

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**



**San Juan Islands National Monument  
Resource Management Plan  
and Environmental Impact Statement**

**Scoping Report**

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and Environmental Impact Statement**

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**August 2015**

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Resource Management Plan  
and Environmental Impact Statement

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[www.blm.gov/or/plans/sanjuanislandsnm/](http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/sanjuanislandsnm/)



## United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Spokane District Office  
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

6240 (ORW000) P

Dear Reader:

Enclosed you will find the scoping report for the San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP). In addition to providing an introduction to the Monument and the planning process, this report offers an overview of the scoping process and the comments received by the BLM during the scoping period.

Information contained in this report will be used to help guide the development of alternatives for the RMP and the identification of issues for analysis in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement.

I'd like to thank everyone who participated in the scoping process. The level of interest and participation in the scoping process has been beyond our expectations. Specifically, I'd like to thank the members of the Monument Advisory Committee, who helped the BLM plan for the scoping meetings and attended in support of the process.

I look forward to the continued engagement of all of our stakeholders in the planning process and in the stewardship of these lands for years to come.

Sincerely,

Linda Clark  
District Manager

## Table of Contents

1.	Introduction .....	1
1.1.	What is a Scoping Report? .....	1
1.2.	Background on the San Juan Islands National Monument.....	1
1.3.	Brief Description of the Decision Area and Planning Area .....	1
2.	Planning for the San Juan Islands National Monument .....	4
2.1.	Purpose and Need for the San Juan Islands National Monument RMP .....	5
2.2.	Coordination with Communities and Agencies .....	6
2.3.	The Scoping Process.....	8
3.	Scoping Comments and Planning Issues.....	9
3.1.	Summarizing the Scoping Comments .....	9
3.2.	Planning Issues.....	10
3.3.	Issues and Requests Raised during the Scoping Period that are Outside of the Scope of the Planning Effort .....	12
4.	Planning Criteria.....	13
	<b>APPENDIX A: Presidential Proclamation 8947 .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B: NOI for San Juan Islands RMP.....</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>APPENDIX C: Interested Party Letter.....</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>APPENDIX D: Summarized Content of Comments .....</b>	<b>23</b>

## **1. Introduction**

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Spokane District Office is currently in the early stages of developing a resource management plan (RMP) for the San Juan Islands National Monument. This RMP will provide the overarching objectives and direction for the BLM-administered lands in the San Juan Islands. The BLM will work closely with its many partners and the public on the development of this plan, but the decisions made through the RMP will only apply to the lands and activities administered by the BLM in the San Juan Archipelago.

### **1.1. What is a Scoping Report?**

A scoping report summarizes what the BLM has heard during the public comment period that kicks off every planning effort. For the San Juan Islands National Monument RMP this comment period, known as scoping, ran from March 2 until April 1, 2015. The scoping report identifies the topics covered in the submitted comments and lays out the issues that should be explored and resolved through the planning effort. It also explains why some issues raised in the comments do not fall within the scope of the planning effort. Additionally, the report offers an overview of the planning criteria, which are the sideboards, generally based in policy and law, that will guide the planning effort. Readers who want to review the full set of comments received by the BLM during the scoping period can find them online in the supplement to this document.

### **1.2. Background on the San Juan Islands National Monument**

On March 25, 2013, President Obama signed Proclamation 8947 (see Appendix A) designating the San Juan Islands National Monument (SJINM). The SJINM consists of approximately 1,000 acres of BLM-administered lands scattered across the San Juan Islands.



The President established the SJINM on these lands to “maintain their historical and cultural significance and enhance their unique and varied natural and scientific resources, for the benefit of all Americans.” The Proclamation goes on to state that, “For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above [...] the BLM, shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the Monument...” The BLM manages the SJINM as a component of the Bureau's National Landscape Conservation System which includes, as of the date of this report, 23 National Monuments, among other designations.

### **1.3. Brief Description of the Decision Area and Planning Area**

Throughout this document, and future documents associated with this planning effort, the BLM will refer to the SJINM as the decision area. As noted above, the SJINM, and thus the decision area, includes only the BLM-administered lands within the San Juan Islands.

The term planning area refers to the broader San Juan Islands, which provide context for, and might be affected by, the BLM's potential decisions. Map 1, below, shows both the decision area (the BLM-administered lands) and the planning area (the broader map area).



The San Juan Islands lie at the heart of the Salish Sea. The planning area is framed by the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the south, the Strait of Georgia on the north, the Washington State mainland on the east, and Canada’s Vancouver Island on the west. While small in acreage, the SJINM is ecologically diverse and includes rocks with limited vegetation, used by seabirds and marine mammals, in addition to larger areas characterized by habitats including forests, wetlands, and fire-dependent grasslands and meadows intermixed with rocky balds, bluffs, inter-tidal areas, and sandy beaches.

The San Juan Islands continue to be important to numerous tribes belonging to the Coast Salish language group, and have been part of their customary territories for thousands of years. Archaeological signs of this ancestral use, including of villages, camps, and processing sites, are found throughout the SJINM. The lands also include historic structures associated with settlement by people of European ancestry, including light stations and associated buildings.



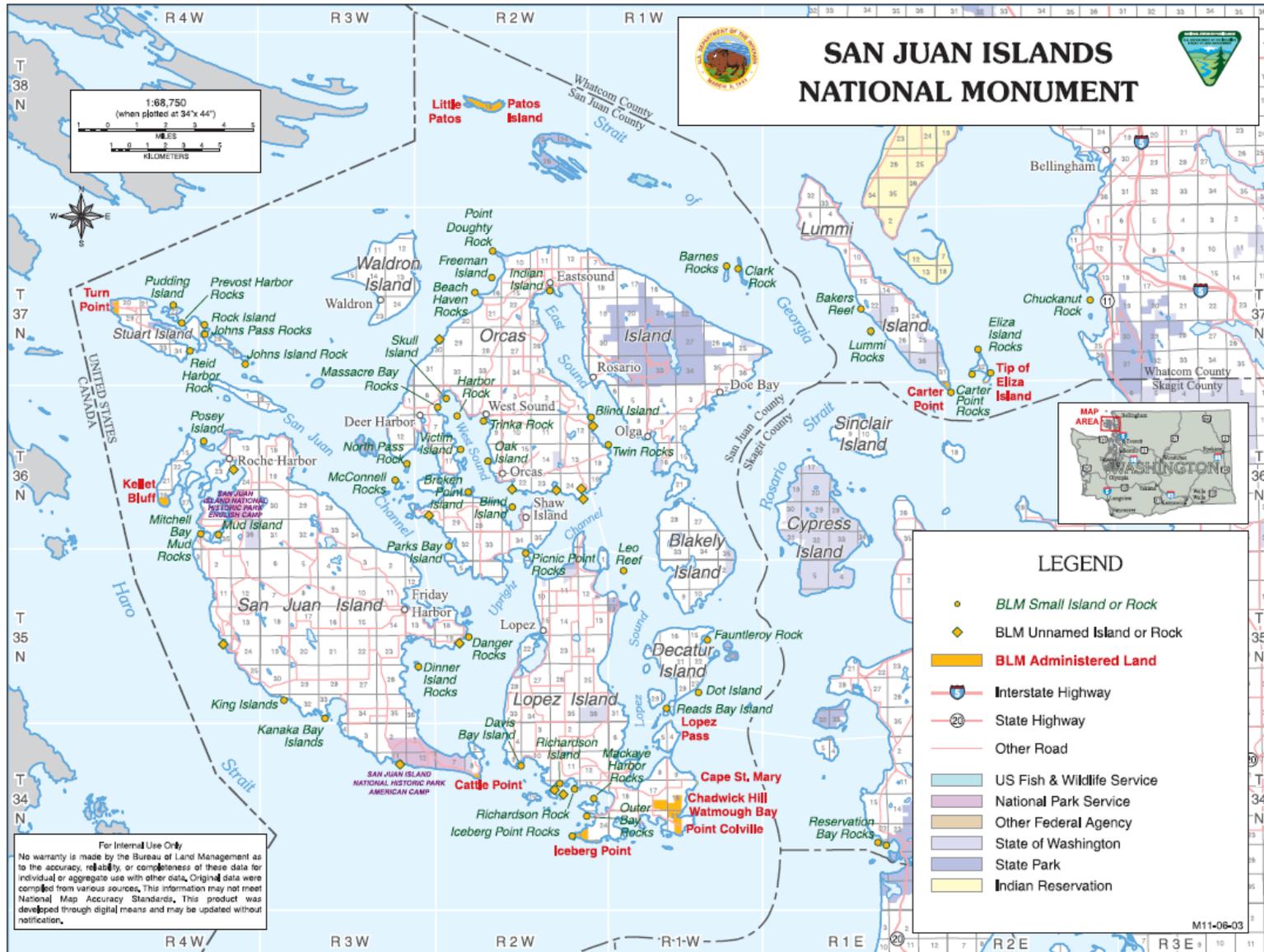
The San Juan Islands are only accessible via boat or plane. Washington State ferries serve the four largest islands, which are home to the majority of the archipelago’s residents. As of 2014, the population of San Juan County was estimated at just over 16,000, though visitation during the summer season temporarily swells the population to many times this number. The landscape of the islands, including the SJINM lands, is important to the culture and economy of the archipelago’s communities. San Juan County contains a large percentage of the SJINM, but a small portion of the lands also occur in Skagit and Whatcom counties (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Acres of BLM-administered land<sup>1</sup> within each county in the Planning Area**

County	BLM Acres
San Juan	902
Skagit	<1
Whatcom	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>~960</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes some lands that are co-managed by the Coast Guard and the BLM.

Map 1: San Juan Islands National Monument Planning Area



## 2. Planning for the San Juan Islands National Monument

These lands were previously included in an ongoing planning effort addressing BLM-administered lands in eastern Washington. Upon the designation of the SJINM, the BLM determined that separating the SJINM RMP from the broader joint San Juan Island/Eastern Washington RMP would ensure the development of a plan focused on the purposes for which the Monument was designated. Developing a plan focused on the SJINM also gives the BLM the opportunity to closely coordinate with its partners on how its approach fits within the broader landscape of the San Juan Islands.

Table 2, below, offers an overview of and timeline for the planning process.

**Table 2. Preliminary Timeline for the SJINM RMP process**

Tasks and Milestones	ESTIMATE
<p><b>Kick off the Planning Effort</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize planning team</li> <li>• Gather and update data</li> <li>• Ask the public for ideas about what issues should be addressed in the planning effort ("scoping")</li> <li>• Formalize planning partnerships with other government agencies</li> <li>• Meet with the Monument Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	<p><b>Winter-Spring 2015</b></p>
<p><b>Develop the Draft RMP/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work internally and with partners to identify a range of possible management approaches</li> <li>• Document the current state of resources/uses that would be affected by the plan</li> <li>• Analyze the potential impacts of the possible management approaches on the planning area</li> <li>• Meet with the Monument Advisory Committee and Cooperating Agencies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Summer 2015-Summer 2016</b></p>
<p><b>Publish the Draft RMP/EIS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a 90 day public review and comment period</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fall 2016</b></p>
<p><b>Develop the Proposed RMP/Final EIS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use public and partner comments to build on the Draft RMP/EIS and correct any errors</li> <li>• Develop the BLM's proposed plan—generally a refinement of one of the management approaches described in the Draft—while considering public comments, input from Cooperating Agencies and the Monument Advisory Committee, and BLM priorities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Winter-Summer 2017</b></p>
<p><b>Publish the Proposed RMP/Final EIS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 30 days during which members of the public who have participated in the planning process can "protest" aspects of the proposed management decisions with which they disagree.</li> <li>• Provide 60 days for the WA Governor's office to review the plan for consistency with state and local plans, policies, and programs. The Governor's Office may provide recommendations for making the proposed plan more consistent.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fall 2017</b></p>
<p><b>Develop the Record of Decision/Approved RMP</b></p>	<p><b>Winter 2018</b></p>
<p><b>Publish Approved Record of Decision/RMP</b></p>	<p><b>Spring 2018</b></p>

## 2.1. Purpose and Need for the San Juan Islands National Monument RMP

The need for this action is established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and Presidential Proclamation 8947. The FLPMA requires the BLM to develop RMPs that provide for the use of public lands. Presidential Proclamation 8947 specified that the BLM “shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument...” The SJINM is not currently managed under a land use plan.

The purpose of this RMP is to provide goals, objectives, and management direction for the SJINM in order to conserve, protect, and restore the objects and values of historical, cultural, natural, and scientific significance identified in the designating proclamation.

Relative to cultural resources, the purpose is to protect and restore objects and values relating to cultural and historic significance, including traditional use areas of the Coast Salish people, and archaeological remains of their villages, camps, and processing sites throughout the SJINM. These resources include, but are not limited to, shell middens, reef net locations, and burial sites. Additionally, the purpose of the plan is to preserve and restore historic resources associated with early European and American settlement found on the islands, which include lighthouses and other structures.

The purpose of the plan regarding scientific and ecological resources is to protect and restore a wide array of habitats, including forests, fire-dependent grasslands, and wetlands, as well as bluffs, rocky balds, and shorelines. The Plan will ensure the maintenance of the diversity of habitats critical to supporting a varied collection of wildlife, including special status species.

A final purpose of the plan is to manage these resources while addressing increasing human demand. The Plan will address recreation, education, and scientific uses consistent with the protection and restoration of the above objects and values.

The plan will also ensure the safeguarding of tribal treaty rights reserved to pertinent tribes, and, as provided for in the proclamation “in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of religious and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).”

In determining the suite of management actions necessary to protect and restore the SJINM for present and future generations, this plan responds to three important sources of overarching guidance:

- Presidential Proclamation 8947, March 25, 2013, which created the SJINM and identified the objects and values for protection.
- Section 2002 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, which established the National Landscape Conservation System, of which the SJINM is a unit, “in order to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes.” This section also provides that these

### **What is a purpose and need statement?**

The “purpose and need” is a formal statement developed for each BLM planning effort. Any potential management approach that does not fill the need and achieve all of the purposes described in the statement is not considered a reasonable approach that should be analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS.

lands be managed “in a manner that protects the values for which the components of the system were designated.”

- The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), which provides the basic underpinnings for the BLM’s management of public lands. Section 302 of FLPMA states that public lands are to be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield “except that where a tract of such public land has been dedicated to specific uses according to any other provisions of law it shall be managed in accordance with such law.” Therefore, as a general rule, if a presidential proclamation that designates a Monument conflicts with FLPMA’s multiple use mandate, the designating language will apply.

Recognizing these purposes, an RMP is needed for the San Juan Island National Monument to ensure that the long-term management of these lands achieves a level of protection and restoration consistent with the guidance described above.

## **2.2 Coordination with Communities and Agencies**

In addition to public outreach through the website, periodic public meetings and comment periods, and a regular e-newsletter, the BLM is engaging with the interested communities and agencies using several methods.

### *2.2.1 Coordinating with the Monument Advisory Committee*

The presidential proclamation designating the SJINM required that the BLM “shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument and shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of such plan.” The Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) is composed of twelve members: two members representing recreation and tourism interests, two members representing wildlife and ecological interests, two members representing cultural and heritage interests, two public-at-large members, one member representing tribal interests, one member representing local government, one member representing education and interpretation interests, and one member representing private landowners.

MAC meetings are open to the public and include an opportunity for public comments to the Advisory Committee. The MAC first met in October of 2014 and has had six meetings as of the date of this publication. The MAC was instrumental in providing suggestions to the BLM related to the structure and location of public scoping meetings, including the idea of having a meeting on the interisland ferry. They also reviewed the scoping comments and provided input on the planning issues (further described below). In recent meetings, BLM resource leads engaged with the MAC on objectives and management tools that could be considered in the alternatives.

### 2.2.2 *Initiating Tribal Consultation*

On February 12, 2015, the BLM sent early notification of the scoping period to seven tribal governments with a potential interest in the SJINM planning process. These tribal governments also received interested party letters after the notice initiating scoping was published in the Federal Register. On April 27, 2015, the BLM formally initiated government-to-government consultation through official correspondence with the governments of the Native American tribes listed below. This correspondence also included invitations to participate in the process as cooperating agencies (see below).

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe  
Lummi Nation  
Nooksack Tribe  
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe  
Samish Indian Nation  
Skokomish Tribe  
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community  
Tulalip Tribes of Washington  
Lower Elwha Tribe  
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians  
Upper Skagit Tribe

The BLM will continue to coordinate, formally and informally, with tribal governments to promote their involvement in the RMP planning process.

### 2.2.3 *Initiating Cooperating Agency Relationships*

In May of 2014, the BLM hosted a training workshop for potential cooperating agencies. At the beginning of the scoping period the BLM sent notification letters to local, state, federal, and tribal governments with a potential interest in the SJINM planning process (listed above and below). In April of 2015, the BLM followed up with formal invitations for these agencies to participate as cooperating agencies in the planning process.

City of Anacortes  
San Juan County Council  
Skagit County Board of Commissioners  
Town of Friday Harbor  
Whatcom County Council  
The State of Washington (various state agencies would engage in the process)  
National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park  
NOAA Fisheries

#### **What is tribal consultation?**

Tribal consultation is the process by which the BLM identifies and confers with the appropriate tribal officials and/or individuals to ask for their views regarding land uses that might affect traditional tribal activities, practices, or beliefs relating to particular locations on public land. Information given to the BLM through tribal consultation is a necessary factor in defining the range of acceptable land management options.

#### **What is a cooperating agency?**

A cooperating agency is an eligible governmental entity (local, state, tribal, or federal agency with related expertise or legal jurisdiction) that has entered into a written agreement with the BLM to provide input and expertise for the planning and environmental analysis processes.

U.S. Coast Guard  
 U.S. Customs & Border Patrol  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 U.S. Navy, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island

### 2.3 The Scoping Process

The public scoping process for the SJINM RMP began with publication of the Notice of Intent to Prepare a Resource Management Plan and Associated Environmental Impact Statement for the San Juan Islands National Monument (NOI) in the Federal Register on March 2, 2015 (see Appendix B). This notice announced that the BLM was initiating the RMP/EIS process for the SJINM, identified the 30 day period (March 2, 2015 through April 1, 2015) during which the BLM would accept scoping comments, and described how to submit comments (online, email, postal mail, or hand carried). In addition, the NOI described the preliminary planning issues and listed the preliminary planning criteria proposed by BLM.



The BLM sent 191 hard copy letters and 102 emails to potentially interested individuals, organizations, and agencies announcing the initiation of the scoping process and describing how to participate (see Appendix C). The BLM also established a SJINM RMP website with general information about the planning effort and specific information about scoping and how to participate ([www.blm.gov/or/plans/sanjuanislandsnm/](http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/sanjuanislandsnm/)).

The BLM widely broadcast press releases announcing the initiation of the RMP/EIS process, the scoping comment period, and how to submit comments. The press releases were sent to local news outlets serving the San Juan Islands and Anacortes (the city from which the ferry to the San Juan Islands departs), as well as to over 100 news outlets throughout Washington State.

#### 2.3.1 Public Meetings

The BLM held five public meetings during the scoping period, as listed in Table 3.

**Table 3: Dates and Locations of Public Scoping Meetings**

Date	Location	Time
March 11, 2015	Friday Harbor	5 - 8 p.m.
March 12, 2015	Klahowya Ferry	1 - 3:30 p.m.
March 12, 2015	Lopez Island	5 - 8 p.m.
March 13, 2015	Orcas Island	5 - 8 p.m.
March 14, 2015	Anacortes	12 - 3 p.m.

The meetings were staffed by the monument manager, the lead planner for the RMP, and several key members of the BLM interdisciplinary team. Members of the MAC (described above) were also present to support the process at every meeting. During the meetings, the BLM offered an overview of the Monument, the planning process, and the scoping period, before providing attendees with the opportunity to ask questions and make statements. Meetings concluded with an open house period during which attendees could interact with interdisciplinary team members at a variety of resource-focused stations.

Over 90 people signed in at the meetings, and the BLM estimates that well over 100 were engaged in some way. Attendance was particularly difficult to gauge for the ferry meeting, which involved passengers moving freely through the meeting space and BLM staff engaging with the public throughout the ferry. The meeting in Anacortes also featured team members interacting with patrons at the Anacortes Library who did not actually attend the BLM’s presentation.

**2.3.2 Previous Scoping Effort for the Eastern Washington and San Juan Islands RMP**

As described above, the BLM-administered lands in the San Juan Islands were previously included in the joint Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP effort. The BLM conducted scoping for this planning effort in 2010. During that process, 66 comments pertaining to the San Juan Islands were submitted to the BLM. While these comments are not technically scoping comments for the current planning effort, they were reviewed and considered by the BLM in its development of the planning issues described below, and will be similarly considered during the development of alternatives. The 2010 scoping report for the Eastern Washington and San Juan RMP can be found here:

[www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/plans/ewsjrmp/files/EWSJ\\_RMP\\_Scoping\\_Report.pdf](http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/plans/ewsjrmp/files/EWSJ_RMP_Scoping_Report.pdf)

**3. Scoping Comments and Planning Issues**

**3.1. Summarizing the Scoping Comments**

The BLM received 88 scoping comments from 79 individuals and entities. In some cases members of the public submitted multiple comments; each email or letter was counted as an individual comment. Table 4, below, offers a breakdown of the various commenter affiliations. Comments were only considered to be from organizations or agencies where the comment was clearly intended to represent the perspective of the organization or agency as a whole rather than that of the individual commenter. Due to email submissions, and the submission of comments at public meetings without the inclusion of an address, the BLM could not determine the geographic diversity of the commenters. However, the majority of commenters identified themselves as residents of the San Juan Islands either explicitly or through the addresses provided.

**Table 4: Affiliation of those who sent in scoping comments**

Affiliation	Number of Comments
Private Individual	80
Non-Governmental Organization	4
Local Government	1
State Government	1
Tribal Government	1
Federal Government	1

While the primary purpose of the scoping period is to aid in the identification of planning issues, the BLM is also using the scoping comments as it develops the management alternatives for the draft RMP/EIS. For example, in many cases commenters identified a specific approach they would like to see the BLM take in managing a particular area, resource, or activity. Where these suggestions are within the scope of the planning effort, and meet the purpose and need (see above), the BLM will incorporate them into one or more of the alternatives developed for the Draft RMP/EIS.

Table 5 lists the general topics that were addressed in the comments. Appendix D provides a much more detailed summary of the input received. Readers who would like to review the full set of comments can find them online in the supplement to this report.

**Table 5: Topics Covered by Scoping Comments**

<b>Resource/Activity</b>
Air Quality
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
Climate Change
Coordination with other Agencies
Cultural Resources
Education and Interpretation
Fire Ecology and Management
Habitat and Vegetation
HazMat (including Oil Spills)
Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants
Lands and Realty
Marine Environment Below Mean High Tide
Public Safety (including issues related to hunting)
Recreation
Research and Science
Wetlands and Riparian Areas
Rights-of-Way Administration
Soils
Soundscape
Wildlife

### **3.2. Planning Issues**

Initial planning issues were identified in the NOI (March 2015) and were based on objects and resources identified in the proclamation. After the scoping period, the BLM planning team developed more specific planning issues for the SJINM RMP effort. Each member of the BLM planning team reviewed the scoping comments pertinent to their resource area and drew on them to identify additional issues. The planning issues described below are preliminary and may be refined or added to over time.

#### *3.2.1 Input from the MAC*

On May 28, the MAC met with BLM staff to review and provide input on the preliminary planning issues developed by the BLM interdisciplinary team. In preparation for the meeting, the BLM had provided the

MAC members with the scoping comments pertinent to their areas of expertise. The MAC offered several refinements to the preliminary planning issues but generally believed they covered the right range of issues. The one exception was an issue addressing how BLM would manage the gathering of natural materials by non-tribal members of the public, which was added to the list as planning issue 3.

### 3.3.2 *Planning Issues for the SJINM RMP*

#### **Overarching Planning Issues:**

- How will the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) protect and/or restore the SJINM's historical and cultural resources, as identified in the designating proclamation?
- How will the BLM protect and/or restore the SJINM's unique and varied natural and scientific resources, as identified in the designating proclamation?

#### **More specific planning issues:**

1. How will the BLM maintain or improve conditions across the diversity of habitats, including traditionally culturally maintained (anthropogenic) habitats, within the San Juan Islands National Monument (SJINM) for the benefit of native wildlife and plant species? To what extent and with what methods will the BLM maintain and enhance these habitats?
2. How will BLM manage the SJINM to contribute to the conservation and recovery of special status species?
3. How will the BLM manage the gathering of natural materials on SJINM lands (e.g., for wildcrafting, citizen science, education)?
4. How will the BLM manage the SJINM to mitigate and adapt to climate change?
5. How will the BLM manage non-native, noxious, and invasive species? What objectives will it identify for its approach to such species, including what species will be targeted, and what methods will be permitted in addressing them?
6. How will the BLM undertake treatments or management actions to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire?
7. How should BLM approach the protection, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic and cultural resources (e.g., should they be maintained as they are, restored back to a particular time, and/or otherwise modified)?
8. How will the BLM manage visitor opportunities (including physical access and areas managed for recreation) while protecting ecological, cultural, and historic objects and values identified in the proclamation? What types of experiences and activities should be emphasized and where? What should be excluded and where? How would BLM manage for visitor sensory experiences (such as sound and lights)?
9. How will the BLM apply closed and limited designations for motorized use within the SJINM?
10. How will the BLM designate authorized routes (including roads and trails, motorized and otherwise) within the SJINM and for what purposes?
11. Where will BLM manage to retain natural settings and wilderness characteristics?
12. How will the BLM apply Visual Resource Management classes within the SJINM?
13. How will BLM manage scientific research in the SJINM?

14. What, if any, activities should be restricted through the land use plan to protect public health and safety?
15. What criteria will the BLM use to evaluate land acquisitions and exchanges?
16. How should the BLM apply right-of-way exclusion and avoidance areas and set criteria for other land use authorizations?
17. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Should the existing Iceberg Point and Point Colville ACECs continue to be designated as ACECs? Should other areas within the planning area be designated as an ACEC?

### **3.3. Issues and Requests Raised during the Scoping Period that are Outside of the Scope of the Planning Effort**

A number of comments addressed issues or topics that are, for one reason or another, outside the scope of this planning process. The BLM reviewed and considered these comments but will not develop management alternatives incorporating issues outside the scope of the planning effort as described in the purpose and need statement.

While the BLM will consider how its management actions could affect lands and resources outside of its jurisdiction, the objectives and direction provided in the plan will exclusively apply to BLM-administered lands, resources, and activities. For example, the BLM will consider whether plan decisions, such as those that might cause erosion or would allow motorized craft landing on beaches, might have an effect on the coastal environment below mean high-tide, but the plan will not provide direction for the management of the coastal environment below mean high tide since this area is outside of the BLM's jurisdiction.

#### *3.3.1 Restrict Non-BLM Administered Activities that Affect the SJINM's Soundscape*

The BLM received comments requesting that the Bureau restrict loud activities that take place outside of the SJINM and are not under the jurisdiction of the BLM. The BLM does not have jurisdiction to manage these activities, but can consider objectives and direction to limit the impacts to soundscapes from activities that take place within the SJINM or are administered by the BLM.

#### *3.3.2 Manage and/or Restrict Marine Fishing and/or Interactions with Orcas in the Waters around the SJINM*

The BLM received comments requesting that it implement no fishing zones in the waters outside of the SJINM or that it provide restrictions on the interactions between humans and orcas in these waters. While the BLM may consider the impact of its management on marine species, SJINM boundaries are at mean high tide of the waterline. The BLM does not have jurisdiction over the waters surrounding the SJINM.

#### *3.3.3 Prohibit Hunting within the SJINM*

The BLM received comments requesting that it restrict or eliminate hunting on the SJINM's Lopez Island lands due to safety concerns around conflicts between hunters and other visitors. The BLM does not regulate hunting; hunting in Washington State is regulated by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The BLM does, however, have the authority to restrict the discharge of firearms on lands that it administers and this may be explored within the range of alternatives in response to the planning issue:

“What, if any, activities should be restricted through the land use plan to protect public health and safety?”

### *3.3.4 Designate the Area as a National Conservation Area*

The BLM received one comment requesting that the plan consider the designation of the decision area as a National Conservation Area. Such designations can only be made by Congress and so are outside the scope of this planning effort. The designation of the area as a National Monument in 2013 also provided the area with a status that is very similar to that of a National Conservation Area.

### *3.3.5 Requests for the BLM to take a Position on Political Issues or Activities not under the Jurisdiction of the BLM*

The BLM received comments requesting that it take a position on or advocate for a change in law or in the policies or activities of other federal, state, and local agencies. While the agency as a whole may provide comments on activities proposed by other entities, this is not undertaken through RMPs.

### *3.3.6 Plan Level vs Implementation Level Decisions*

The BLM received comments requesting that it undertake site-specific projects or decisions that are appropriately made during the implementation of the plan rather than in the plan itself. Decisions in RMPs are foundational, providing overarching guidance for future site-specific and resource-specific implementation decisions. Implementation decisions, which take place after the completion of the RMP, generally constitute the BLM’s final approval allowing on-the-ground actions to proceed. These types of decisions will require additional appropriate site-specific planning, which will provide additional opportunities for public input.

The exception to this is with regard to roads and trails within the SJINM. Because the designating language was directive on this topic, and the landscape is so small, the RMP will include implementation-level decisions on the designation of roads and trails within the SJINM.

Some commenters suggested specific structures they would like to see on the ground, such as signs, bathroom facilities, or bike racks at particular locations. As long as these projects are consistent with the approved plan, they can be undertaken through implementation level planning and analysis after the RMP process is completed. After the RMP is completed the BLM will develop implementation-level plans that address specific issues, resources, or projects in detail. Examples of such plans include science plans (which would set forth the BLM’s research priorities), interpretive plans (which would develop specific interpretive messages and strategies), and cultural resource management plans (which would direct the site-specific management of a particular cultural resource).

## **4. Planning Criteria**

In addition to the preliminary planning issues, the NOI (March 2015) identified preliminary planning criteria for the SJINM RMP. Planning criteria help define the sideboards for the planning process and are generally based upon applicable laws, national and BLM state director guidance, and the results of public and governmental participation (43 CFR 1610.4-2). The BLM has identified the following planning criteria for the SJINM RMP effort.

- Decisions made in the RMP will apply exclusively to BLM-administered public lands within the boundary of the SJINM.
- The RMP will provide for the management of the SJINM to protect objects and values in accordance with the designating Proclamation, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of

2009, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

- The RMP will be consistent with other applicable laws, regulations, and BLM policies.
- The RMP will recognize valid existing rights within the Decision Area.
- The BLM will use a collaborative and multi-jurisdictional approach, when practical, to determine the desired future condition of the SJINM.
- As practicable, the BLM will strive to make land use plan decisions compatible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, State, Federal, and tribal agencies.
- The BLM will continue to solicit and consider public input throughout the planning process.
- The RMP will address transportation and access, and will identify where access should be improved, where it should remain as is, and where reduced access is appropriate to protect resources.
- The BLM will ensure ongoing and meaningful dialog with Native American Tribes through consultation and collaboration regarding natural and cultural resources of value and importance to the Tribes.
- The BLM will honor trust responsibilities as they apply to the public lands in the SJINM.
- The BLM will consider the effects of management on greenhouse gas emissions as well as opportunities for mitigating any such contributions.
- The BLM will consider the uncertainty created by climate change around the results of its effects analysis and the extent to which its management actions might help or hinder the ability of the Monument objects and values to adapt to climate change.
- Areas potentially suitable for ACECs and other special management designations will be identified and brought forward for consideration in the RMP. The BLM will determine if potential and existing ACECs have relevant and important values and if additional special management, beyond what is already included in a given alternative, is needed to maintain these values.
- The public may provide nominations for areas potentially suitable for ACECs and other special management designations and input on the reevaluation of the existing ACECs will be requested.
- In identifying its preferred and, eventually, proposed and approved plans the BLM will consider the effect of its proposed actions on ecological and cultural values and existing uses of the land. Legal obligations under the designating proclamation, along with other applicable laws, will be met by the RMP.

## APPENDIX A: Presidential Proclamation 8947

Presidential Proclamation -- San Juan Islands National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE San Juan Islands NATIONAL MONUMENT

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands, rocks, and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts, where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant, snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wildlife species can be found here, thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites, historic lighthouses, and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans.

The islands are part of the traditional territories of the Coast Salish people. Native people first used the area near the end of the last glacial period, about 12,000 years ago. However, permanent settlements were relatively uncommon until the last several hundred years. The Coast Salish people often lived in villages of wooden-plank houses and used numerous smaller sites for fishing and harvesting shellfish. In addition to collecting edible plants, and hunting various birds and mammals, native people used fire to maintain meadows of the nutritionally rich great camas. Archaeological remains of the villages, camps, and processing sites are located throughout these lands, including shell middens, reef net locations, and burial sites. Wood-working tools, such as antler wedges, along with bone barbs used for fishing hooks and projectile points, are also found on the islands. Scientists working in the San Juan Islands have uncovered a unique array of fossils and other evidence of long-vanished species. Ancient bison skeletons (10,000-12,000 years old) have been found in several areas, indicating that these islands were an historic mammal dispersal corridor. Butcher marks on some of these bones suggest that the earliest human inhabitants hunted these large animals.

The first Europeans explored the narrows of the San Juan Islands in the late 18th century, and many of their names for the islands are still in use. These early explorers led the way for 19th century European and American traders and trappers. By 1852, American settlers had established homesteads on the San Juan Islands, some of which remain today. In the late 19th century, the Federal Government built several structures to aid in maritime navigation. Two light stations and their associated buildings are located on lands administered by the

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Patos Island Light Station (National Register of Historic Places, 1977) and Turn Point Light Station (Washington State Register of Historic Places, 1978).

The lands on Patos Island, Stuart Island, Lopez Island, and neighboring islands constitute some of

the most scientifically interesting lands in the San Juan Islands. These lands contain a dramatic and unusual diversity of habitats, with forests, woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands intermixed with rocky balds, bluffs, inter-tidal areas, and sandy beaches. The stands of forests and open woodlands, some of which are several hundred years old, include a majestic assemblage of trees, such as Douglas fir, red cedar, western hemlock, Oregon maple, Garry oak, and Pacific madrone. The fire-dependent grasslands, which are also susceptible to invasive species, are home to chick lupine, historically significant great camas, brittle cactus, and the threatened golden paintbrush. Rocky balds and bluffs are home to over 200 species of moss that are extremely sensitive to disturbance and trampling. In an area with limited fresh water, two wetlands on Lopez Island and one on Patos Island are the most significant freshwater habitats in the San Juan Islands.

The diversity of habitats in the San Juan Islands is critical to supporting an equally varied collection of wildlife. Marine mammals, including orcas, seals, and porpoises, attract a regular stream of wildlife watchers. Native, terrestrial mammals include black-tail deer, river otter, mink, several bats, and the Shaw Island vole. Raptors, such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons, are commonly observed soaring above the islands. Varied seabirds and terrestrial birds can also be found here, including the threatened marbled murrelet and the recently reintroduced western bluebird. The island marble butterfly, once thought to be extinct, is currently limited to a small population in the San Juan Islands.

The protection of these lands in the San Juan Islands will maintain their historical and cultural significance and enhance their unique and varied natural and scientific resources, for the benefit of all Americans.

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act"), 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 is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the lands of the San Juan Islands;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in

lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be the San Juan Islands National Monument (monument), and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as a part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States and administered by the Department of the Interior through the BLM, including all unappropriated or unreserved islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide, within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 970 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the

objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument administered by the Department of the Interior through the BLM are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including 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 this proclamation.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the Government of the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) on behalf of the United States.

The Secretary shall manage the monument through the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation, except that if the Secretary hereafter acquires on behalf of the United States ownership or control of any lands or interests in lands within the monument boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands and interests in lands will be administered by the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System or by another component of the Department of the Interior, consistent with applicable legal authorities.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretary, through the BLM, shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument and shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of such plan.

Except for emergency, Federal law enforcement, or authorized administrative purposes, motorized vehicle use in the monument shall be permitted only on designated roads, and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use in the monument shall be permitted only on designated roads and trails.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe. The Secretary shall, in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of religious and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of Washington or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of Washington.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Washington with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to limit the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to engage in search and rescue operations, or to use Patos Island Light Station, Turn Point

Light Station, or other aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes.

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

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to restrict safe and efficient aircraft operations, including activities and exercises of the Armed Forces and the United States Coast Guard, in the vicinity of the monument.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-seventh.

BARACK OBAMA

## APPENDIX B: NOI for San Juan Islands RMP



11220

Federal Register / Vol. 80, No. 40 / Monday, March 2, 2015 / Notices

Act is found in Title II of Division L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Pub. L. 113-76, approved January 17, 2014). HUD's FY 2015

Appropriations Act is found in Title II of Division K of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235, approved December 16, 2014). Section 230 of the general provisions of HUD's FY 2014 Appropriations Act and section 226 of the general provisions of HUD's FY 2015 Appropriations Act require HUD to take certain actions if a multifamily housing project with a section 8 contract or with a contract for similar project-based assistance receives a failing REAC physical inspection score.<sup>1</sup> The statutorily required actions apply to projects insured by HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and non-insured projects. The two statutory sections are identical. This notice advises the public that HUD has posted on its Web site the Office of Housing notice detailing the required actions that HUD must take in accordance with section 230. This notice can be found at the Web site shown under the Summary section of this notice.

Dated: February 24, 2015.

**Biniam Gebre,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Housing,  
Federal Housing Commissioner.*

[FR Doc. 2015-04261 Filed 2-27-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4210-67-P**

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### Bureau of Land Management

[LLOR930000.

L16100000.D00000.LXSSH0930000  
.15XL1109AF, HAG 15-0052]

#### Notice of Intent To Prepare a Resource Management Plan and Associated Environmental Impact Statement for the San Juan Islands National Monument

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (NEPA) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, (FLPMA) and

<sup>1</sup> The Real Estate Assessment Center's (REAC) mission is to provide and promote the effective use of accurate, timely and reliable information assessing the condition of HUD's portfolio; to provide information to help ensure safe, decent and affordable housing; and to restore the public trust by identifying fraud, abuse and waste of HUD resources. REAC undertakes physical inspections of all HUD housing.

Presidential Proclamation No. 8947 (Establishment of the San Juan Islands National Monument) (March 25, 2013), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Spokane District Office, Spokane, Washington, intends to prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) with an associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the San Juan Islands National Monument (Monument) and, by this notice, is announcing the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments and identify issues.

**DATES:** This notice initiates the public scoping process for the RMP with an associated EIS. Comments on issues may be submitted in writing until April 1, 2015. The dates and locations of any scoping meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through local media, newspapers, and the BLM Web site at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans>. In order to be included in the Draft EIS, all comments must be received prior to the close of the 30-day scoping period or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. We will provide additional opportunities for public participation upon publication of the Draft EIS.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria related to the San Juan Islands RMP/EIS by any of the following methods: Email: [blm\\_or\\_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov](mailto:blm_or_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov); Fax: 503-808-6333; Mail: 1103 N Fancher Road, Spokane Valley, WA 99212.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Spokane District Office, 1103 North Fancher Road, Spokane Valley, WA 99212; the Wenatchee Field Office, 915 North Walla Walla Street, Wenatchee, WA 98801; and the Oregon State Office, Public Room, 1220 SW. Third Avenue, Portland, OR 97204.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Lauren Pidot, San Juan National Monument RMP Team Lead; telephone 503-808-6297; address 1103 North Fancher Road, Spokane Valley, WA 99212; email [blm\\_or\\_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov](mailto:blm_or_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov). Contact Ms. Pidot to add your name to our mailing list. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This document provides notice that the BLM Spokane District Office, Washington,

intends to prepare an RMP with an associated EIS for the Monument, announces the beginning of the scoping process, and seeks public input on issues and planning criteria. The planning area is located in San Juan, Whatcom, and Skagit Counties, Washington, and encompasses approximately 995 acres of public land. The Monument was established on March 25, 2013, by Presidential Proclamation (Proclamation) for the purposes of protecting objects of historical and scientific interest and enhancing areas of unique and varied natural, historical, and scientific resources for the benefit of all Americans. The Proclamation specified that the BLM "shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument and shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of such plan." The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis, including alternatives, and guide the planning process.

Preliminary issues for the planning area have been identified by BLM personnel; Federal, State, and local agencies; and other stakeholders. The issues include those associated with the objects and resources for which the monument was designated, including cultural and ecological values and wildlife; opportunities for recreation and interpretation; traditional uses and tribal interests; land use authorizations, such as rights-of-way for access; and travel and transportation management. Preliminary planning criteria include: (1) The plan will adhere to the mandates of the Proclamation that established the Monument; (2) the plan will be developed in compliance with FLPMA, NEPA, and all other applicable laws, regulations, Executive and Secretarial Orders, and policies; (3) public participation and collaboration will be an integral part of the planning process; (4) the planning process will provide for ongoing consultation with Native American tribal governments and strategies for protecting traditional uses; (5) the BLM will work collaboratively with cooperating agencies and all other interested groups, agencies, and individuals; (6) the BLM will work collaboratively with the Monument Advisory Committee established for this planning process; and (7) the plan will recognize the jurisdiction of other Federal, State, and local agencies and will encourage cooperative partnerships

## APPENDIX C: Interested Party Letter



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Spokane District Office  
1103 N. Fancher Road  
Spokane Valley, Washington 99212-1275

IN REPLY REFER TO:



8160/1610 (ORW000)  
San Juan Island National Monument RMP

March 2, 2015

Dear Interested Party:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Spokane District is seeking early public input, through a process known as scoping, as it begins preparing a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the San Juan Islands National Monument. The approximately 1,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands that compose the National Monument are spread across Washington State's uniquely beautiful San Juan Islands archipelago, which includes over 450 islands, rocks, and pinnacles. There is currently no RMP for the San Juan Islands National Monument, which was established by Presidential Proclamation in 2013. The BLM will also be developing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify the potential impacts of the various management approaches it explores through the planning process.

Your input is important to us as we begin this planning effort. The 30 day scoping period, which began on March 2, 2015 and will end on April 1, 2015, is an early opportunity for interested parties to help the BLM identify the various issues that should be addressed through this plan (for example: How should the BLM manage recreation in order to ensure the protection of the area's ecological values?). The BLM is also seeking input on approaches to resolving these issues that should be considered during the planning process.

It is important to note that scoping is not a voting process. The BLM uses scoping comments to identify themes or issues that require consideration in the planning process. Therefore, a substantive, pertinent issue identified in only one comment is given the same weight as a substantive, pertinent issue identified in several comments.

We welcome you to join us at one or all of the five public meetings that will take place during the scoping effort (see the meeting dates and locations below). These meetings are a great opportunity to learn more about the National Monument and the planning effort, ask questions,

reflect on issues, and provide comments.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Address</b>
March 11, 2015	Friday Harbor	5 – 8 p.m.	Friday Harbor Grange 152 N. 1st Street Friday Harbor, WA 98250
March 12, 2015	Klahowya Ferry	1 – 3:30 p.m.	Klahowya Ferry Cafeteria Dining Area
March 12, 2015	Lopez Island	5 – 8 p.m.	Woodmen Hall 4102 Fisherman Bay Road Lopez Island, WA 98261
March 13, 2015	Orcas Island	5 – 8 p.m.	Eastsound Fire Hall 45 Lavender Lane Eastsound, WA 98245
March 14, 2015	Anacortes	12 - 3 p.m.	Anacortes Public Library 1220 10th St., Anacortes, WA 98221

In addition to providing written comments at public meetings, interested parties can also submit scoping comments via:

**Email:** [blm\\_or\\_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov](mailto:blm_or_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov)

**Mail:** San Juan Islands National Monument RMP, P.O. Box 3, Lopez, WA 98261

**Hand delivery:** BLM Lopez Island Office, 37 Washburn Place, Lopez Island, WA 98261

**Fax:** 503-808-6333

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

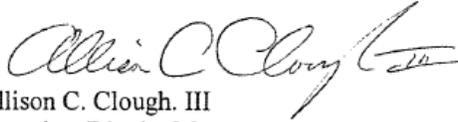
The BLM will make available to the public a report that summarizes the feedback heard during the scoping period and provides an overview of the planning issues distilled from these comments. For your comment to be reflected in the scoping report, and to be the most helpful for identifying issues to be addressed during the planning effort, please ensure that your scoping comments are submitted or postmarked by **April 1, 2015**.

If you have questions about the scoping process, or anything else related to the planning effort or the National Monument, please send an email to [blm\\_or\\_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov](mailto:blm_or_sanjuanislandsnm@blm.gov) or contact

Marcia deChadenedes, Manager of the San Juan Islands National Monument, at (360) 468-3051.  
Additional information on this effort can be found at:  
[www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/sanjuans/planning.php](http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/sanjuans/planning.php)

We look forward to working with you during this planning effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Allison C. Clough, III". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Allison C. Clough, III  
Associate District Manager

## APPENDIX D: Summarized Content of Comments

The table below summarizes the content of the comments, as categorized into:

- **Planning issues:** questions about how the BLM should manage the land that could be explored through the alternatives (note: these were used to develop the generally higher level planning issues described on page 11 of the report). For example, “how will the BLM manage recreation while protecting the SJINM objects and values?” would be categorized as a planning issue.
- **Management approaches:** approaches that the BLM will consider incorporating into one or more alternatives where they are within the scope of the planning effort. Management approaches are potential answers to the planning issues. For example, “restricting recreational access to sensitive rocks and islands” would be categorized as a management approach that addresses the planning issue example above.
- **Analytical issues:** questions that the BLM will consider addressing through its analysis. For example, “how would the BLM’s management affect the marine environment adjacent to the SJINM?” would be categorized as an analytical issue.

The appearance of a management approach on this list does not indicate that it is within the scope of the planning effort. The statements and questions below are summaries of input provided in the comments rather than direct quotes from the comments; they often capture similar input from multiple commenters. See page 12 of the report above for an explanation as to why some approaches are not within the scope of the planning effort.

Resource/Use	Type of comment	Summarized Comment
Access and Parking	Planning Issue	How would BLM address access and parking for its Lopez Island properties? (Iceberg Point and Chadwick called out specifically in some comments)
Access and Parking	Management Approach	Improve parking for Watmough and Point Colville.
ACEC	Management Approach	Maintain current status and management.
Climate Change	Analytical Issue	How would BLM's management contribute to greenhouse gas emissions?
Climate Change	Planning Issue	How would the BLM manage to mitigate the impacts of climate change affects (including sea level rise, potential wildfire, potential increases in disease)?
Climate Change	Management Approach	Use adaptive management to address climate change.
Climate Change	Analytical Issue	How would climate change influence the monument?
Cultural/Historical values	Management Approach	Enhance facilities at light stations to allow for visiting light keepers program.

Cultural/historical values	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect cultural resources?
Cultural/Historical values	Management Approach	Address HazMat issues at historic properties.
Cultural/Historical values	Planning Issue	How will the BLM protect cultural landscapes and structures?
Cultural/Historical values	Management Approach	Have an ongoing process to identify and evaluate cultural and historic resources.
Cultural/Historical values	Management Approach	Conduct a class III Cultural resource inventory for whole monument.
Dark night skies	Management Approach	Protect dark night skies.
Dark night skies	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect night skies?
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Provide onsite educational information about ecological sensitivity, among other things.
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Emphasize cultural interpretation.
Ed/Interp	Planning Issue	To what extent should the BLM allow on-site interpretive signage in the Monument?
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Have onsite interpretive guides and or monitors.
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Create an interpretive plan.
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Have interpretive kiosk or other visitor contact at the ferry terminal.
Ed/Interp	Management Approach	Provide information and resources online.
Ed/Interp/Research	Management Approach	Designate areas to prioritize research and education over recreational use.
Fire	Management Approach	Create firebreaks along trails and as otherwise needed.
Fire	Planning Issue	How should the BLM manage the SJINM to address fire risk?
Fire--prescribed burning	Management Approach	Consider prescribed burning as a way to address fuel loads,
Fisheries	Management Approach	Restrict fisheries harvest around monument/ create marine protected area.
Friends Group	Management Approach	Support creation of a friends group.
HazMat	Management Approach	Include strategy for prevention, mitigation, clean-up, and restoration related to oil spills.
HazMat	Analytical Issue	Consider threat from potential oil spill.

HazMat	Management Approach	Describe how the BLM would address dispersant use.
Hunting	Management Approach	Restrict hunting/shooting due to safety concerns.
Hunting	Planning Issue	How would the BLM address hunting/shooting on its lands?
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Use integrated weed management with mix of controls (cultural, biological, mechanical, and chemical)
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Include best practices to reduce risk of introducing species.
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Do not use herbicides/pesticides
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Objective: control invasive species to the greatest extent possible.
Invasive Species	Analytical Issue	How would invasive plant management affect habitat, water quality, and soils?
Invasive Species	Planning Issue	How would the BLM address invasive species?
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Objective: do not have a broad objective to remove invasive species, but consider on a species by species basis and where degrading fragile habitats or sensitive species
Invasive Species	Management Approach	Take a position on making SJI County pesticide free.
Monitoring	Management Approach	Continue to engage local residents and organizations in conducting monitoring.
Monitoring	Management Approach	Describe and establish monitoring program to ensure management objectives are being met.
NCA	Management Approach	Provide management for a possible National Conservation Area.
Process	Analytical Issue	Analyze cumulative effects from other properties.
Public Safety	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect public safety?
Realty	Management Approach	Work to secure or develop access to properties that currently only have access through private land (or undeveloped easements).
Realty	Management Approach	Prioritize acquisition of lands that are currently in conservation status but that may end up being sold (land bank, nature conservancy).
Realty	Management Approach	Do not sell or trade SJINM lands.
Realty	Management Approach	Prioritize acquisitions to compensate for sea level rise.

Realty	Management Approach	Provide information to landowners about how to donate land.
Realty and Access	Planning Issue	How should the BLM address access to sites the public is currently accessing through private property?
Recreation	planning issue	How should the BLM address camping throughout the monument? (dispersed allowed everywhere? camping only in designated sites? no camping?)
Recreation	Management Approach	Enhance/increase kayak use opportunities on non-ferry served islands (specifically camping).
Recreation	Management Approach	Provide for mountain biking opportunities at appropriate locations and times.
Recreation	Planning Issue	How would the BLM manage recreation to protect ROVs? (including what kinds and where)
Recreation	Management Approach	Require dogs to be on leashes.
Recreation	Management Approach	Prohibit dispersed camping.
Recreation	Management Approach	Require permits for parties of 8+ on non-ferry served islands and 12 or more on ferry-served islands.
Recreation	Management Approach	Allow for equestrian use in appropriate areas.
Recreation	Management Approach	Develop/restore new trails in appropriate areas.
Recreation	Management Approach	Minimize restrictions on public enjoyment of monument lands.
Recreation	Management Approach	Limit group tours to one time per day.
recreation	Planning issue	What sort of signage should the BLM provide within the monument? (trail, boat, interpretive, private property)
Recreation	Planning issue	How should the BLM balance the desire of many islanders for a tranquil and unchanged experience with the interests of tourists and visitors?
recreation	Management Approach	Identify specific kayak landing spots on non-ferry served islands.
Recreation	Management Approach	Reach out to amateur radio operators who might be able to use light station facilities for emergency preparedness.
Recreation	Management Approach	Institute a no smoking policy to protect from fire.

recreation	Management Approach	Provide maps to visitors showing recreational access.
Recreation	Management Approach	Do not permit bicycles or horses.
Recreation	Management Approach	Manage to protect the local community's spiritual connection to the Lopez properties.
Recreation	Management Approach	Consider potential trespass on (and impacts to the enjoyment of) private land when addressing recreation.
Recreation	Management Approach	Close smaller/currently undisturbed islands and rocks to recreational access.
Recreation	Management Approach	Use low visual impact signage.
Recreation	Management Approach	Manage to minimize increased recreation/visitor use of Point Colville and Chadwick Hill while still allowing existing use.
Recreation	Management Approach	Minimize promotion of SJINM.
Recreation	Management Approach	Allow for the development of necessary structures for recreation management such as bike racks at trailheads, bathroom facilities (as needed), and informational kiosks.
Recreation	Management Approach	Allow 24 hour access to Lopez Island lands.
Recreation	Management Approach	Manage Lopez lands for an undeveloped, quiet visitor experience.
Recreation	Analytical Issue	How would recreation affect the Monument objects and values and the general monument landscape?
Recreation/Access	Planning Issue	How will the BLM expand or restrict access to the SJINM lands?
Research	Management Approach	Prioritize research of unique island values.
Research	Management Approach	Require public online registration for all research activities.
Research	Management Approach	Emphasize community involvement in research.
Research	Management Approach	Prioritize research that supports stewardship and engages local communities.
Rights of Way	Management Approach	Do not provide ROW that would allow activities in conflict with the monument designation.
Soc-econ	Analytical Issue	Would BLM management have a disproportionate adverse impact on minority and/or low in-come populations?

Soc-econ	Analytical Issue	What would be the economic impact of BLM's management?
Soil/Water/Air	Analytical Issue	How will the BLM's management of invasive plants affect soils?
Soil/Water/Air	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect erosion?
Soil/Water/Air	Analytical Issue	How would the BLM's management affect source water protection areas and water bodies, including Section 303(d) bodies?
Soil/Water/Air	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect air quality?
Soil/Water/Air--Riparian	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect riparian areas?
Soundscape	Management Approach	Manage activities on BLM lands to minimize disruptions to soundscape.
Soundscape	Analytical Issue	Analyze impacts from vessels and navy planes on the monument.
Soundscape	Analytical Issue	Analyze soundscape.
Soundscape--Navy Airplanes	Management Approach	Restrict noise from naval activities.
Soundscape--noises outside of Monument land	Management Approach	Restrict amplified noise from boats.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Require/request that visitors stay on designated trails.
Travel/Transportation	planning issue	How would the BLM establish recreational management areas and designated trails?
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Consider designating more trails to spread out visitor use.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Designate, clearly identify, and minimize trails.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Designate the minimum road network.
Travel/Transportation	Analytical Issue	How would BLM any changes in road and route miles implied, or designated, under the RMP affect water quality?
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Establish trail creating a loop at Point Colville connecting current trails to new parking area.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Do not designate trails in fragile meadows and cultural landscapes.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Develop only single file width trails.
Travel/Transportation	Management Approach	Designate trails, with timing and seasonal restrictions as necessary, for mountain biking
Tribal	planning issue	How will the plan ensure the treaty rights of pertinent tribes?

Tribal	planning issue	Add protection of treaty rights to the purpose and need.
Tribal	Management Approach	Include opportunities for tribes to work on meadow restoration and enhancement of culturally important plants.
Tribal/Cultural/Historical values	Planning Issue	How would the BLM protect the integrity of Native American sacred sites?
Visual Resources	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect visual resources?
Visual Resources	Management Approach	Manage to visual resource management class 1 where possible
Wilderness characteristics	Analytical Issue	How will BLM management affect wilderness characteristics?
Wilderness characteristics	Management Approach	Protect wilderness characteristics.
Wildlife/habitat	Management Approach	Restrict access to areas (specifically Indian Island) when oystercatchers are nesting.
wildlife/habitat	Management Approach	Preserve landscape as it is now, rather than restoring to a past condition.
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Prohibit future shoreline modification and remove existing shoreline modifications in near-shore areas that are priority salmon habitat or forage fish spawning habitat.
Wildlife/Habitat	Planning Issue	Should the BLM provide for the reintroduction of listed species? What if the habitat would support them but there isn't concrete evidence that it existed in the site?
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Use selective clearing to maintain meadows.
Wildlife/Habitat	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect listed and special status species?
Wildlife/habitat	Management Approach	Use hand clearing to restore meadows (rather than heavy machinery, fires, or herbicides)
Wildlife/habitat	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect the Monument's diverse habitats and the species that depend on them?
wildlife/habitat	Planning Issue	What requirements should be in place around the sourcing of seed for reseeded after ground disturbance?
Wildlife/Habitat	Planning Issue	How would the BLM protect habitats and rare plants, including specific management for different ecotypes?
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Maintain and restore old growth forest stands.

Wildlife/Habitat	Planning Issue	How would the BLM manage herbaceous balds and Garry oak habitat?
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Protect lichen crusts and moss meadows.
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Enhance the Garry oak ecosystem by removing overtopping conifers.
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Protect native prickly pear cacti on Jones Island through better trail signage and replanting broken pieces.
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Focus on herbaceous plants rather than grasses when restoring meadows.
wildlife/Habitat	Planning Issue	What types of vegetation gathering should be allowed within the monument?
Wildlife/Habitat	Analytical Issue	How would BLM management affect coastal and marine habitats (including intertidal)?
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Use prescribed burning for vegetative management.
Wildlife/Habitat (cultural values)	Planning Issue	How and to what extent would the BLM maintain open meadows?
Wildlife/Habitat (cultural values)	Management Approach	Actively manage for culturally important native plants
Wildlife/Habitat (cultural values)	Management Approach	Protect and restore culturally influenced meadows.
Wildlife/Habitat	Management Approach	Establish whale watching "no go" zones and ban on certain days of the week.