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**Subject:** Cascade-Siskiyou NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses  
**Date:** Thursday, June 08, 2017 8:29:44 AM  
**Attachments:** [Cascade Siskiyou Data Summary 6 2 2017 \(2\).docx](#)  
[Cascade Siskiyou Executive Summary 6 7 2017 \(1\).docx](#)  
[Cascade Siskiyou New Information Request 6 6 2017 \(2\).docx](#)

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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 Cascade-Siskiyou 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 Cascade-Siskiyou Mountain National Monument.

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

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

### 1. Documents Requested

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

BLM combines Resource Management Plans and Records of Decision (RMP/RODs). See item 1.b below.

#### b. Record of Decision
















- i. Only the Original Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) has a stand-alone Monument RMP, which was completed in August 2008 (1.a and b.RMP-ROD\_CSNM\_8-15-08.pdf):  
[https://www.blm.gov/or/districts/medford/plans/files/CSNM%20ROD%20and%20RMP\\_8-15-08.pdf](https://www.blm.gov/or/districts/medford/plans/files/CSNM%20ROD%20and%20RMP_8-15-08.pdf)
- ii. The Expansion Area is currently covered by two RMP/RODs that will require Amendment to establish management provisions within agency discretion and the parameters of the Presidential Proclamations.
  - Oregon portion (1.a and b.RMP-ROD\_Southwestern Oregon\_8-2016):  
<https://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/rod/index.php> (with links to complete documents and individual maps)
  - California portion (1.a and b.RMP-ROD\_Redding\_1993\_OCR):  
<https://archive.org/details/recordofdecision13unit>

#### c. Public Scoping Documents

Planning for the original CSNM included substantial outreach, public scoping and comment periods. See the *Federal Register* Notice of Intent in the CSNM Drive folder (1.c.Public Scoping.CSNM NOI 2011-28064\_10-31-2011, and online at:  
<http://docs.regulations.justia.com/entries/2011-10-31/2011-28064.pdf>).

Prior to original Monument designation, the BLM designated the Cascade Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area (CSEEA) and conducted scoping in support of eventual publication of a Draft RMP/Environmental Impact Statement (see question 6 and Drive folder documents 6.Outreach.Cascade Siskiyou Eco Emph Area\_Draft RMP-EIS Vol 1\_March 2000 [and Vol 2]). The Monument Proclamation drew heavily from the Draft RMP alternatives.

Following is a listing of many scoping and public comment documents associated with the Ecological Emphasis Area and subsequent National Monument management planning. These documents are in the subfolder labeled “Scoping” in the CSNM Drive folder:

-  1999\_Notice of Intent to prepare a management plan and EIS for Cascade-Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area
-  2000\_Federal Register Notice of Intent to Prepare an RMP and Initiation of Scoping
-  2002\_Federal Register Notice of Availability to comment
-  2005\_Federal Register Notice of Availability to comment
-  Appendix MM DRMP Summary of Meetings Held (1)
-  Appendix MM DRMP Summary of Meetings Held
-  April 18 2005 Summary of Governor's Consistency Review
-  CSEEA v1
-  CSEEA v2
-  One page summary of Scoping Process in draft RMP and FEIS 2005
-  Public Meeting Ad
-  Request for comments on DEIS 2002
-  Scoping described in Executive Summary page ix of Draft RMP DEIS released 2002
-  Scoping from 1999 Cascade-Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area CSEEA draft mgmt plan
-  Summary of Comments on the CSNM PRMP

Resource Management Planning, including public scoping, has not yet been initiated for the Expansion Area.

- d. Presidential Proclamation
  - i. Original Monument: 1.d.CSNM Orig Proclamation 7318\_6-9-2000.pdf
  - ii. Monument Expansion: 1.d.CSNM\_Monument Expansion Proclamation\_1-12-2017.pdf
- 2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**
  - a. Recreation - annual visits to site
 

The Monument lands have long been recognized for their biological versus recreational values, (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]. Use level trends generally parallel those of the surrounding region.

Average Annual Visits data from the date of Monument designation to present (derived from the Recreation Management Information System [RMIS] database) are provided in the first two columns of the spreadsheet located in the CSNM Drive folder as 2.a and 3.a\_CSNM\_Recr Av Annual Visits pre- and post-designation.xlsx. For the Expansion Area, such data is not available, since expansion occurred in January 2017.

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

There has been no production of coal, oil, gas, and renewables in the Monument since

designation. The potential for these energy resources within the Monument is low to non-existent. There are 17.78 miles of electrical transmission lines in the original Monument. There are 17.82 miles of electrical transmission lines and 7.67 miles of gas line in the expanded Monument.

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

Since designation, no rock has been commercially sold from within the CSNM. Rock from CSNM quarries has been utilized to maintain Monument roads since designation, as described in the RMP/ROD for the Monument. There are no mining claims in the Monument.

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

Under Proclamation 7318, “[t]he commercial harvest of timber or other vegetative material is prohibited, except when part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project aimed at meeting protection and old growth enhancement objectives. Any such project must be consistent with the purposes of this proclamation. No portion of the monument shall be considered to be suited for timber production, and no part of the monument shall be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber. Removal of trees from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety.”

**Original CSNM Designation:**

**Summary:** Since the original designation, only 36 thousand board feet have been harvested from within the original monument area; timber was removed only for the purposes of public safety.

**More Details:** Approximately 9 thousand board feet was removed as part of Hyatt Lake Hazard for public safety in the fall of 2000. Following a severe wind event in the winter of 2015, approximately 25 thousand board feet of blow down trees were removed from the Hyatt Lake Campground in the CSNM for the purpose of public safety and maintenance of campground facilities.

**Expanded CSNM Designation (expansion area only):**

**Summary:** Since monument expansion, approximately 310 thousand board feet has been harvested from within the Oregon portion of the expansion area under timber sale contracts that were entered into prior to January 12, 2017. These contracts are considered valid existing rights and will be completed, including the approximately 2.9 million board feet of timber that remain to be harvested.

**More Details:** Howard, South Fork Little Butte and Pine Plantation Thin, Surveyor Salvage, Jigsaw, and Mid-Spencer timber sales were under contract at the time of CSNM Expansion on January 12, 2017. Timber harvesting on Surveyor Salvage and Mid-Spencer timber sales was almost entirely completed prior to the monument expansion.

About 238 acres and 1,212 thousand board feet (MBF) of the Howard Timber Sale is located within the expansion boundary; about 191 acres and 1,600 MBF of the South Fork Little Butte Timber Sale is located within the expansion boundary. Pine Plantation Thin is 82 acres and 121 MBF and located entirely within the CSNM Expansion Area. Since January 12, 2017, approximately 310 thousand board feet has been harvested within the CSNM Expansion Area under the Howard and Jigsaw timber sale contracts.

The site conditions of the California portion of the Expansion Area do not support commercial-grade timber resources.

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

Language included in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 enabled grazing leases within the CSNM to be voluntarily retired. The Soda Mountain, Keene Creek, and Jenny Creek leases administered by the Medford District in the Monument were voluntarily relinquished by the lessees, and after a third party bought out the leases they were permanently retired. A small lease (5 AUM) on the Box R Ranch was voluntarily relinquished and retired as part of a congressionally-authorized land exchange within the CSNM. Two allotments were vacant at the time of designation (Agate and Siskiyou), and Proclamation language directed that these voluntarily relinquished allotments not be reallocated for forage.

Data on annual AUMs permitted and sold by allotment is included in the file 2.e.Grazing.AUMs\_CSNM\_5\_25\_17 final.xlsx in the CSNM Drive folder. Note on this file: the four columns reflect by year the total allotment acres, the number of acres of the allotment within the CSNM, the permitted use for the entire allotment, and the sold AUMs for the entire allotment. The BLM does not currently have data on what amount of utilization occurred within vs. outside of the CSNM, so the AUM numbers reported are for the entire allotment.

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. CSNM does provide for the collection of certain natural materials by Native American Indians under BLM permit. Dead and down wood is allowed to be collected for campfires within the CSNM, and the noncommercial gathering of fruits, nuts, berries, and mushrooms is also allowed. No data are available on the quantities harvested. Hunting and fishing is allowed within the entire CSNM and is regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, which has data available on the numbers of licenses issued.

In the California portion of the Expansion Area, the Horseshoe Ranch area managed by the BLM Redding Field Office has checker-boarded ownership with California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The area is known as the Horseshoe Ranch Wildlife Management Area, and BLM's management of the area closely conforms with CDFW management of the area.

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

- The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is culturally significant to the Grand Ronde, Siletz, Shasta and Klamath Tribes. All of the Tribes have stated that the Monument has special significance to them and has a number of places that are considered sacred. Tribes also conduct hunting, fishing, wood cutting and gathering of subsistence plants in addition to collecting medicinal and ceremonial plants and basket materials within the Monument boundaries.
- According to BLM Medford cultural resource databases, there are 214 cultural resource sites recorded within the Monument area that are managed by the Medford District. There are prehistoric and historic sites within the Monument. Prehistoric sites are those that were made by early Native Americans for a variety of resource gathering activities as well as habitation. Historic sites are those that were made by Euro-American emigrants to the area. Many historic sites are related to early 18<sup>th</sup> century homesteading and livestock rearing activities.
- Klamath Tribal members participate in a Pan-Indian Sundance Ceremony that is held annually within the original Monument. Although numbers vary from year to year, the ceremony attracts up to 500 people of both native and non-native ancestry who witness or participate in the Sundance.
- Less than 5 percent of the original Monument has been surveyed for cultural resources.
- Archaeological surveys cover 94 percent of the Klamath Falls Resource Area (KFRA) portion of the Expansion Area, with less than 756 acres left unsurveyed. Nine sites (three prehistoric and six historic) are located within this area.

- In the California portion of the Expansion Area, the Redding RMP designated the 320-acre Jenny Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern to protect Native American sacred sites.

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

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

The spreadsheet located in the CSNM Drive folder as 2.a and 3.a\_CSNM\_Recr Av Annual Visits pre- and post-designation.xlsx shows a general increase in average annual visits for most individual recreation activities and at key sites since Monument designation, as compared to the 5-year period preceding designation. But the Monument lands have long been recognized for their biological versus recreational values, (b) (5) DPP

This upward trend in average annual visits generally parallels that of the surrounding region.

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

There was no production of coal, oil, gas, and renewables in the Monument in the five years prior to designation, because the potential for these energy resources is low to non-existent. There were 17.78 miles of electrical transmission lines in the original Monument in the five years prior to designation. There were 17.82 miles of electrical transmission lines and 7.67 miles of gas line in the expanded Monument five years prior to designation.

c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site

During the 5 years prior to designation, there were no mining claims or rock sold from quarries in the original Monument. During that time, there was an average of 342 cubic yards per year of rock sold from quarries in the expansion area. There were no mining claims in the expansion area during the five years prior to the Monument expansion.

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

**Original CSNM Designation:** Approximately 272 thousand board feet were harvested in the 5 years prior to the Original Monument designation.

**Expanded CSNM Designation:** Approximately 9,500 thousand board feet were harvested within the Oregon portion of the CSNM Expansion Area during the 5 years prior to the expansion. Looking back to 1995, the date of the original monument designation, brings this number up to around 50 million board feet from within this expansion area. The site conditions of the California portion of the Expansion Area do not support commercial-grade timber resources.

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

Data on annual AUMs permitted and sold by allotment is included in the file 2.e.Grazing.AUMs\_CSNM\_5\_25\_17 final.xlsx in the CSNM Drive folder. Note on this file: the four columns reflect by year the total allotment acres, the number of acres of the allotment within the CSNM, the permitted use for the entire allotment, and the sold AUMs for the entire allotment. The BLM does not currently have data on what amount of utilization occurred within vs. outside of the CSNM, so the AUM numbers reported are for the entire allotment.

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available  
Hunting and fishing was allowed on BLM lands and was regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, which has data available on the numbers of licenses issued. Fruits, nuts, berries, and mushrooms were collected on BLM lands prior to monument designation. No data is available on the quantities harvested.
  - g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available  
In the 5-year period prior to original Monument designation and to Expansion, all sites, uses, and special designations identified in item 2.g were in existence.
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  
(b) (5) DPP  
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  - b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)  
(b) (5) DPP  
.  
.
  - c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site  
(b) (5) DPP  
.



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

**Original CSNM Designation:** Under the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan, approximately 19,400 acres of BLM-administered lands (of the roughly 52,000 acres originally designated in 2000) were allocated to Southern General Forest Management Area with a primary objective of providing a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products. However, no current information is readily available regarding the amount of volume that may have been produced from these acres since Monument designation in 2000. It is well known that this part of the Ashland Resource Area is characterized by low site capabilities, and relative to other areas in the Medford District, is considered a low timber production area. (b) (5) DPP

[REDACTED]

**Expanded CSNM Designation:**

**Summary:** (b) (5) DPP

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Under Proclamation 7318 “[t]he commercial harvest of timber or other vegetative material is prohibited, except when part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project aimed at meeting protection and old growth enhancement objectives. Any such project must be consistent with the purposes of this proclamation. No portion of the monument shall be considered to be suited for timber production, and no part of the monument shall be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber. Removal of trees from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety.”

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

(b) (5) DPP  
[Redacted text block]

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

(b) (5) DPP  
[Redacted text block]

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

(b) (5) DPP  
[Redacted text block]

5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size

The CSNM was expanded by presidential proclamation on January 12, 2017, adding 47,660 acres to the Monument. To date, BLM has acquired 13,355 acres of private inholdings within the original Monument boundary. Acquisitions have been by purchase (primarily through Land & Water Conservation Funds) and Exchange (primarily legislated exchanges).

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

- a. Engagement March 1999 through May 2000:

There was substantial public engagement both prior to and after the area's designation as the Cascade Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area (CSEEA) in the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan and during the early development stages in 1999 of a management plan for the EEA. Flyers went out to interested publics and ads were placed in five local newspapers

announcing the start of the management plan process for the CSEEA and additional public engagement included:

- Four public field trips and one public meeting;
- One meeting took place between BLM and Siskiyou county officials;
- A briefing was given to the Jackson County Commissioners; and
- A panel discussion organized by Congressman Greg Walden took place with the Secretary of the Interior, local government, and representative from local interest groups.

A total of 580 comments were submitted by the public. Substantive comments related to the following issues or resources: grazing, roads, timber harvest, mining, habitat fragmentation, protection of the unique natural and biological values of the area, fire suppression, BLM work capacity, hiking and other non-motorized recreation opportunities, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and concerns about increased government control.

A draft management plan for the CSEEA was published in March 2000 (see file 6.Outreach.Cascade Siskiyou Eco Emph Area\_Draft RMP-EIS Vol 1\_March 2000 [and Vol 2] and available online at: Vol I, <http://soda.sou.edu/awdata/020730x1.pdf>, and Vol II, <http://soda.sou.edu/awdata/020730y1.pdf>). The Monument Proclamation drew heavily from the most protective alternatives in this Draft Plan, which never reached Final publication due to the Monument's designation.

Engagement from April to June 2000 prior to June 9, 2000 original monument designation:

- Multiple meetings with Jackson and Siskiyou County Commissioners;
- One teleconference between the Secretary of the Interior, local government official, interested local groups, and the media;
- Additional field trips; and
- A public forum was held at Southern Oregon University to present the draft plan and environmental impact statement.

Upon original Monument Designation, the Council on Environmental Quality issued an announcement (6.Outreach.CEQ Announcement-Background\_Cascade-Siskiyou Natl Monument\_June 2000) that summarized the BLM designation of the Ecological Emphasis Area and visits/meetings by Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt and Congressman Greg Walden, plus two subsequent roundtable meetings.

b. Engagement April to December 2016, prior to Monument Expansion:

- Five studies or reports from the scientific community were provided to the Department of Interior from 2011 to 2015. Following these publications, 85 scientists sent a letter to the former Secretary of Interior, Sally Jewell, requesting consideration of monument

expansion in order to adequately protect the resources, objects, and values for which the original monument was designated;

- A heavily attended public hearing was held in Ashland with Senator Merkley and the former Deputy Secretary of the Interior, Mike Connor, in October 2016. The purpose of the hearing was to solicit public input on the proposed expansion of the monument. Approximately 500 citizens attended. The three counties of Jackson (OR), Klamath (OR), and Siskiyou (CA) also hosted additional public meetings to allow for public input into the monument expansion. Collectively, approximately 600 people attended these county meetings. A written comment period was also sponsored by Senators Wyden and Merkley. A total of 5,488 comments were received with approximately three-fourths in favor of the expansion.

## 7. Terms of Designation

The terms of designation are spelled out in Presidential Proclamation 7318 dated June 9, 2000, as well as the expansion Proclamation, dated January 12, 2017 (both available in the CSNM Drive folder as 1.d.CSNM Orig Proclamation 7318\_6-9-2000.pdf and 1.d.CSNM\_Monument Expansion Proclamation\_1-12-2017.pdf).

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

### **Key Information about Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument**

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) was established by Presidential Proclamation 7318 on June 9, 2000. The 65,000-acre Monument was the first such area to be established primarily to protect biodiversity. A January 12, 2017, Proclamation expanded the Monument by almost 48,000 acres to provide habitat connectivity, watershed protection, and landscape-level resilience for the area's ecological and other values. Under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM manages national monuments and other conservation areas to allow for multiple uses. CSNM's 113,341 acres accommodate hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as leases and rights-of-way, among other activities, while protecting the historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation as well as providing opportunities for scientific study. The Monument contains rare and endemic plants such as Greene's Mariposa lily, Gentner's fritillary, and Bellinger's meadowfoam. It also includes 38 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the 24,707-acre Soda Mountain Wilderness within its borders. Activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management plans, which include public participation.

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

Prior to Monument designation, an earlier designation existed for this area – the Cascade Siskiyou Ecological Emphasis Area (CSEEA). The CSEEA was established in the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan and the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP) primarily because of its unique, diverse ecological and biological characteristics. In developing the CSEEA RMP, the BLM conducted five field tours and held one meeting in 1999, covering both Oregon and Northern California. During the scoping period, the agency received 427 letters, cards, and e-mails and recorded 153 comments from the public meeting. The majority of comments fell into two groups: those supporting the special ecological emphasis designation (218) and those against further restriction of public land uses (128). Some letters supported a more middle-ground approach (29) while others requested more information without voicing an opinion (47). After coding and analyzing the letters and comments, the BLM identified 54 issues, including ecological concerns, land use, and government control, among others. The comments supporting the CSEEA designation generally emphasized preservation and restoration of ecological values. Those against the designation generally raised concerns about restrictions on access to public resources and increased Federal control over public and private lands. The original Monument Proclamation drew heavily from the most-protective alternatives in the CSEEA Draft Plan.

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

Throughout the preparation of the CSNM RMP, the BLM maintained an extensive public participation process aimed at providing frequent opportunities for interaction with the public

through a variety of mechanisms. Formal scoping began on July 31, 2000, with a notice of intent to prepare a plan published in the *Federal Register*. The BLM evaluated the public comments and incorporated them into the subsequent planning process.

Initially, the BLM sent a letter to landowners adjacent to the Monument—and other interested parties—announcing the establishment of the Monument and detailing the forthcoming planning process. A 30-day comment period (July 31–August 31, 2000) took place prior to the agency initiating development of a draft plan. The BLM evaluated the public comments received to determine whether they presented substantive issues to be addressed in the draft management plan for the CSNM. Agency staff also evaluated comments received during the scoping period for the CSEEA RMP.

The BLM released the CSNM Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS) in 2002. A 180-day comment period followed, during which the BLM received approximately 17,000 comments. Three public meetings occurred in 2002, with Monument staff on hand to answer questions about the draft plan and related EIS. Additionally, the BLM held 12 individual briefing sessions for local groups and officials. In 2005, the agency released the CSNM Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS). A 30-day protest period resulted in 12 protests, all of which the BLM resolved. Concurrent with the protest period for the Proposed RMP/FEIS, the BLM received and evaluated approximately 13,000 comments.

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

CSNM is a destination for hunters, with the area's diverse habitat contributing to a range of hunting experiences. Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, and waterfowl are all popular game species hunted within the Monument. Fishing and dispersed camping are popular, too, as are snowmobiling, hiking, riding ATVs (on existing roads as designated by the RMP), hiking, birdwatching, and wildlife viewing, among other activities.

The 745-acre Hyatt Lake Recreation Area provides opportunities for developed camping, hiking, fishing, and boating. In 2012, working in partnership with the Oregon State Marine Board, both boat launch ramps within the Monument were replaced. During the winter, the area provides groomed shared-use trail opportunities open to snowmobiles and Nordic skiers. About 75 miles of winter trails are adjacent to the Hyatt Lake Campground, within the CSNM expansion area.

CSNM has developed a strong education and outreach program since its designation in 2000. The Monument has a curriculum-based education outreach program that services all K-12 public school students in the Rogue Valley. The program is a cooperative venture between CSNM, Southern Oregon University's graduate program in Environmental Education, and *Friends of CSNM*. Since designation, the Monument's education program has directly reached more than

10,000 K-12 students.

Interpretation and education outreach activities are also accomplished through the Monument's Friends Group. Since the Monument's 2000 designation, the *Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument* (a nonprofit community partner organization) has reached more than 5,500 participants through its *Hike and Learn* public programming and other outreach activities. The *Hike and Learn* events are offered free of charge to community members during the summer months and allow participants an immersive experience in the Monument. Many of the participants end up being strong Monument supporters after their CSNM Friends Group participation.

The Monument's education and outreach efforts also include Youth Events. Examples of Youth Events the Monument has participated in since 2000 are: Earth Day, Bear Creek Salmon days, CAST for kids and Free Fishing Day. These events have become increasingly popular with visitors of all ages, with more than 20,000 attendees having visited these events. Each contact provides an opportunity for visitors to make emotional and intellectual connections with their public lands and the unique resources of CSNM.

Since its designation in 2000, CSNM has forged new and strengthened existing partnerships. These partnerships have allowed Monument management to leverage resources to complete important Monument projects and activities. Current Monument partnerships include: Oregon State Snowmobile Association, Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Southern Oregon University, Siskiyou Mountain Club, Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), Southern Oregon Nordic Club, among others. The PCTA relies heavily on the involvement of community volunteers, who donate countless hours to maintain the Pacific Crest Trail inside the Monument.

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

**Original CSNM Designation:** The area was used for hunting and fishing, as well as snowmobiling, hiking, birdwatching, wildlife viewing, sledding, riding ATVs, and dispersed camping. Developed camping was available at Hyatt Lake Campground prior to Monument designation.

### **Expanded CSNM Designation:**

A portion of the expanded CSNM is in an area allocated under BLM's 2016 Southwest Oregon Resource Management Plan (SW OR RMP) as: 1) Harvest Land Base (16,716 acres) for the primary purpose of sustained timber production (ASQ (Allowable Sale Quantity) timber targets), and 2) Late-successional Reserves (25,600 acres) with the purpose of maintaining and developing habitat to provide for northern spotted owls (non-ASQ timber harvest). Not all of the CSNM expansion area is covered under the 2016 SW OR RMP. There are also 5341 acres in California that don't fall under the SW OR RMP.

Before 2016, BLM's 1995 Medford District RMP allocated the majority of lands in the expansion area portion of the CSNM to Southern General Forest Management Area for the purpose of sustained timber harvest.

The California portion of the expansion area is co-mingled with State Lands managed by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife. The State lands are designated as the Horseshoe Ranch Wildlife Management Area, and intermingled BLM lands are managed compatible with the state Wildlife Management Area.

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

A summary of economic performance of communities surrounding the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument from 2001 to 2015 can be found in the CSNM Drive folder as Exec Summary\_CascadeSiskiyou Headwaters Economic Performance Summary\_2001-2015.pdf. Additionally, a 2016 snapshot of economic contributions of the CSNM is located in the Drive folder as Exec Summary\_Cascade Siskiyou NM - Economic Snapshot.pdf. The two reports reveal a growing economy in Jackson County since the original Monument designation, continuing previous growth trends. Traditional jobs, which were becoming an overall smaller share of the Jackson County economy before Monument designation, held steady from 2001 to 2015. The 2016 economic snapshot shows that CSNM visitors contributed nearly \$12 million in total expenditures within the local communities, amounting to over \$24 of economic output per \$1 of the Monument's Fiscal Year 2015 budget.

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

To date, the BLM has acquired 13,355 acres of private inholdings within the original Monument boundary. Acquisitions have been by purchase (primarily through Land & Water Conservation Funds) or exchange (primarily legislated exchanges). A map of acquisitions as of 2015 is in the Drive folder as Exec Summary\_CSNM Acquisition Map as of 9.2015.pdf



June 6, 2017  
New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review  
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

**BLM Responses to Additional Questions for Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument**

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

Legislative language in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-11, § 1403 and 1404, 123 Stat. 991, 1028 (2009), Subtitle E – Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, March 30, 2009, gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to convey two BLM parcels for two privately owned parcels of comparable value. This same law established the Soda Mountain Wilderness. Finally, this same law also provided for the permanent retirement of grazing allotments that were voluntarily relinquished by the lessees. The pertinent portions of PL 111-11 are located the CSNM Drive folder as Additnl Question.a.Legislation\_PL111-11\_CSNM Excerpts\_2009\_formatted.docx.

**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 major purpose of this monument designation is maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. The BLM's 6840 Special Status Species policy, coupled with the relatively strict requirements in the recently adopted 2016 RMP/RODs to protect, restore, and maintain native plant and animal diversity, would provide some level of protection for these biological resources.

**Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

ESA consultation requirements ensure that the BLM would consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to reduce impacts to threatened or endangered species, including the northern spotted owl.

The following could provide some options to protect specific resources found in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. (b) (5) DPP

[REDACTED]

**National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**

Although a number of sites have been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as required in the NHPA, the BLM Medford District manages cultural resources in accordance with the State Protocol agreement, which provides for an alternative approach to Section 106 compliance. (b) (5) DPP

(b) (5) DPP

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)

There are a couple of fossil locales within the Monument, but neither are considered significant. These resources are, however, managed and protected through BLM directives and policy, which does include the PRPA.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

The Klamath Tribe has cited this act as the foundation for their support of the Maka Oyate Sundance ceremony, which is held within the Monument annually. However, AIRFA does not guide BLM management of the ceremony site.

Cultural Resource Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

The California portion of the Expansion Area includes the 320-acre Jenny Creek ACEC, which is associated with Native American spiritual values. See map in the CSNM Drive folder as Additnl Question.b.Cultural Res Protections\_Jenny Creek ACEC Map.pdf. On this map, yellow shading represents BLM-administered lands and the unshaded lands are privately held.

**c) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), Wilderness Study Areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), or non-WSA lands managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics.**

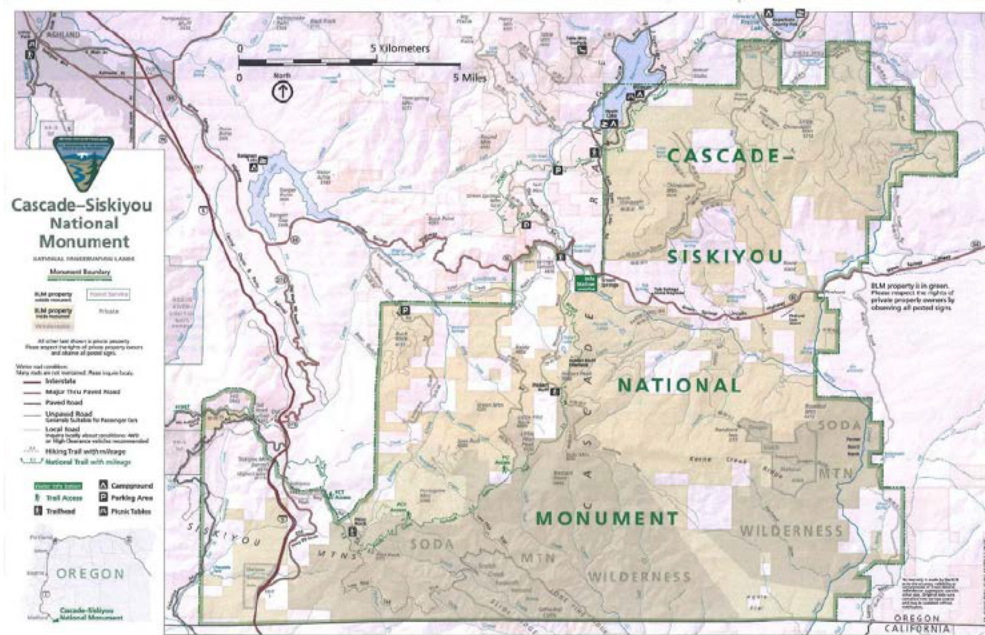
The Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11) designated approximately 24,155 acres in the southern portion of the Monument as the Soda Mountain Wilderness (SMW). The BLM acquired two privately owned inholdings in the wilderness in 2012 (552 acres). The SMW is now entirely in BLM-administered federal ownership and totals 24,707 acres. The pertinent portions of PL 111-11 are located in the CSNM Drive folder as Additnl Question.a.Legislation\_PL111-11\_CSNM Excerpts\_2009\_formatted.docx.

**d) Outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history.**  
There are no outstanding R.S. 2477 claims within CSNM.

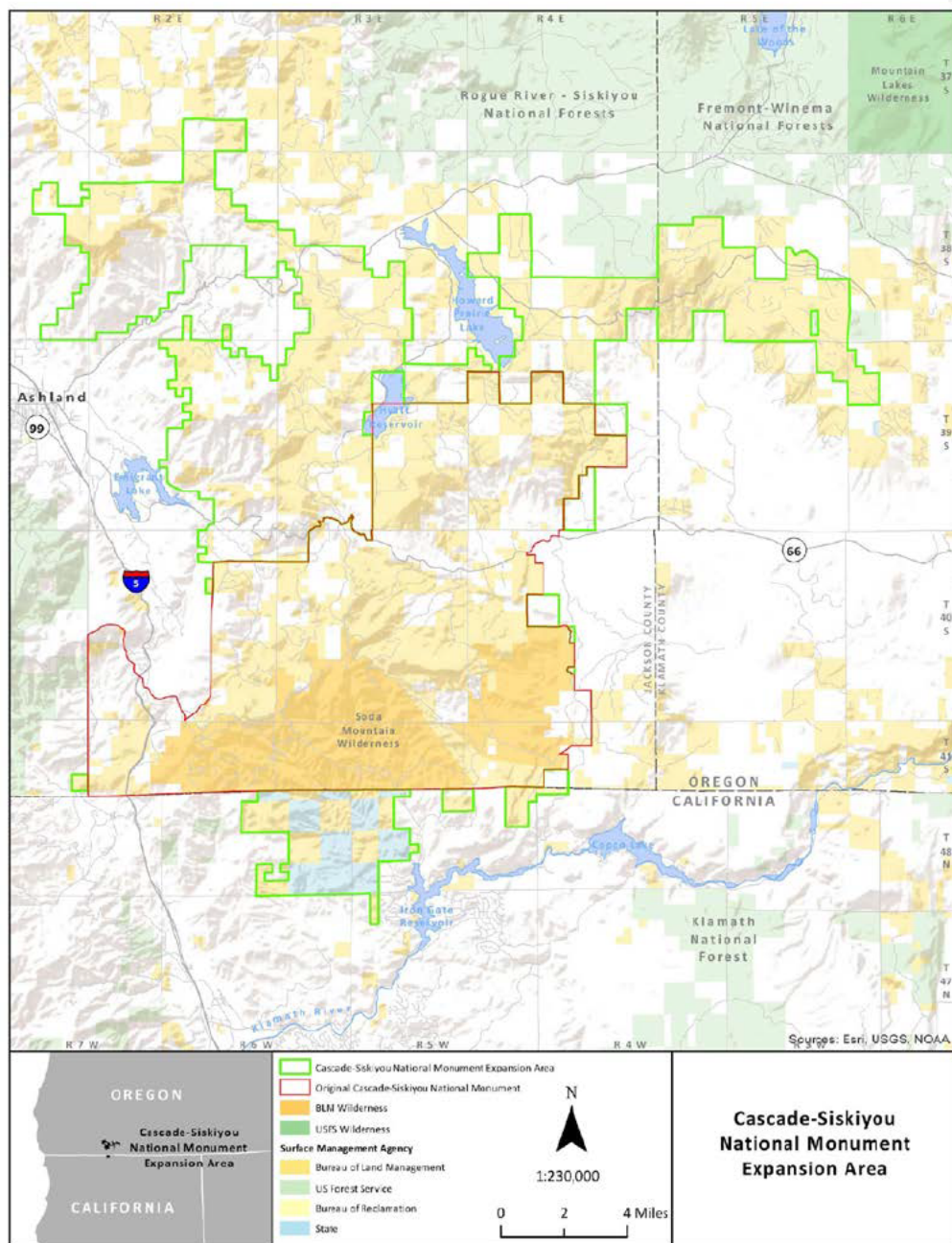
**e) Maps**

In addition to the maps shown below, see the CSNM Drive folder for the following maps:

- Additnl Question.e.Maps\_CSNM Map\_incl expansion\_geo.pdf
- Additnl Question.e.Maps\_CSNM\_Expansion\_Jan 2017.pdf



CSNM Original Boundary






*CSNM Expansion Area*

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

No information is available regarding specific cultural or historical resources near the boundary.

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

Oregon and California Railroad Revested (O&C) Lands: A substantial number of acres within both the original monument and the expansion area are designated as O&C lands. These lands are covered by the O&C Act of 1937, which mandates that those lands determined to be suitable for timber production shall be managed for (b) (5) DPP, (b) (5) ACP



There are currently three lawsuits pending on the designation of the CSNM Expansion Area related to O&C lands.

The Klamath County Portion of the CSNM Expansion is 99 percent O&C lands.

(b) (5) DPP

