

Appendix A

Agua Fria National Monument Proclamation

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary (Grand Canyon, Arizona)

For Immediate Release, January 11, 2000

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGUA FRIA NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The windswept, grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument, with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs, provide a link to the past, offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and, more importantly, the spatial relationships among them, provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another, neighboring groups, and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.

The monument contains one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. Between A.D. 1250 and 1450, its pueblo communities were populated by up to several thousand people. During this time, many dwelling locations in the Southwest were abandoned and groups became aggregated in a relatively small number of densely populated areas. The monument encompasses one of the best examples of these areas, containing important archeological evidence that is crucial to understanding the cultural, social, and economic processes that accompanied this period of significant change.

At least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the monument and there are likely many more. There are at least four major settlements within the area, including Pueblo La Plata, Pueblo Pato, the Baby Canyon Ruin group, and the Lousy Canyon group. These consist of clusters of stone-masonry pueblos, some containing at least 100 rooms. These settlements are typically situated at the edges of steep canyons, and offer a panorama of ruins, distinctive rock art panels, and visually spectacular settings.

Many intact petroglyph sites within the monument contain rock art symbols pecked into the surfaces of boulders and cliff faces. The sites range from single designs on boulders to cliffs covered with hundreds of geometric and abstract symbols. Some of the most impressive sites are associated with major pueblos, such as Pueblo Pato.

The monument holds an extraordinary record of prehistoric agricultural features, including extensive terraces bounded by lines of rocks and other types of landscape modifications. The agricultural areas, as well as other sites, reflect the skills of ancient residents at producing and obtaining food supplies sufficient to sustain a population of several thousand people.

The monument also contains historic sites representing early Anglo-American history through the 19th century, including remnants of Basque sheep camps, historic mining features, and military activities.

In addition to its rich record of human history, the monument contains other objects of scientific interest. This expansive mosaic of semi-desert grassland, cut by ribbons of valuable riparian forest, is an outstanding biological resource. The diversity of vegetative communities, topographical features, and relative availability of water provide habitat for a wide array of sensitive wildlife species, including the lowland leopard frog, the Mexican garter snake, the common black hawk, and the desert tortoise. Other wildlife is abundant and diverse, including pronghorn, mule deer, and white-tail deer. Javelina, mountain lions, small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and neotropical migratory birds also inhabit the area. Elk and black bear are present, but less abundant. Four species of native fish, including the longfin dace, the Gila mountain sucker, the Gila chub, and the speckled dace, exist in the Agua Fria River and its tributaries.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Agua Fria National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Agua Fria National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Agua Fria National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 71,100 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road will be prohibited, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

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.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, 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. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

There is hereby reserved, as of the date of this proclamation and subject to valid existing rights, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which this monument is established. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation.

Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Appendix B- Scoping Results

Scoping Process

The formal scoping process began on April 24, 2002 with the publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the *Federal Register*. The NOI initiated solicitation for public comment. A total of 10 public scoping meetings were held during the scoping period.

Public meetings were advertised by a variety of methods. Volume 1 of the “Arizona Planning Bulletin for the Agua Fria National Monument Plan and Bradshaw-Harquahala Management Plan Revision,” available in both English and Spanish, was distributed to a mailing list of more than 1,700 individuals and organizations. The bulletin included a statement of the purpose and need for the project, a description of the public scoping process, information about upcoming meeting times and locations, and stamped, pre-addressed “planning worksheets” for each planning area. Interested parties were encouraged to complete these questionnaires and submit them to BLM to make their concerns known. The public was also invited to submit comments via e-mail or to visit the PD in person to review comments received to date.

Legal notices of the public scoping meetings were published, as required, in six newspapers in the geographic area of the planning efforts. Flyers were prepared in both English and Spanish versions and distributed throughout the planning areas, and a press release was prepared and distributed to hundreds of media outlets throughout Arizona.

The scoping meetings provided an opportunity for the public to receive information, ask questions, and provide input into BLM’s planning effort for the two planning areas. Informative brochures and fact sheets were available to meeting attendees, and planning area maps delineating current land uses were displayed at each meeting. Discussions covered plan development and environmental review processes, in addition to relevant timelines. All comments were transcribed onto a flip chart during the meeting and were recorded via tape recorder.

Collaborative Planning Process

BLM PD contracted with James Kent Associates (JKA) to work with residents and community groups in the planning areas regarding their issues and concerns. JKA staff visited the communities of Wickenburg, Yarnell, Buckeye, Tonopah, Castle Hot Springs, New River, Black Canyon City, Cordes Junction, Mayer, Dewey, Humboldt, and Prescott Valley. They have also been in Phoenix, Flagstaff and Prescott, talking with environmental and recreation groups. Citizens have discussed their concerns with BLM land use management in their areas, as well as suggested ideas for improving current land management practices. Residents in some areas have even conducted community surveys in order to provide input and guidance to BLM in the planning process.

BLM has also focused on internally identifying management concerns and on reviewing their own policies and goals, and contracted with the consulting firm of Jones & Stokes to collect data, conduct meetings, and facilitate the planning process as required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

In the coming months, BLM will conduct workshops in a number of communities to develop alternatives for analysis in the EIS process. Alternatives must reflect citizen interests as well as agency concerns to evaluate how land use decisions will be made in the future. Citizens are encouraged to participate throughout this process.

Cooperating Agencies and Agency Coordination

The PD held a cooperating agency workshop on October 30, 2002 to enable potential cooperators to meet each other, discuss BLM's planning process and the meaning of cooperating agency status, and begin developing the Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) that are required for entities to become formal cooperators in BLM's planning process.

BLM is currently working with the Arizona State Land Department, Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Maricopa County, Yavapai County, City of Phoenix, City of Peoria, and Town of Wickenburg to establish cooperating agency status agreements. Additionally, Tonto National Forest and Prescott National Forest are working together to develop a joint MOU. A cooperating agency status agreement template has been sent to some agencies that have not yet replied.

Agencies were given the opportunity to comment as part of the scoping process. On December 19, 2002, a meeting was held in Phoenix to review the planning process and answer questions of agencies. Representatives from a total of 14 coordinating agencies were present. All agencies were encouraged to provide written comments by the December 30, 2002 deadline. The concerns of responding agencies were then entered into the administrative record and incorporated into the scoping report.

Tribal Consultations

The PD sent letters on May 10, 2002, to initiate the tribal consultation process with tribes who have oral traditions or cultural concerns relating to the planning areas, or who are documented to have occupied or used them during historic times. These tribes include: the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community (Camp Verde), the Hopi Tribe, the Gila River Indian Community, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe. Several interactions with tribal members have been made to solicit comments with regards to the BLM's planning effort. BLM will continue to consult with Indian tribes throughout the planning process.

Collection of Comments

All scoping comments for the two planning areas were received or postmarked by November 15, 2002. BLM received 364 comments recorded from the public meetings and more than 900 written submissions of comments containing a total of 2,712 individual written comments. Of the total 3,076 comments received throughout the scoping process, 38% came in the form of completed planning worksheets, 15% as letters, 12% as oral comments recorded on meeting flip charts, 20% as emails, and 15% that were

recorded as “other.” The “other” category included signed petitions as well as formatted template letters from organized stakeholder groups.

Results of Comments

All comments received for this scoping effort were assigned, based on content, to one of 12 designated issue categories. Comments were further divided into various sub-issues within each category. All comments were read, evaluated, and manually entered into an analytic database. Figures ES-1 and ES-2 below depict the most frequently mentioned issues for each planning area.

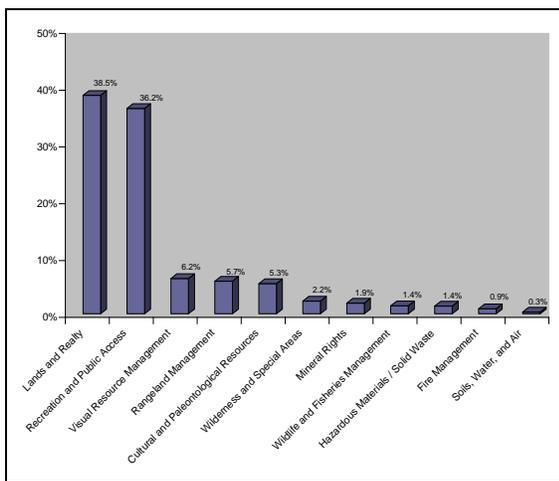


Figure ES-1. Public Response by Issue – Bradshaw-Harquahala Planning Area

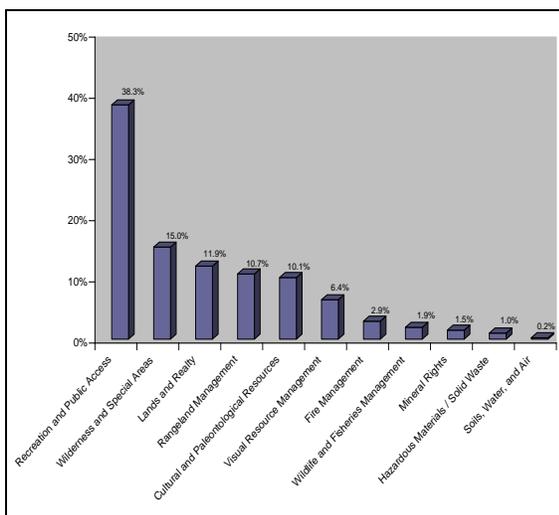


Figure ES-2. Public Response by Issue – Agua Fria National Monument Planning Area

In an effort to relate the analysis and discussion of issues to the community level, the planning areas were divided into six community areas: Phoenix, Buckeye, Wickenburg–Yarnell–Castle Hot Springs, Prescott–Prescott Valley–Chino Valley, Black Canyon City–New River, and Dewey–Humboldt–Spring Valley.

Analysis by specific community area of the comments received led to identification and ranking of the issues of primary concern for each area. These results are presented in tabular form in the scoping report.

Issues Considered but Not Further Addressed

As noted under “Results of Comments” above, all comments received for this scoping effort were assigned, based on content, to one of 12 issue categories. Comments were further divided into various sub-issues within each category. After lengthy consideration, BLM then assigned each sub-issue to a specific planning classification as follows:

- A—will be addressed in the current Resource Management Plan,
- B—will be resolved through policy or administrative actions,
- C—is already being addressed or will be addressed independent of the current planning effort, or
- D—determined to be beyond the scope of current planning.

Table B-1 lists each sub-issue that was assigned to planning classifications B, C, or D.

Table B-1 - Scoping. Classification of Issues Considered but Not Further Addressed

Issue	Planning Classification B	Sub-Issue Planning Classification C	Planning Classification D
General Recreation		Designated open space and trails should be marked/posted as such	
General Recreation		Establish educational programs for all users of public lands	
General Recreation		Trails should be better maintained to encourage users to stay on	

Issue	Planning Classification B	Sub-Issue Planning Classification C	Planning Classification D
Law Enforcement		trails Increase law enforcement efforts	
Law Enforcement		Increase preventative measures for vandalism	
Off-Highway Vehicle		Use volunteer help from OHV-affiliated groups	
Off-Highway Vehicle		Establish rules (and enforce where appropriate) for use of OHVs	
Grazing		Evaluate grazing impacts	
Grazing		Maintain waters for livestock	
Grazing			Reduce grazing fees
Cultural Resources		Increase protection of existing sites and cultural artifacts	
Cultural Resources		Conduct cultural resource inventories	
Cultural Resources		Remedy archeological looting	
Cultural Resources		Establish/increase programs to educate public on cultural resource issues	
Wilderness Characteristics			Expand wilderness designations
Wilderness			Expand Agua

Issue	Planning Classification B	Sub-Issue Planning Classification C	Planning Classification D
Characteristics			Fria to include New River and Tonto National Forest (A/F)
Wilderness Characteristics			Reduce amount of wilderness designation
Wild and Scenic Rivers		Manage Agua Fria River as Wild and Scenic (A/F)	
General Wildlife and Fisheries Management		Maintain waters for wildlife	
Hazardous Materials/Solid Waste		Increase preventative measures for litter/dumping	
Fire Management		Debris and brush clearing programs need to be expanded	
Land Tenure			Stop urban sprawl/No new development (A/F)
Land Tenure			Restrict development to prevent depletion of groundwater (A/F)
Land Tenure	Adjacent landowners should be better		

Issue	Planning Classification B	Sub-Issue Planning Classification C	Planning Classification D
Minerals	informed by BLM of pending changes	Expand mining activities (A/F)	
Minerals		Continue existing mining leases (A/F)	

Tabulations of Comments Received

Additional **Tables B-2** and **B-3**, show the numeric distributions of comments received for the Bradshaw-Harquahala and Agua Fria National Monument planning areas, respectively. Comment tabulations are grouped by issue and sub-issue category.

Tabulation of Comments Received

Table B-2 - Scoping. Bradshaw-Harquahala Planning Area

Tabulation of Comments Received

Tables 2 and 3, below, show the numeric distributions of comments received for the Bradshaw-Harquahala and Agua Fria National Monument planning areas, respectively. Comment tabulations are grouped by issue and sub-issue category.

Table 2. Bradshaw-Harquahala Planning Area

Issue	Sub-Issue/Comment	Total Count
Land Tenure	Remove land from the disposal list	496
	Stop urban sprawl/No new development	133
	Restrict development to prevent depletion of groundwater	62
	Lands should be managed to preserve cultural and biological resources	38
General Recreation	Allow for recreational use	62
	Designated open space and trails should be marked/posted as such	17
	Establish educational programs for all users of public lands	17

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Sub-Issue/Comment</i>	<i>Total Count</i>
Off-Highway Vehicles	Develop multiple use areas	13
	Trails should be better maintained to encourage users to stay on trails	12
	Maintain and allow OHV usage on existing trails	66
	Restrict and limit OHV usage on BLM-managed lands	52
	Establish (or enforce where appropriate) rules for use of OHVs	44
	Establish educational program for OHV users	38
	Use volunteer help from OHV-affiliated groups	32
	Transportation Network	Maintain public access
Designations should also be made for primitive areas & motorized areas		49
Close and rehabilitate all vehicle routes that threaten cultural and biological resources		27
Create environmentally sensitive transportation system		21
Allow public access for non-motorized modes only		16
Law Enforcement	Increase law enforcement efforts	40
	Increase preventative measures for vandalism	10
Visual Resource Management	Land should be preserved and remain untouched	85
Grazing	Preserve natural beauty	34
	Continue leases for grazing	35
	Limit grazing	28
Riparian Resources	Evaluate grazing impacts	27
	Restrict access by livestock	12
	Maintain waters for livestock	3
	Protect the instream flow of the Agua Fria River	4
Cultural and Paleontological Resources	Increase protection of existing sites and cultural artifacts	78
	Prevent grazing in areas having significant cultural resources	7
	Conduct cultural resource inventories	5
	Remedy archeological looting	5
	Allow only limited access to existing sites, such as through guided tours	4
Wilderness Study Areas	Expand wilderness designations	28
	Conduct wilderness inventories	8
	Reduce amount of wilderness designation	2
Mineral	Reduce and limit mining activities	17
	Continue existing mining leases	14

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Sub-Issue/Comment</i>	<i>Total Count</i>
General Wildlife and Fisheries	Expand mining activities	5
	Preserve habitat for birdwatching/wildlife viewing	18
General Wildlife and Fisheries	Maintain waters for wildlife	7
	Reintroduce native fish species to aquatic systems in the area	2
Hazardous Materials / Solid Waste	Increase preventative measures for litter/dumping	26
	Return natural fire cycles	9
	Debris and brush clearing programs need to be expanded	5
Fire Management	Return natural fire regime to mesa tops	3
	Conduct hydrological studies of watershed	3
Soils, Water, and Air	Restrict access to surface water from OHV users	2
	Restrict access to surface water from miners	1

Tabulation of Comments Received

Table B-3 - Scoping. Agua Fria National Monument

Table 3. Agua Fria National Monument

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Sub-Issue/Comment</i>	<i>Total Count</i>
General Recreation	Allow for recreational use	23
	Establish educational programs for all users of public lands	17
	Restrict shooting	11
	Trails should be better maintained to encourage users to stay on trails	11
	Build visitor center	9
	Joint BLM/community land stewardship programs should be enacted	8
Off-Highway Vehicles	Restrict and limit use	68
	Establish rules (and enforce where appropriate) for use of OHVs	35
	Establish educational program for OHV users	35
	Maintain and allow usage on existing trails	32
Transportation Network	Develop additional trails	28
	Create environmentally sensitive transportation system	76
	Close and rehabilitate all vehicle routes that threaten cultural and biological	56

Issue	Sub-Issue/Comment	Total Count
	<i>resources</i>	
	<i>Designations should also be made for primitive areas & motorized areas</i>	34
	<i>Maintain public access</i>	29
	<i>Limit access to discourage extensive use</i>	27
	<i>Allow public access for non-motorized modes only</i>	20
Law Enforcement	<i>Increase law enforcement efforts</i>	34
	<i>Increase preventative measures for vandalism</i>	7
Wilderness Study Areas	<i>Expand wilderness designations</i>	99
	<i>Expand Agua Fria to include New River and Tonto National Forest</i>	41
	<i>Conduct wilderness inventories</i>	22
ACECs	<i>Agua Fria River should be designated Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)</i>	4
Wild and Scenic Rivers	<i>Manage Agua Fria River as Wild & Scenic</i>	90
Land Tenure	<i>Stop urban sprawl/No new development</i>	85
	<i>Lands should be managed to preserve cultural and biological resources</i>	55
	<i>Restrict development to prevent depletion of groundwater</i>	19
	<i>Adjacent landowners should be better informed by BLM of pending changes</i>	5
Grazing	<i>Evaluate grazing impacts</i>	44
	<i>Limit grazing</i>	39
	<i>Continue leases for grazing</i>	16
	<i>Reduce grazing fees</i>	1
Riparian Resources	<i>Protect the instream flow of the Agua Fria River</i>	55
	<i>Restrict access by livestock</i>	27
Cultural and Paleontological Resources	<i>Increase protection of existing sites and cultural artifacts</i>	105
	<i>Prevent grazing in areas having significant cultural resources</i>	22
	<i>Conduct cultural resource inventories</i>	14
	<i>Allow only limited access to existing sites, such as through guided tours</i>	12
	<i>Establish/increase programs to educate public on cultural resource issues</i>	7
Visual Resource Management	<i>Land should be preserved and remain untouched</i>	86
	<i>Preserve natural beauty</i>	24
Fire Management	<i>Return natural fire regime to mesa tops</i>	27
	<i>Return natural fire cycles</i>	21
	<i>Debris and brush clearing programs need to be expanded</i>	2

Issue	Sub-Issue/Comment	Total Count
General Wildlife and Fisheries Management	Preserve habitat for birdwatching/wildlife viewing	16
	Maintain waters for wildlife	14
	Reintroduce native fish species to aquatic systems in the area	3
Mineral Rights	Reduce and limit mining activities	17
	Continue existing mining leases	4
	Expand mining activities	4
Hazardous Materials / Solid Waste Soils, Water, and Air	Increase preventative measures for litter/dumping	17
	Conduct hydrological studies of watershed	2
	Restrict access to surface water from miners	1
	Restrict access to surface water from OHV users	1