting here. I made a couple of small tweaks, summarized below.

- Executive summary- add sentence to 'Key Information': "NPS-administered lands within the Monument are part of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area legislated unit, established by Congress in 1964."
- In b\_Alternative Forms of Protection- made a few additions (text as re-written is below) and re-uploaded a .pdf (think this questions is meant to apply to all resources, not just CR)
  - "The following options could protect specific resources found in the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all resources in the Monument:
    - American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
    - Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)
    - Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
    - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)
    - Endangered Species Act (ESA)
    - Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Lands)
    - Historic Sites Act of 1935
    - National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
    - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
    - Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)
    - Wilderness Act of 1964
    - If Monument designation were removed, the NPS-administered area would remain Lake Mead NRA and NPS regulations would apply
    - Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM specific) through the Land Use Planning process"
- Added some cultural resources information from our folks-- I added this information and re-uploaded .pdfs in 2g, 3g.
- Loaded a couple of NPS- produced reports to the "Other Information" folder. Also added a note about the ongoing visitor spending case study and contact info for Josh Sidon (BLM).

That's all from me! Thanks again- appreciate the team effort!

Whitney

On Tue, May 30, 2017 at 11:41 AM, Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark) <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)> wrote:

Chad/Whitney,

I have finished the data call work, if you see anything wrong in there, please let me know and we can work to change it, especially in the executive summary (just a 2 page document). We can make some changes as needed.

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-Mark

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| Fax: 435-688-3388

--

Whitney Boone  
Park Planning and Special Studies  
National Park Service  
202-354-6970

# Conversation Contents

IFNM monument review data call response

**"Crow, Claire" <ccrow@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Crow, Claire" <ccrow@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 15:52:36 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wootton, Rachel" <rwootton@blm.gov>, Timothy Fisher <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** IFNM monument review data call response

I have completed updating the Initial Request and Executive Summary document to reflect the request for additional information on adjacent mines.

Thank you for your patience,

Claire

--

Claire Crow  
Monument Manager, Ironwood Forest National Monument  
Assistant Field Manager, Tucson Field Office

Desk: 520.258.7242  
Mobile: 520.429.9729

**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 17:01:13 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Crow, Claire" <ccrow@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: IFNM monument review data call response

Looks good. Thanks,

Ken

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 2:52 PM, Crow, Claire <[ccrow@blm.gov](mailto:ccrow@blm.gov)> wrote:

I have completed updating the Initial Request and Executive Summary document to reflect the request for additional information on adjacent mines.

Thank you for your patience,

Claire

--

Claire Crow  
Monument Manager, Ironwood Forest National Monument  
Assistant Field Manager, Tucson Field Office

Desk: 520.258.7242  
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# Conversation Contents

## Recreation Numbers for Monument Review

### Attachments:

/56. Recreation Numbers for Monument Review/1.1  
2.a.GSENM\_RecreationData\_Excel.xlsx  
/56. Recreation Numbers for Monument Review/1.2 2a. CANM recreation  
visits\_RMIS\_1999-2016.pdf

## "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 10:02:48 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** undisclosed-recipients;;  
**BCC:** kmahoney@blm.gov  
**Subject:** Recreation Numbers for Monument Review  
**Attachments:** 2.a.GSENM\_RecreationData\_Excel.xlsx 2a. CANM recreation  
visits\_RMIS\_1999-2016.pdf

As I review the information it seems we are missing a recreational use spreadsheet as a referral document in the data call.

Use numbers prior to designation and after are preferred, but not reasonable for the older monuments. The DOI will want several years and if there is a drastic change we need to identify why the change may have occurred if known ( i.e. access road was closed for a year to rebuild a bridge... economic slump etc.).

I have attached a couple of examples..

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)  
Washington DC 20003

202-912-7172 Office  
202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

## "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 13:12:48 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Recreation Numbers for Monument Review

I think the Arizona monuments have addressed this. Three of the Initial Data Request documents have a similar recreation visitor use table by year within the document. The Grand Canyon-Parashant NM document references a visitor use table (as a PDF document) that is in a folder in the GCPNM Google Drive folder.

Let me know if you need more information than that or for it to be displayed differently.

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 9:02 AM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:

As I review the information it seems we are missing a recreational use spreadsheet as a referral document in the data call.

Use numbers prior to designation and after are preferred, but not reasonable for the older monuments. The DOI will want several years and if there is a drastic change we need to identify why the change may have occurred if known ( i.e. access road was closed for a year to rebuild a bridge... economic slump etc.).

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---

**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 14:16:44 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Recreation Numbers for Monument Review

I was just giving you a heads up since I had not jumped into Arizona --- I figured you deserve one more day with 4 monuments! and you have a listening session today as well. Thanks for the feed back - sounds like you got some good data!

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

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202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 3:12 PM, Mahoney, Kenneth <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)> wrote:

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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

## GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT- MAY, 2017

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 DESIGNATION-Sept. 18, 1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 FY 17	
Annual Visitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Reporting appears to begin in FY97)	456,369	648,996	642,685	563,347	647,017	636,039	686,147	635,049	594,529	695,889	708,362	711,310	731,440	728,928	739,248	761,529	759,587	878,945	912,055	926,236 Not yet available
Fishing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,381	1,536	1,131	1,119	927	1,425	1,370	1,032	1,314	1,544	1,522	1,301	1,346	1,344	1,451	1,916	2,084	2,121
Hunting and Trapping	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,001	14,743	6,300	7,787	8,393	5,585	5,675	7,148	7,338	9,493	9,814	8,481	9,196	10,996	12,935	11,361	13,029	14,677
Gather - Non Commercial Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,960	2,633	804	88 Not Reported	18	14	17	4	2	7	1	6	1	4	69	988	434	

N/A = Not available

Office Name	Number of Visitors	Visitor Use FY
Canyons of the Ancients NM	154,792	1999
Canyons of the Ancients NM	192,992	2000
Canyons of the Ancients NM	196,069	2001
Canyons of the Ancients NM	205,237	2002
Canyons of the Ancients NM	150,650	2003
Canyons of the Ancients NM	95,517	2004
Canyons of the Ancients NM	99,932	2005
Canyons of the Ancients NM	79,020	2006
Canyons of the Ancients NM	69,555	2008
Canyons of the Ancients NM	61,807	2009
Canyons of the Ancients NM	61,328	2010
Canyons of the Ancients NM	65,114	2011
Canyons of the Ancients NM	67,000	2012
Canyons of the Ancients NM	76,252	2013
Canyons of the Ancients NM	68,497	2014
Canyons of the Ancients NM	72,193	2015
Canyons of the Ancients NM	89,579	2016

# Conversation Contents

## Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

**"Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 08:00:39 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Magee, Gerald J" <gmagee@blm.gov>, Chad Schneckenburger <cschneckenburger@blm.gov>, Jaime Tompkins <jtompkins@blm.gov>, Robin Fehlau <rfehlau@blm.gov>, Barbara Keleher <bkeleher@blm.gov>, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, McKinney Briske <mbriske@blm.gov>, Mark Conley <mconley@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

### Additional Potential Questions

Sorry about this, but this came from DOI late yesterday. You may have already addressed in your monument review, but if not can you look over these questions and address for the appropriate monuments under review.

Are there mines or processing facilities near or adjacent to a National Monument?

If it is a mine or mineral processing facility, they would like some information on:

1. the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility;
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3. the permitting entity;
4. and scale of activity.

Again sorry for these broad scale questions so quickly after the deadline, but as I mentioned on the phone there were a number of follow-up questions from the Utah NM Review, but most were specific to those monuments. Then we get some general questions and some they want more information on and others not.

My apologies for adding on to a heavy lift but if you can address in a **word document** and add to the folders I am much appreciative.

Thanks,

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## "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

---

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:31:44 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer" <mwimmer@blm.gov>, Brandon Boshell <bboshell@blm.gov>, Wayne Monger <dmonger@blm.gov>, Claire Crow <ccrow@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Fwd: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

I think I will only need to consult with Claire regarding the question and related data being requested in the email from Tim Fisher. If I'm wrong about that, let me know. Claire, I call you soon. Thanks,

Ken

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Fisher, Timothy** <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)>  
Date: Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 7:00 AM  
Subject: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review  
To: "Magee, Gerald J" <[gmagee@blm.gov](mailto:gmagee@blm.gov)>, Chad Schneckenburger <[cschneckenburger@blm.gov](mailto:cschneckenburger@blm.gov)>, Jaime Tompkins <[jtompkins@blm.gov](mailto:jtompkins@blm.gov)>, Robin Fehlau <[rfehlau@blm.gov](mailto:rfehlau@blm.gov)>, Barbara Keleher <[bkeleher@blm.gov](mailto:bkeleher@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, McKinney Briske <[mbriske@blm.gov](mailto:mbriske@blm.gov)>, Mark Conley <[mconley@blm.gov](mailto:mconley@blm.gov)>

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[tifisher@blm.gov](mailto:tifisher@blm.gov)

## "Crow, Claire" <[ccrow@blm.gov](mailto:ccrow@blm.gov)>

---

**From:** "Crow, Claire" <[ccrow@blm.gov](mailto:ccrow@blm.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:33:53 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>  
**CC:** "Sheldon (Mark) Wimmer" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>, Brandon Boshell <[bboshell@blm.gov](mailto:bboshell@blm.gov)>, Wayne Monger <[dmonger@blm.gov](mailto:dmonger@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

I am hoping to get in touch with our geologist, who is out on a fire assignment. If I don't hear back from him by noon (AZ time), I will answer the questions to the best of my ability without his expertise.

Thank you,

Claire

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 11:31 AM, Mahoney, Kenneth <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)> wrote:

I think I will only need to consult with Claire regarding the question and related data being requested in the email from Tim Fisher. If I'm wrong about that, let me know. Claire, I call you soon. Thanks,

Ken

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** Fisher, Timothy <[tifisher@blm.gov](mailto:tifisher@blm.gov)>  
**Date:** Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 7:00 AM  
**Subject:** Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review  
**To:** "Magee, Gerald J" <[gmagee@blm.gov](mailto:gmagee@blm.gov)>, Chad Schneckenburger <[cschneckenburger@blm.gov](mailto:cschneckenburger@blm.gov)>, Jaime Tompkins <[jtompkins@blm.gov](mailto:jtompkins@blm.gov)>, Robin Fehlau <[rfehlau@blm.gov](mailto:rfehlau@blm.gov)>, Barbara Keleher <[bkeleher@blm.gov](mailto:bkeleher@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, McKinney Briske <[mbriske@blm.gov](mailto:mbriske@blm.gov)>, Mark Conley <[mconley@blm.gov](mailto:mconley@blm.gov)>

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--

Claire Crow  
Monument Manager, Ironwood Forest National Monument  
Assistant Field Manager, Tucson Field Office

Desk: 520.258.7242  
Mobile: 520.429.9729

**"Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <mwimmer@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:39:55 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

Ken, we don't have any active mines or mine processing facilities that are affected by Monument designation (pre or post). I spoke with our geologist, Rody Cox to verify this today.

Thanks,

-Mark

Mark Wimmer  
Monument Manager  
Grand Canyon-Parashant  
National Monument  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790  
Office: 435-688-3202  
Fax: 435-688-3388

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Date: Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 7:00 AM

Subject: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

To: "Magee, Gerald J" <[gmagee@blm.gov](mailto:gmagee@blm.gov)>, Chad Schneckenburger <[cschneckenburger@blm.gov](mailto:cschneckenburger@blm.gov)>, Jaime Tompkins <[jtompkins@blm.gov](mailto:jtompkins@blm.gov)>, Robin Fehlau <[rfehlau@blm.gov](mailto:rfehlau@blm.gov)>, Barbara Keleher <[bkeleher@blm.gov](mailto:bkeleher@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, McKinney Briske <[mbriske@blm.gov](mailto:mbriske@blm.gov)>, Mark Conley <[mconley@blm.gov](mailto:mconley@blm.gov)>

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**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 12:48:46 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark)" <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

I didn't think so. Thanks for the confirmation.

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 11:39 AM, Wimmer, Sheldon (Mark) <[mwimmer@blm.gov](mailto:mwimmer@blm.gov)> wrote:

Ken, we don't have any active mines or mine processing facilities that are affected by Monument designation (pre or post). I spoke with our geologist, Rody Cox to verify this today.

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Mark Wimmer  
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**To:** "Magee, Gerald J" <[gmagee@blm.gov](mailto:gmagee@blm.gov)>, Chad Schneckenburger <[cschneckenburger@blm.gov](mailto:cschneckenburger@blm.gov)>, Jaime Tompkins <[jtompkins@blm.gov](mailto:jtompkins@blm.gov)>, Robin Fehlau <[rfehlau@blm.gov](mailto:rfehlau@blm.gov)>, Barbara Keleher <[bkeleher@blm.gov](mailto:bkeleher@blm.gov)>, Kenneth Mahoney <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, McKinney Briske <[mbriske@blm.gov](mailto:mbriske@blm.gov)>, Mark Conley <[mconley@blm.gov](mailto:mconley@blm.gov)>

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1. the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility;
2. the type of minerals processed;
3. the permitting entity;
4. and scale of activity.

Again sorry for these broad scale questions so quickly after the deadline, but as I mentioned on the phone there were a number of follow-up questions from the Utah NM Review, but most were specific to those monuments. Then we get some general questions and some they want more information on and others not.

My apologies for adding on to a heavy lift but if you can address in a **word document** and add to the folders I am much appreciative.

Thanks,

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

20 M Street S.E. (wo-410)  
Washington DC 20003

202-912-7172 Office  
202-604-0706 Cell  
202-245-0050 Fax

[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

---

## "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 13:05:34 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

I understand you spoke with Claire this morning. I just talked to her also and she says that she and the Tucson FO staff geologist should have a response written up for you a little bit later today.

As for the other three monuments, there are no mines or mineral processing facilities near or adjacent to any of them.

On Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 7:00 AM, Fisher, Timothy <[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)> wrote:  
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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

---

## "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>

**From:** "Fisher, Timothy" <tjfisher@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 14:14:40 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Additional Potential Questions for Monument Review

Thanks Ken!

Timothy J Fisher, Program Lead

National Monuments and Conservation Areas  
National Conservation Lands

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202-604-0706 Cell  
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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

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[tjfisher@blm.gov](mailto:tjfisher@blm.gov)

# Conversation Contents

IFNM review response updated by me this AM

**"Crow, Claire" <ccrow@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** "Crow, Claire" <ccrow@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 09:46:29 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** IFNM review response updated by me this AM

Hi Ken,

I updated the responses regarding Minerals (since designation, prior to designation, and if hadn't been designated) in the Initial Data Request (which is the only form that needed updating).

I have a question, will call Tim now to get help with it.

Thank you,

Claire

--

Claire Crow  
Monument Manager, Ironwood Forest National Monument  
Assistant Field Manager, Tucson Field Office

Desk: 520.258.7242  
Mobile: 520.429.9729

# Conversation Contents

connecting team for the National Monument listening session

## Attachments:

/60. connecting team for the National Monument listening session/4.1 image001.png  
/60. connecting team for the National Monument listening session/4.2 image002.png  
/60. connecting team for the National Monument listening session/4.3 image003.png  
/60. connecting team for the National Monument listening session/4.4 image004.png

**"Rodman, Anthony" <anthony.rodman@bia.gov>**

---

**From:** "Rodman, Anthony" <anthony.rodman@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue May 30 2017 14:40:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Hankie Ortiz <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>, Miles Janssen <miles.janssen@bia.gov>, kconant@fs.fed.us, Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Elizabeth Appel <elizabeth.appel@bia.gov>  
**Subject:** connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Hi all,

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- Kathryn Conant - Intermountain Region Director of Lands and Minerals - Forrest Service
- Miles Janssen - Counselor to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
- Kenneth Mahoney - Bureau of Land Management
- Hankie Ortiz - Acting Deputy Bureau Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Cynthia Staszak - Bureau of Land Management

Thanks,  
Morgan

--

Anthony Morgan Rodman  
Executive Director  
White House Council on Native American Affairs  
Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs  
1849 C. St. NW, Mailstop 4146  
Washington, DC 20240  
202-208-6346 (office)  
202-573-2740 (cell)  
[anthony.rodman@bia.gov](mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov)  
<https://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/WHCNA/index.htm>

**"Ortiz, Hankie" <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>**

---

**From:** "Ortiz, Hankie" <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue May 30 2017 14:42:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Rodman, Anthony" <anthony.rodman@bia.gov>  
Miles Janssen <miles.janssen@bia.gov>, kconant@fs.fed.us,  
**CC:** Kenneth Mahoney <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Cynthia Staszak  
<cstaszak@blm.gov>, Elizabeth Appel  
<elizabeth.appel@bia.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Thank you, Morgan.

**Hankie P. Ortiz**

Acting Deputy Bureau Director, Field Operations  
1849 C. Street, NW  
MS 4606-MIB  
Washington, DC 20240  
telephone: 202-513-0778  
fax: 202-208-6334  
Hankie.Ortiz@BIA.gov

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On Tue, May 30, 2017 at 4:40 PM, Rodman, Anthony <[anthony.rodman@bia.gov](mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov)> wrote:

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Thanks,  
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<https://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/WHCNA/index.htm>

---

**"Staszak, Cynthia" <cstaszak@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Staszak, Cynthia" <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Wed May 31 2017 06:39:39 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Rodman, Anthony" <anthony.rodman@bia.gov>  
Hankie Ortiz <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>, Miles Janssen  
<miles.janssen@bia.gov>, kconant@fs.fed.us, Kenneth Mahoney  
**CC:** <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Elizabeth Appel  
<elizabeth.appel@bia.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Thank you. Nice to "meet" all of you. I will be arriving in Phoenix around 8:30am, so I have plenty of time to help with any set-up/preparations for the Listening Session. Just let me know who & where to meet.

***Cindy Staszak***  
***Monument Manager***  
***Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument***  
***669 S. Hwy 89-A***  
***Kanab, UT 84741***  
***Office: 435 644-1240***  
***Cell: 435 691-4340***  
***Fax: 435 644-1250***

On Tue, May 30, 2017 at 2:40 PM, Rodman, Anthony <[anthony.rodman@bia.gov](mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov)> wrote:  
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## "Conant, Kathryn J -FS" <kconant@fs.fed.us>

---

**From:** "Conant, Kathryn J -FS" <kconant@fs.fed.us>  
**Sent:** Wed May 31 2017 16:32:06 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Rodman, Anthony" <anthony.rodman@bia.gov>, Hankie Ortiz <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>, Miles Janssen <miles.janssen@bia.gov>, "kmahoney@blm.gov" <kmahoney@blm.gov>, Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
**CC:** Elizabeth Appel <elizabeth.appel@bia.gov>, "Schmidt, Jaime T - FS" <jtschmidt@fs.fed.us>  
**Subject:** RE: connecting team for the National Monument listening session  
**Attachments:** image001.png image002.png image003.png image004.png

Tami Conner from the Manti-LaSal National Forest will be attending the Phoenix Listening session, in addition to me. See you tomorrow!

Kathryn



**Kathryn Conant**  
**Director**  
**Forest Service, Intermountain Region**  
**Lands and Minerals**

p: 801-625-5150  
c: 240-481-5978  
f: 801-625-5378  
[kconant@fs.fed.us](mailto:kconant@fs.fed.us)

324 25th Street  
Ogden, UT 84401  
[www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)



**Caring for the land and serving people**

**From:** Rodman, Anthony [mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:40 PM  
**To:** Hankie Ortiz <hankie.ortiz@bia.gov>; Miles Janssen <miles.janssen@bia.gov>; Conant, Kathryn J - FS <kconant@fs.fed.us>; kmahoney@blm.gov; Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
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**Subject:** connecting team for the National Monument listening session

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Morgan

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## **Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>**

---

**From:** Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 07:14:40 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** kmahoney@blm.gov  
**Subject:** Fwd: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Ken

Would it be out of your way to drop me off at the airport after the listening session? It would save 1 cab fare! 😊. I can also check with the other participants.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Conant, Kathryn J -FS" <[kconant@fs.fed.us](mailto:kconant@fs.fed.us)>  
**Date:** May 31, 2017 at 4:32:06 PM MDT  
**To:** "Rodman, Anthony" <[anthony.rodman@bia.gov](mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov)>, Hankie Ortiz <[hankie.ortiz@bia.gov](mailto:hankie.ortiz@bia.gov)>, Miles Janssen <[miles.janssen@bia.gov](mailto:miles.janssen@bia.gov)>, "[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Cynthia Staszak <[cstaszak@blm.gov](mailto:cstaszak@blm.gov)>  
**Cc:** Elizabeth Appel <[elizabeth.appel@bia.gov](mailto:elizabeth.appel@bia.gov)>, "Schmidt, Jaime T -FS" <[jtschmidt@fs.fed.us](mailto:jtschmidt@fs.fed.us)>  
**Subject:** RE: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

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<image001.png>

**Kathryn Conant**  
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<image002.png><image003.png><image004.png>

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**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:40 PM

**To:** Hankie Ortiz <[hankie.ortiz@bia.gov](mailto:hankie.ortiz@bia.gov)>; Miles Janssen <[miles.janssen@bia.gov](mailto:miles.janssen@bia.gov)>; Conant, Kathryn J -FS <[kconant@fs.fed.us](mailto:kconant@fs.fed.us)>; [kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov); Cynthia Staszak <[cstaszak@blm.gov](mailto:cstaszak@blm.gov)>

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Executive Director

White House Council on Native American Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs

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## Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>

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**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 07:31:44 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** "Conant, Kathryn J -FS" <kconant@fs.fed.us>  
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**CC:**  
**Subject:** Re: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Listening session team:

Does anyone heading to the airport after the session have room for me in their vehicle? Trying to save on one cab/shuttle fare!

Sent from my iPhone

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<image001.png> **Kathryn Conant**  
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**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:40 PM  
**To:** Hankie Ortiz <[hankie.ortiz@bia.gov](mailto:hankie.ortiz@bia.gov)>; Miles Janssen <[miles.janssen@bia.gov](mailto:miles.janssen@bia.gov)>; Conant, Kathryn J -FS <[kconant@fs.fed.us](mailto:kconant@fs.fed.us)>; [kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov); Cynthia Staszak <[cstaszak@blm.gov](mailto:cstaszak@blm.gov)>  
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**"Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>**

**From:** "Mahoney, Kenneth" <kmahoney@blm.gov>  
**Sent:** Thu Jun 01 2017 07:58:51 GMT-0600 (MDT)  
**To:** Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: connecting team for the National Monument listening session

I can take you to the airport if you aren't able to catch a ride with anyone else who will be at the session.

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**Date:** May 31, 2017 at 4:32:06 PM MDT  
**To:** "Rodman, Anthony" <[anthony.rodman@bia.gov](mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov)>, Hankie Ortiz <[hankie.ortiz@bia.gov](mailto:hankie.ortiz@bia.gov)>, Miles Janssen <[miles.janssen@bia.gov](mailto:miles.janssen@bia.gov)>, "kmahoney@blm.gov" <[kmahoney@blm.gov](mailto:kmahoney@blm.gov)>, Cynthia Staszak <[cstaszak@blm.gov](mailto:cstaszak@blm.gov)>  
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**From:** Rodman, Anthony [<mailto:anthony.rodman@bia.gov>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:40 PM  
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**Cc:** Elizabeth Appel <[elizabeth.appel@bia.gov](mailto:elizabeth.appel@bia.gov)>  
**Subject:** connecting team for the National Monument listening session

Hi all,

I'm connecting you all just so you have each other's email addresses as panelists/participants for the EO 13792 listening session this Thurs from 1-4pm at the Phoenix Convention Center (forgive me if I have incorrect titles or if I'm lacking titles):

- Kathryn Conant - Intermountain Region Director of Lands and Minerals - Forrest Service
- Miles Janssen - Counselor to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
- Kenneth Mahoney - Bureau of Land Management
- Hankie Ortiz - Acting Deputy Bureau Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Cynthia Staszak - Bureau of Land Management

Thanks,

Morgan

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Anthony Morgan Rodman  
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