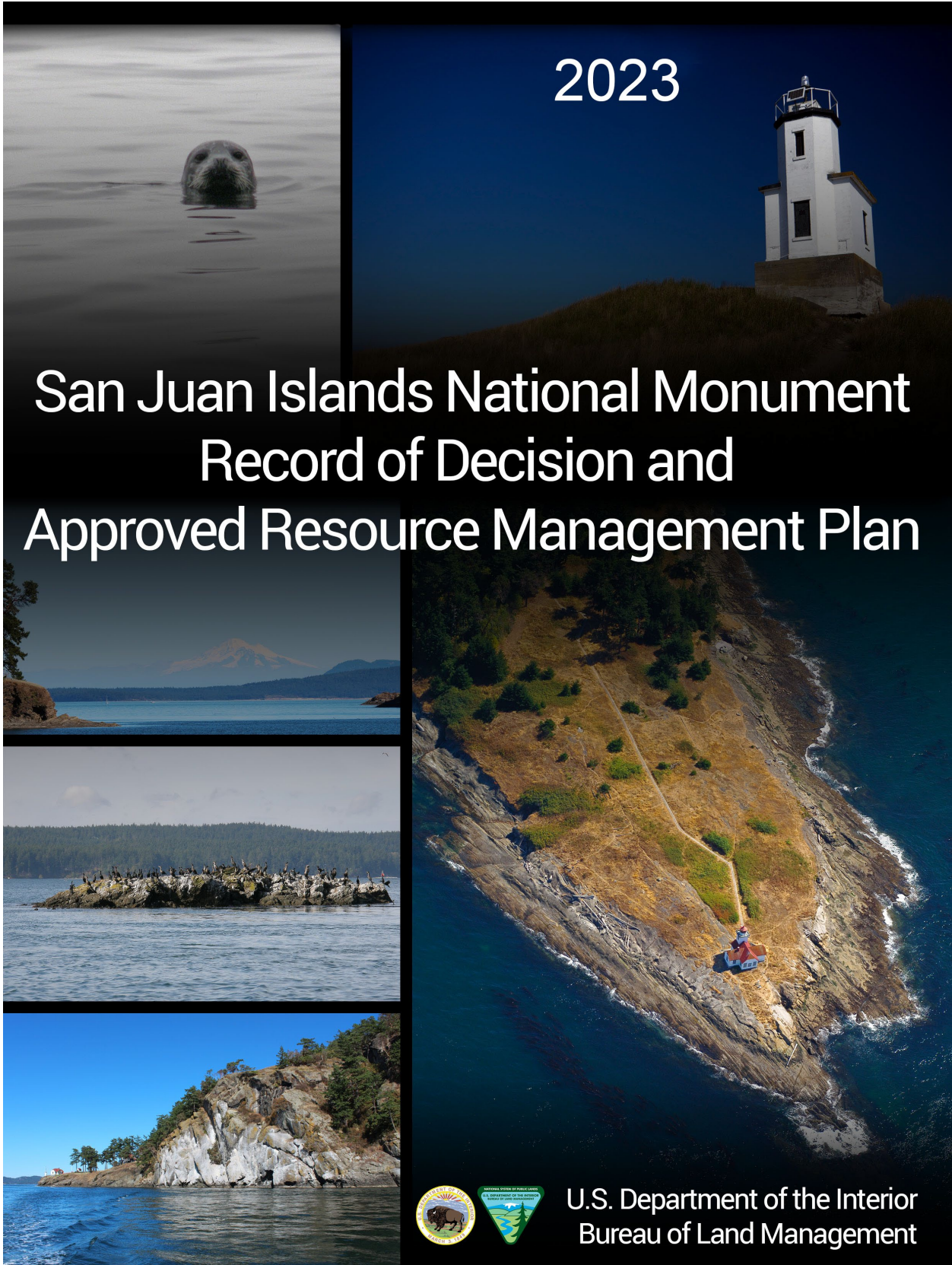


2023

San Juan Islands National Monument Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan



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



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:
1610 (ORW000)
San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan

Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is pleased to announce that the Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the San Juan Islands National Monument (Monument) is now complete. The completion of this process is due in large part to the exceptional commitment of our consulting Tribes, cooperating agencies, and local communities. The Monument is a special place to many people. With your help, I hope we have developed an RMP that will protect the Monument and its spectacular resources for the enjoyment and spiritual renewal of many generations to come.

This document includes both the Record of Decision (ROD) and the Approved Resource Management Plan for the Monument. The ROD states the decision and explains the rationale for the decision. The RMP provides overarching guidance for the management of the Monument including land use allocations, management objectives, and management direction. The BLM selected the Approved RMP after careful and serious consideration of input from consulting Tribes, the Governor of Washington, cooperating agencies, the Monument Advisory Committee, and the public.

The Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was subject to a 30-day protest period that ended on December 23, 2019. Resolution of protests is delegated to the BLM Assistant Director for Resources and Planning on behalf of the BLM Director. The BLM received 236 protest submissions filed during 30-day protest period. The Assistant Director's decisions on the protests are summarized in the Assistant Director's Summary Protest Resolution Report, San Juan Islands National Monument Proposed Resource Management Plans and Final Environmental Impact Statement, which is available at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>.

I encourage you to remain involved in the management of the Monument in the years to come. Much of the work carried out within the Monument is accomplished through partnerships with other governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, and volunteers. These partners are invaluable to the management of visitation, the monitoring of Monument lands, and the restoration of historic structures. These partnerships and relationships will remain essential to the effective management of the Monument.

Sincerely,

Kurt Pindel
BLM Spokane District Manager

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Record of Decision

Introduction

On March 2, 2015, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) published in the Federal Register a notice of intent to prepare a resource management plan (RMP) and associated environmental impact statement (EIS) for the San Juan Islands National Monument (Monument). The BLM subsequently published a scoping report, Draft RMP/ EIS, and Proposed RMP/Final EIS, all of which are available at the following website: <https://go.usa.gov/xucJE>. Throughout this process, the BLM engaged substantially with consulting Tribes, cooperating agencies, and the local public, as described below. The signing of this Record of Decision (ROD) represents the conclusion of this planning process.

The Monument consists of 1,021 acres of land scattered across the San Juan Islands, which lie in the heart of the Salish Sea. This acreage includes approximately 842 acres currently under BLM jurisdiction and approximately 189 acres withdrawn to the U.S. Coast Guard (i.e., currently under U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction). The U.S. Coast Guard is in the process of relinquishing these withdrawals; upon relinquishment, the lands will be administered by the BLM. The decisions in the Approved RMP will apply to these approximately 189 acres once they come under BLM jurisdiction.

The BLM uses RMPs to guide management of the land it administers. This ROD approves the BLM's proposal to manage BLM-administered lands in the San Juan Islands National Monument as presented in the attached Approved RMP. This RMP was described as the Proposed RMP in the San Juan Islands National Monument Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS; November 2019), with exceptions noted in the section below on Clarifications and Modifications.

Decision Area

The Monument is the “decision area” for this planning effort; in other words, it is the area subject to the management described in the RMP. The Monument, and thus the decision area, encompasses only lands administered by the BLM in the San Juan Islands (see Map 1); the U.S. Coast Guard lands described above will become part of the Monument, and will be subject to this RMP, once they come under the administration of the BLM. As provided for in Presidential Proclamation 8947, which designated the Monument, “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.” Privately owned property and land managed by other governmental entities within this boundary are not encumbered by, or in any way part of, the Monument designation or subject to this decision.

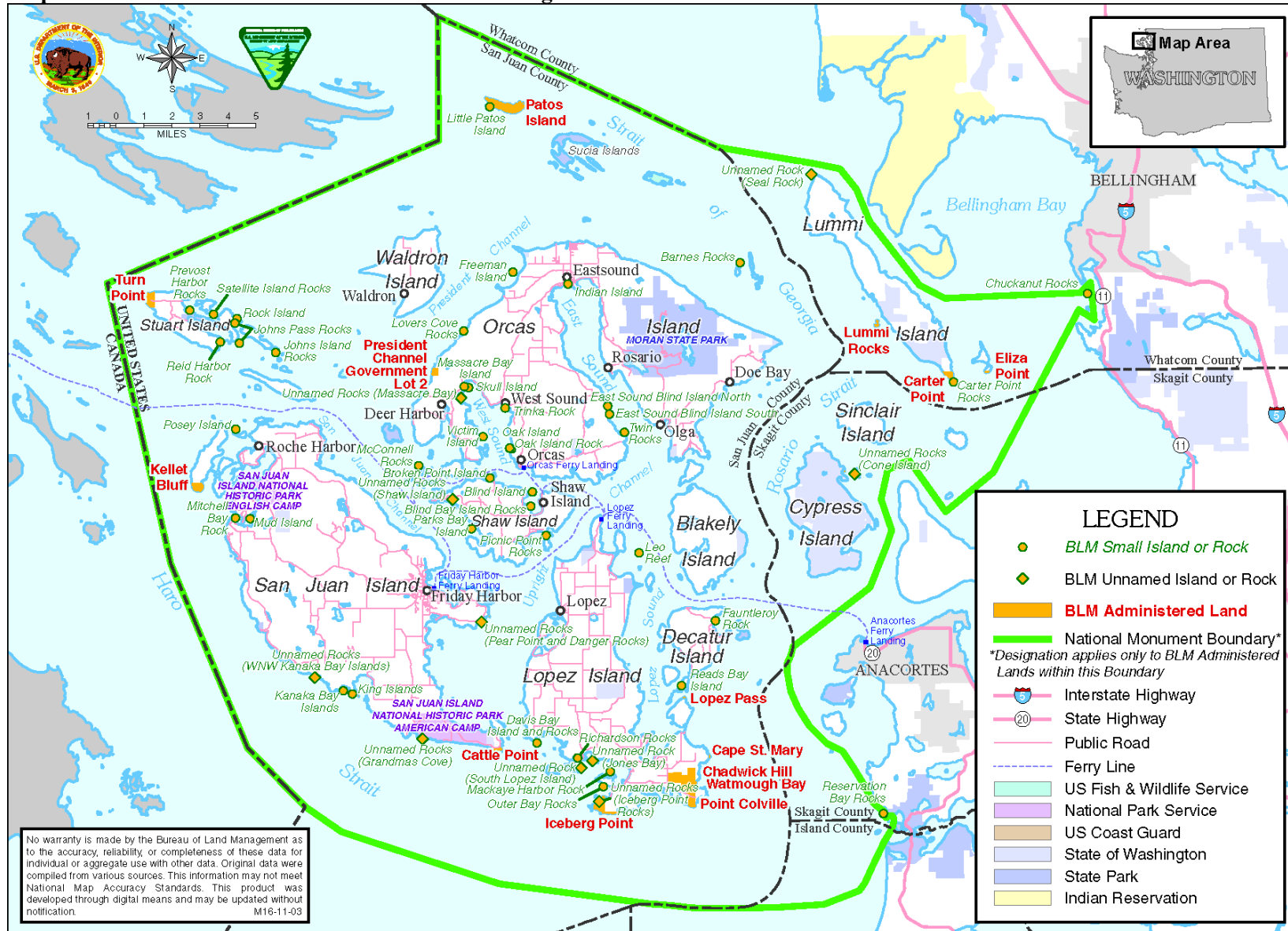
Decision

The BLM hereby approves the attached San Juan Islands National Monument RMP (Approved RMP). This ROD and Approved RMP became effective on the date the State Director signed this document.

The BLM prepared the RMP under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) as amended, and other applicable laws. The BLM prepared an EIS in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) as amended, and BLM planning regulations (43 CFR Part 1601 et seq.).

The decisions contained in the Approved RMP are expressed as goals, objectives, and management direction. Although decisions identified in the Approved RMP are final and effective when this ROD is signed, implementing on-the-ground activities will potentially require additional design, environmental review, mitigation, and monitoring. The BLM will prepare appropriate documentation where necessary to comply with NEPA when making implementation-level decisions.

Map 1: San Juan Islands National Monument Planning Area



What the Approved RMP Provides

The major provisions of the RMP include the following land use plan decisions:

- **Management objectives** for lands administered by the BLM for resources and activities. These include, among other objectives:
 - Objectives to protect the Monument’s cultural values.
 - Quantified objectives for the restoration of the Monument’s native plant communities.
 - Objectives to facilitate recreational uses that are compatible with protecting the Monument’s objects and values, including, in specified recreation management areas, hiking, equestrian use, bicycling, picnicking, and developed camping opportunities.

See the Approved RMP for all management objectives.

- **Management direction**, which identifies future actions the BLM would take during plan implementation to meet the management objectives along with restrictions or requirements on those future actions. This includes, among other direction:
 - Direction to restore and/or rehabilitate historic structures, as well as to allow the reconstruction of structures that were historically present.
 - Direction to allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatment methods to achieve vegetation management objectives.
 - Direction to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on projects to enhance habitat conditions for federally listed or candidate wildlife species that are primarily using non-native host plants, including, as necessary, the maintenance or establishment of non-native plant populations.
 - Direction to prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except as associated with lawful hunting practices.
 - Direction to allow designated site camping at Blind, Posey, and Patos islands and to prohibit camping in the remainder of the Monument.
 - Direction to prohibit recreational access to 29 acres of small islands and 10 acres of rocks because of their sensitive cultural and ecological resources.
 - Direction to limit motorized vehicle use and bicycle access to designated roads throughout the Monument.

See the Approved RMP for all management direction.

- **Land use allocations**, which identify allowed, prohibited, and restricted uses for all or part of the Monument (i.e., areas in which motorized vehicle use or camping is prohibited or allowed). These land use allocations include:
 - Three maritime heritage areas encompassing 28 acres of Monument land. These areas are located around the three historic light stations within or surrounded by the Monument and have specific objectives and direction related to the restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of structures.
 - Fourteen recreation management areas encompassing approximately 980 acres. Each recreation management area has specified allowable and prohibited use decisions that are described in Appendix F.

See the Approved RMP for all land use allocations.

What Approved RMP Does Not Provide

The Approved RMP does not:

- contain decisions for actions outside of the jurisdiction of the BLM, such as decisions on the management of lands and activities not administered by the BLM;
- change the BLM's responsibility to comply with applicable laws and regulations;
- establish or alter BLM national policy;
- directly determine BLM funding or staffing;
- alter or extinguish valid existing rights on lands administered by the BLM; or
- designate any areas of critical environment concern.

The Approved RMP includes land use plan decisions and does not include any implementation decisions. Appendix P to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS includes proposed implementation-level actions related to travel and transportation, which are analyzed in the EIS. The BLM will issue a decision on these actions once cultural resource inventories and National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106 consultation have been completed. These decisions are not included in this ROD.

Rationale for the Decision

The Approved RMP provides an effective approach to both protecting Monument objects and values and providing opportunities for the public to observe, study, and enjoy those values. It is consistent with the BLM's policy guidance and requirements, including Presidential Proclamation 8947 and FLPMA. Implementation of the Approved RMP will improve resource conditions and result in more consistent management of recreation and public access across the San Juan Islands. The BLM selected the Approved RMP after careful and serious consideration of input from consulting Tribes, the Governor of Washington, cooperating agencies, and the public. This section describes the rationale for the selection of particular approaches included in the Approved RMP, as well as why the BLM chose these approaches over alternatives (the range of alternatives is described below under Alternatives Analyzed in Detail).

Under the Approved RMP, the BLM will work with consulting Tribes, cooperating agencies, and the public to promote ecological resistance and resilience within the Monument by restoring existing plant communities and enhancing the extent of grasslands and shrublands, which are relatively scarce within the San Juan Islands. The Approved RMP allows the use of a complete suite of vegetation management tools to achieve these objectives, including mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatments. During plan implementation, the BLM will complete Tribal consultation, NEPA compliance, and public outreach when developing vegetation restoration projects (as well as other implementation projects) and selecting the most appropriate management tools to meet site-specific objectives.

The restoration of plant communities and the enhancement of grasslands and shrublands under the Approved RMP will have some short-term negative effects that would be avoided under the more passive approaches included in alternatives A and D (see Alternatives Analyzed in Detail, below). While both alternatives A and D would reduce disturbance to plant communities in the short-term, they would forgo or limit the restoration of those communities that have shrunk in size or changed in composition. They would also limit the ability of the BLM to work with consulting Tribes to restore cultural important plant communities and species and to promote ecological resistance and resilience. Similarly, the Approved RMP allows the BLM to select from the full range of vegetation management tools in designing vegetation restoration projects, unlike Alternatives A and Sub-Alternative C, which would prohibit the

BLM from using chemical treatments (both alternatives) and prescribed burning (Alternative A). This will allow the BLM to select the most appropriate tools for specific projects as conditions change over time.

Under the Approved RMP, the BLM will consult with Tribes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer, to identify and protect significant cultural resources in order to meet the mandate of Proclamation 8947. It will also collaboratively engage with Tribal government partners to protect sensitive values, including sacred sites, burial sites, and cultural objects and landscapes, and to maintain and improve access for the exercise of treaty rights and traditional cultural practices.

On Monument lands surrounding the lighthouse facilities at Turn Point, Patos Island, and Cattle Point, the BLM will work with partners to restore and/or rehabilitate and maintain existing structures as well as Coast Salish cultural resources present in the areas. The BLM will also reconstruct structures that were present historically in these areas¹ and, as needed, build new structures to support education and interpretation. Within the range of alternatives, the BLM considered alternatives that would have restricted the rebuilding of previously existing structures and the building of new structures. The BLM selected the Approved RMP as the best approach to protecting and restoring these cultural resources while also helping the public to experience and appreciate them.

In order to meet the purpose and need of the planning effort and the mandate of Proclamation 8947, the Approved RMP includes allowable and prohibited use decisions for recreation within the Monument. As with all decisions in the Approved RMP, when determining allowable and prohibited uses the BLM seriously considered input from consulting Tribes, the Governor of Washington, cooperating agencies, the Monument Advisory Committee, and the public. The Approved RMP includes allowable and prohibited use decisions that will protect the cultural and ecological values for which the Monument was designated, while also maintaining the beloved recreational activities that inspired the public to advocate for the designation of the Monument. Recreational opportunities under the Approved RMP include hiking, hunting, designated site camping, trail-based equestrian use, and road-based equestrian and bicycling use.

Within the range of alternatives, the BLM considered alternatives that would both prohibit recreational access to the Monument (Alternative A) and that would allow more expansive recreational uses than are provided for under the Approved RMP (Alternative D, the Proposed RMP). Prohibiting recreational access to the Monument would avoid all harm to ecological and cultural resources from authorized recreational activities. This alternative, would, however, preclude existing, much beloved, hiking, kayak landing, and developed camping opportunities within the Monument. This would potentially diminish interest in the stewardship of the Monument from both local residents and visitors, many of whom have been visiting Monument lands for many years. By limiting types of authorized recreation and restricting locations in which certain recreational activities can take place, the Approved RMP will allow for the continuation of existing recreational uses while protecting sensitive resources.

Based on current public demand and input provided on the RMP, the BLM does not believe that restrictions placed on dispersed camping, target shooting, trail-based bicycle use, and recreational access to 38 acres of rocks and small islands under the Approved RMP will substantially impact the public. These restrictions will help protect the Monument's objects and values as well as the minimally developed recreational experiences beloved by both local residents and visitors.

Clarifications and Modifications

The Approved RMP, with the exception of the sections related to recreation, is identical to the Proposed RMP, with the exception of minor grammatical or editorial changes. The BLM prepared an EIS for this

¹ Note: this direction does not mean that the BLM is required to rebuild all structures that were present historically; the BLM would consider such projects on a case-by-case basis when proposed internally or by partner agencies or the public.

RMP, in compliance with NEPA (42 US Code 4321), Proclamation 8947, and the regulations in 40 CFR 1500 and 43 CFR 46. All substantive changes described below were analyzed in the range of alternatives included in the EIS. These changes do not constitute significant changes and therefore do not require that the BLM provide the public with further opportunity to comment, as discussed in 43 CFR 1610.2(f)(5) and 1610.5-1(b).

Based on the Governor's Consistency Review and input from consulting Tribes, the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC), and the public, the BLM made several minor changes and clarifications between the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and the Approved RMP, which are listed below (minor grammatical or editorial changes are not included).

- **Modification:** In the Proposed RMP, the BLM would have divided the Monument into 16 recreation management areas (RMAs). The Governor's Consistency Review, along with MAC input, requested that ten acres of marine rocks (Category A and B Rocks RMAs in the Proposed RMP) in the Monument not be included in an RMA. In consideration of this input, as well as to reduce the risk of disturbance to marine mammal haul outs and cultural resources associated with these rocks, the BLM has eliminated the two RMAs encompassing rocks from the Approved RMP. Under the Proposed RMP, public access to areas not included in RMAs would be allowed only for authorized scientific, educational, and cultural uses; this aspect of the Proposed RMP remains unchanged. Limiting public access to these lands, which was in the range of alternatives analyzed in both the draft and final EIS, would also bring the Monument in closer alignment to the management of similar U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands, which are closed to public access.
- **Modification:** Under the Proposed RMP, 214 acres of the Monument would have been available for designated site camping, 274 acres of the Monument would have been available to dispersed camping by permit only, and 533 acres of the Monument would have been closed to camping. The Governor's Consistency Review, input from consulting Tribes, MAC input, and the great majority of public input on this topic all requested that the BLM not allow dispersed camping within the Monument.

In consideration of this input, and in order to reduce the risk of disturbance to sensitive ecological and cultural resources, the BLM modified the allowable and prohibited RMA decisions to prohibit dispersed camping in the Monument. Prohibition of dispersed camping in the Monument was in the range of alternatives considered in both the draft and final EIS.

- **Modification:** The BLM modified the Recreation Area Management Frameworks (Appendix F) to reflect the changes to allowable uses described above.
- **Clarification:** The BLM clarified language around the recreational target shooting closure described under the Proposed RMP. This recreational shooting closure was subject to a 60-day public comment period following the publication of the Proposed RMP (see below under public involvement for more information).

The language in the Proposed RMP read as follows: "Prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except during hunting seasons established by [the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife]." The Governor's Consistency Review and MAC input both requested that this language be clarified to clearly exclude recreational target shooting from the Monument during hunting season. All but two of the 68 comments received during the comment period supported the prohibition of recreational target shooting within the Monument. There is currently no known use of the Monument for recreational target shooting. The BLM has modified the language to read: "Prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except as associated with lawful hunting practices." More clearly excluding recreational target

shooting would also bring the Monument in closer alignment with the management of other Federal, state, and local public lands in the San Juan Islands.

- Clarification: The Governor’s Consistency Review asked that the BLM require written permission from appropriate agency staff for all drone use within the Monument. The Proposed RMP prohibited the launching and landing of drones for recreational purposes within the Monument and required permits for all research and commercial activities in the Monument. The Proposed RMP effectively required a permit for any non-recreational drone use. To address the Governor’s Consistency Review, the BLM added language making it clearer that all non-recreational launching and landing of drones (e.g., for scientific or commercial use) would require a permit from the BLM.

Alternatives Analyzed in Detail

In the Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM considered the No Action Alternative, four action alternatives, and one sub-action alternative. In the Final EIS, the BLM also analyzed the Proposed RMP, which drew elements from among the alternatives and was within the range of alternatives and effects analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS. Appendix B to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS describes twelve alternatives that were considered but not analyzed in detail.

No Action Alternative

Previous to this decision, Monument lands have never been covered by an RMP. Therefore, under the No Action Alternative, custodial management would continue with no plan-level objectives and few prohibited uses applying to the Monument. Custodial management of the Monument would continue to focus on meeting legal and policy mandates and preventing unnecessary and undue degradation. The BLM would make decisions about taking actions on a case-by-case basis after completing the appropriate level of NEPA analysis and ensuring that actions are consistent with Proclamation 8947 and FLMPA.

With no RMP in place to guide or restrict human uses, Monument lands would remain generally open to recreation (including hiking, equestrian use, camping, hunting, and trail-based bicycle use), though existing laws and regulations would continue to apply. The one exception would continue to be the area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) designation that applies to Chadwick Hill, Iceberg Point, Point Colville, and Watmough Bay². The 1990 ACEC decisions, which prohibit camping and require permits for organized groups of 10 or more, would continue to apply to these areas.

Action Alternatives

Alternative A

Under Alternative A, the BLM would allow natural processes to take place without management intervention to the extent possible while protecting the cultural and ecological objects and values for which the Monument was designated. It would facilitate this by restricting human uses of the Monument to the greatest extent possible. To this end, the BLM would facilitate use of the Monument for authorized educational, scientific, cultural, and spiritual activities, but not for recreation. The BLM would allow mechanical, manual, and biological control treatments to achieve objectives, but would prohibit the use of prescribed burning and chemical treatments (e.g., herbicides). Within maritime heritage areas (i.e., the land surrounding light stations and associated structures), the BLM would manage to prevent deterioration of historic structures from their current condition.

² See Appendix E of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS for specifics of pre-ROD ACEC management.

Alternative B

Under Alternative B, the BLM would focus on promoting ecological resistance and resilience to threats including fire, drought, and other potential disturbances by enhancing plant communities that are relatively scarce within the San Juan Islands. The BLM would allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatments to achieve objectives. Recreational opportunities would include hiking, hunting, designated site and dispersed camping, and opportunities for solitude and quiet, which would be provided by expanding the trail network, requiring permits to access 167 acres of the Monument, allowing only non-motorized recreational boat landing, and providing dispersed camping by permit. No trail-based equestrian or bicycling opportunities would be available under this alternative. Ten acres of rocks would be closed to recreational access. Current hunting activities (firearm and non-firearm based) would likely continue³. Within maritime heritage areas, the BLM would restore historic structures and prohibit the construction of new structures and the rebuilding of previously existing structures.

Alternative C

Under Alternative C, the BLM would restore plant communities to a state approximating pre-European settlement. It would focus on managing for vegetation conditions brought about by the use of fire on the landscape by Coast Salish peoples. The BLM would allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatments to achieve objectives. Recreational opportunities would include hiking, equestrian use, and designated site camping. No dispersed camping or trail-based bicycling opportunities would be available under this alternative. Six acres of marine rocks would be closed to recreational access. In areas where members of the public have identified conflict between firearm-based hunting and other recreational uses, the BLM would prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows except for half of hunting season⁴. Within maritime heritage areas, the BLM would restore historic structures, allow the rebuilding of previously existing structures, and prohibit the construction of new structures.

Sub-Alternative C

Sub-Alternative C is identical to Alternative C with two exceptions. First, the BLM would prohibit chemical treatments (e.g., herbicides). Second, it would prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows throughout the Monument⁴.

Alternative D

Under Alternative D, the BLM would focus on expanding and enhancing visitor experiences, while meeting the protective mandate of Presidential Proclamation 8947. It would maintain the current extent and condition of plant communities throughout the life of the plan. The BLM would allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatments to achieve objectives. Recreational opportunities would include hunting and increased camping and hiking, equestrian use, and biking on an expanded trail network. Current hunting activities (firearm and non-firearm based) would likely continue. Within maritime heritage areas, the BLM would restore historic structures and allow the rebuilding of previously existing structures and the building of new structures to support education and interpretation.

Proposed RMP

Under the Proposed RMP, the BLM would focus on promoting ecological resistance and resilience to threats including fire, drought, and other potential disturbances by restoring existing plant communities and enhancing the extent of grasslands and shrublands, which are relatively scarce within the San Juan Islands. The BLM would allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatments to achieve objectives. Recreational opportunities would include hiking, hunting, designated site camping,

³ BLM-administered lands where firearm discharge is not prohibited would continue to be open to this use, though may be subject to temporary closures for emergencies and public health and safety concerns.

⁴ Firearm and bow prohibitions would not affect use by Tribal members for the purposes of hunting.

dispersed camping with a permit, trail-based equestrian use, and road-based equestrian and bicycling use. Because of their sensitive cultural and ecological resources, the Proposed RMP would close 10 small islands (encompassing a total of 29 acres) to recreational access. Current hunting opportunities (firearm and non-firearm based) would continue; discharge of firearms and use of bows would be allowed, but only during state-established hunting seasons. Within maritime heritage areas, the BLM would restore historic structures and allow the rebuilding of previously existing structures and the building of new structures to support education and interpretation.

Approved RMP

The Approved RMP is identical to the Proposed RMP with the exception of the modifications and clarifications described above under Clarifications and Modifications.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations require that a ROD state which alternative is considered to be “environmentally preferable” (40 CFR 1505.2(b)). The Council of Environmental Quality has stated, “The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA’s Section 101. Ordinarily, this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural and natural resources” (Question 6a, Council on Environmental Quality, Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ’s NEPA Regulations, March 23, 1981).

Alternative A, which would prohibit recreational access to the Monument and have the most modest ecological restoration objectives of any action alternative, would result in the least risk of damage from public or administrative activities to the biological and physical environment. Although Alternative A would result in the least risk of damage, it would also do the least to counter invasive plant population presence and forest species invasion in the Monument’s grasslands and shrublands. Alternative A would also limit the ability for members of the public to build appreciation and understanding of the Monument through long-standing recreational activities such as hiking and camping. Nevertheless, Alternative A overall represents the environmentally preferable alternative, as described in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, because it would result in the least damage to the biological and physical environment of all alternatives, including the Proposed RMP.

Mitigation Measures

The BLM’s approach to mitigation for the RMP/EIS was based on alternative formulation. The alternatives include all practicable means within the BLM’s jurisdiction to avoid or minimize environmental harm from actions authorized under the RMP. Environmental harm could be caused by recreational uses of the Monument and by actions to restore the Monument’s habitat and plant communities and control invasive plant species.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would avoid all environmental harm from authorized recreational activities by prohibiting recreational access to the Monument. Similarly, under Alternative A, the BLM would minimize disturbance from vegetation management by limiting management of habitat and plant communities, as well as invasive species, to the extent possible while protecting the Monument’s ecological and cultural values. The BLM did not select Alternative A for reasons described above under the Rationale for Decision.

Action alternatives, including the Proposed RMP, that would allow recreational access to the Monument and active management of habitat and plant communities include measures to minimize environmental harm from these authorized activities. These measures include limiting types of authorized recreation,

restricting locations in which certain recreational activities can take place, requiring pre-disturbance surveys prior to activities that might disturb sensitive plants, and applying best management practices.

The BLM developed best management practices (BMPs) (see Appendix A) designed to prevent or reduce effects to water quality from actions taken under the RMP. Project-level planning and analysis would identify the appropriate and applicable BMPs needed to achieve management direction. Through additional BMPs that are consistent with the RMP, the BLM may implement additional site-specific project-level mitigation measures as determined necessary through site-specific analysis at the time of the project.

Plan Monitoring

As outlined in the monitoring strategy attached to this document (Appendix G), the BLM would monitor the effectiveness of future actions implemented in accordance with the Approved RMP to ensure that the RMP is achieving desired results. Information obtained through monitoring would be used to assess the effectiveness of plan implementation and evaluate whether or not management should be adapted to better meet objectives. Adaptive management tools and procedures would be used to make changes in the plan in response to monitoring information, new information, or changed circumstances. These tools include plan maintenance, plan evaluations, plan amendments, and plan revisions.

The monitoring strategy is designed to focus specifically on monitoring the effectiveness of the RMP itself and is not intended to address all ongoing or future monitoring and research efforts.

Plan Evaluation

The BLM will evaluate the Approved RMP approximately every six years to determine whether the land use plan decisions and the associated NEPA analysis conducted in the Final EIS are still valid, as well as to look at implementation progress.

Specifically, the BLM will evaluate the to determine if:

1. Decisions remain relevant to the current issues,
2. Decisions are effective in achieving, or making progress toward, RMP goals and objectives,
3. Any decisions need to be revised through plan amendment or plan revision,
4. Any decisions need to be dropped need to be revised through plan amendment or plan revision, and
5. Any areas require new decisions. If the BLM acquires additional lands within the San Juan Islands, such lands will generally be managed in accordance with this RMP. If such lands include values or opportunities not addressed within the RMP, the BLM will determine whether a plan amendment or revision is necessary.

Through the evaluation, the BLM may determine that RMP decisions should be changed through the amendment or revision of the RMP. Amendment or revision of the plan will require public involvement and appropriate NEPA compliance.

Plan Maintenance

The RMP decisions can be maintained to reflect minor changes in data or corrections of errors. Plan maintenance can further clarify previously approved decisions that were made as part of the RMP but cannot change these decisions. Some examples of plan maintenance include correcting minor data, typographical, mapping, or other data errors and refining baseline information as a result of new data. The BLM will document all maintenance actions for the Monument RMP.

Consultation and Coordination

Native American Consultation

Federally recognized Tribes have a unique relationship with the Federal government because they are sovereign nations and retain inherent powers of self-government. The BLM consults with Tribes on a government-to-government basis. Numerous laws, regulations, and policies describe the requirement of Federal agencies to notify and consult with Native American Tribes and to consider their rights and interests when planning and implementing Federal undertakings. In recognition of its responsibility to federally recognized Tribes, the BLM conducts government-to-government consultation with Tribes to identify areas of mutual interest and concern and to consider the potential effects of Federal undertakings and actions on Tribal rights and interests.

The San Juan Islands are part of the ancestral territories of the Coast Salish peoples. The BLM invited potentially affected Tribes—listed below—to participate in government-to-government consultation in the development of this RMP. Consulting Tribes have provided invaluable information on the relationship of the Coast Salish peoples with the San Juan Islands and approaches to managing the Monument.

Twelve federally recognized Native American Tribes are known to have interests in the Monument:

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

The BLM sent pre-scoping letters to potentially interested Tribes to notify them of the planning effort. The BLM formally initiated government-to-government consultation via letters from the BLM Oregon/Washington State Director in April 2015. The BLM solicited input from Tribal governments throughout the planning process. This included opportunities to review and provide comments on pre-publication drafts of the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The BLM met in person with representatives of individual Tribes throughout the planning process. The BLM also met with representatives of multiple Tribes on four occasions to discuss the range of alternatives and Proposed RMP and the analysis.

Cooperating Agencies

The FLPMA and NEPA provide direction regarding the coordination and cooperation of Federal agencies with other Federal agencies and Tribal, State, and local governments. Cooperating agency status provides a formal framework for governmental units (including Tribal, Federal, State, and local) to engage in active collaboration with a lead Federal agency to implement NEPA requirements. With all formal cooperators, the BLM signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) identifying the roles and responsibilities of the BLM and the cooperating agency in the planning process.

Thirteen Tribal, Federal, State, and local governments/agencies have signed MOUs to participate in the development of the RMP as cooperating agencies:

City of Anacortes	San Juan County
National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park	Skokomish Indian Tribe
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	State of Washington
Samish Indian Nation	Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians
	Town of Friday Harbor

Tulalip Tribes of Washington

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Coast Guard

U.S. Navy, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island

The Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, Skagit County, and Whatcom County formally declined the BLM’s invitation to participate as cooperating agencies.

The BLM invited agencies with jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise to participate as cooperating agencies in April 2015. The BLM solicited input from cooperating agencies throughout the planning process. This included opportunities to review and provide comments on pre-publication drafts of the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The BLM met with the cooperating agencies as a group on seven occasions during the development of the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in addition to engaging with sub-sets of the cooperating agency group through calls focused on specific topics.

Governor’s Consistency Review

The BLM’s planning regulations require that BLM RMPs be “consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans, and the policies and procedures contained therein, of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian Tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans also are consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands” (43 CFR 1610.3-2(a)). In accordance with the regulations, the BLM considered Tribal, State, and local plans and provided for Tribal, State, and local involvement throughout the development of the RMP.

The Governor’s Consistency Review ran for 60 days from November 22, 2019, to January 21, 2020. On January 15, 2020, the Governor of Washington submitted a letter to the BLM that raised concerns and potential inconsistencies between the Proposed RMP and State and local plans, policies, and programs. In some cases, the Governor also identified issues not within the scope of the RMP. The BLM made all requested substantive changes that were within the scope of the RMP. These changes were all related to recreation management under the RMP and were within the range of alternatives analyzed in the EIS. The substantive changes recommended by the Governor were all raised during the public participation process and therefore did not require that the BLM provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the recommendations, as discussed in 43 CFR 1610.3-2(e). These changes do not constitute significant changes and therefore do not require that the BLM provide the public with further opportunity to comment, as discussed in 43 CFR 1610.2(f)(5) and 1610.5-1(b). The BLM responded to the Governor prior to issuing this ROD.

Regulatory Agency Consultation

In addition to the coordination described above, the BLM consults with specific agencies that have regulatory duties under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Historic Preservation Act. These consultations can be formal or informal and are ongoing throughout the planning process.

The BLM determined that the Proposed RMP may affect federally listed marine species. On July 7, 2021, NOAA Fisheries provided the BLM with a signed framework biological opinion finding that the Monument RMP is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered marine species.

The BLM determined that the Approved RMP would have No Effect under the ESA on any federally listed terrestrial species (none regularly use Monument habitat), with the exception of the island marble butterfly (see below). The EIS described some potential for impact to potential habitat for golden paintbrush (no golden paintbrush is currently present in the Monument). However, this analysis is primarily intended to provide a comparison between the alternatives and does not constitute a may affect determination for listed terrestrial species in or near the Monument. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

(USFWS) concurred with the BLM's conclusion under the ESA that the RMP would have no effect on golden paintbrush.

On May 5, 2020, the USFWS listed the island marble butterfly as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The listing included the designation of critical habitat for the butterfly, including the BLM-administered land at Cattle Point (USFWS 2020). The BLM determined that the Proposed RMP may affect the island marble butterfly. On April 7, 2022, the USFWS provided the BLM with a signed biological opinion finding that the Monument RMP is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the island marble butterfly.

To ensure adverse effect(s) are addressed after the ROD is signed, the BLM will continue to consult as needed with the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries under Section 7 (a)(2) of the ESA on all current and future federally listed species, prior to implementation of any on-the-ground projects that could adversely affect species or designated critical habitat.

The BLM notified the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in March of 2015 that the BLM was preparing an RMP for management of the Monument. The State of Washington signed on as a cooperating agency in January of 2016 with the Deputy SHPO identified as an agency representative. The BLM received input from SHPO at several stages of the planning process, including on the range of alternatives, the preliminary analysis of the effects of the alternatives, and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. It will continue to consult about undertakings pursued in accordance with the Approved RMP.

Public Involvement

Overview of Public Involvement

Public involvement for this planning effort began with the publication of a notice of intent to prepare an RMP in the *Federal Register* on March 2, 2015. The BLM held five public meetings and received 88 comments during the scoping period. The scoping report, which is available at <https://go.usa.gov/xucJE>, summarizes these comments and provides the planning issues and revised planning criteria.

During the winter and spring of 2016, the BLM solicited public comments on human use (i.e., recreation) management in the Monument. During this time, the BLM held four workshops, in addition to one Monument Advisory Committee meeting, at which members of the public were invited to use large-scale maps to provide information on recreational uses they would like to see facilitated, limited, or prohibited. The BLM received 554 comments from 91 individuals during this time. A report summarizing the input is available at the website linked above.

On October 5, 2018, the BLM released a Draft RMP/EIS for the San Juan Islands National Monument. During the three-month comment period that followed, the BLM received approximately 1,200 comments from Tribes, other government agencies, organizations, and members of the public. The BLM held five public meetings during the comment period; BLM staff were also available on eight scheduled occasions in local libraries to discuss the Draft RMP/EIS. Appendix T of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS provides both comment summaries and the BLM's responses to comments. This document is available at the website linked above.

During the planning effort, the BLM sent 26 newsletters to the RMP interested parties email list, which includes over 350 subscribers. These newsletters provide updates on the planning effort as well as other Monument-related news.

The notice of availability for the Proposed RMP and Final EIS was published on November 22, 2019, initiating a 30-day public protest period and a 60-day Governor's consistency review period. The 30-day protest period ended on December 23, 2019. The BLM Headquarters Office received 236 protest letters, including unique protest letters and form letters. See below for more information on the protest process.

Comment Period for Proposed Shooting Closure

In accordance with the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019, the BLM held, concurrent with the Governor’s consistency review, a 60-day public comment period regarding the proposal to prohibit the discharge of firearms in the Monument outside of hunting season. The BLM received 68 comments on this proposed closure.

The BLM has summarized and responded to these comments in Appendix I to this ROD/Approved RMP. The approaches proposed in these comments to the discharge of firearms are all within the range of alternatives analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. All but two of the 68 comments supported closing the Monument to recreational target shooting. Of the remaining 68, all supported closing the Monument to recreational target shooting. Comments were split between those who supported fully closing the Monument to the discharge of firearms (including for the purposes of hunting) and those who supported continuing to allow the discharge of firearms in the Monument for the purposes of hunting. The BLM analyzed a full range of alternatives in the EIS including the full closure of the Monument to the discharge of firearms, the continuation of the Monument being open to the discharge of firearms, and a partial closure of the Monument to the discharge of firearms.

After reviewing the comments on the proposed shooting closure, along with the Governor’s Consistency Review, the BLM decided to clarify the language for the shooting closure. The language included in the Proposed RMP was “Prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except during hunting seasons established by [the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife].” The language in the Approved RMP is “Prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except as associated with lawful hunting practices.” The BLM believes this clarification addresses the concern expressed by both the Washington Governor and the majority of the comments. This clarification does not constitute a significant change and therefore does not require that the BLM provide the public with further opportunity to comment, as discussed in 43 CFR 1610.2(f)(5) and 1610.5-1(b).

Protest Resolution

On November 22, 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published in the Federal Register a notice of availability for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (84 Federal Register 64520), beginning a 30-day protest period that ended on December 23, 2019. Pursuant to the BLM’s planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5-2, any person who participated in the planning process and had an interest that may be adversely affected by the decisions in the Proposed RMP was allowed to submit a protest of proposed planning decisions during the 30-day protest period.

Pursuant to the BLM’s 2016 Delegation of Authority Manual (MS-1203 Delegation of Authority, Rel. 1-1779), resolution of protests is delegated to the BLM Assistant Director for Resources and Planning on behalf of the Director of the BLM, whose decision on the protest is the final decision of the U.S. Department of the Interior (43 CFR 1610.5-2(b)). The Assistant Director received 236 protest submissions filed during 30-day protest period. The Assistant Director’s decisions on the protests are summarized in the Assistant Director’s Summary Protest Resolution Report, San Juan Islands National Monument Proposed Resource Management Plans and Final Environmental Impact Statement, which is available on the BLM website at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>.

The Assistant Director concluded that the BLM Oregon/Washington State Director followed the applicable laws, regulations, and policies and considered all relevant resource information and public input in developing the Proposed RMP. Each protesting party was notified of the Assistant Director’s findings and the disposition of their protests. The Assistant Director resolved the protests without making changes to RMP; however, the Approved RMP includes minor modifications and clarifications from the Proposed RMPs as explained in the section above on Clarifications and Modifications.

Monument Advisory Committee

Proclamation 8947 required that the BLM “establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 USC App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of [an RMP].” When all positions are filled, the Monument Advisory Committee (MAC) is composed of 12 members representing a variety of interests. The Secretary of the Interior appoints committee members for two-year terms.

During the development of the Draft RMP/EIS, the MAC met with the BLM eight times to provide input on the Monument’s values, human uses of the Monument, and on public involvement methods and opportunities; this input was used to help develop the range of alternatives and identify issues for analysis. Due to a national pause in advisory committee meetings and a lack of quorum of members, the MAC was unable to meet during the public comment period on the published Draft RMP/EIS and only met once prior to the publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

The BLM has met with the MAC six times following the publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The MAC made three substantive recommendations for changes between the Proposed RMP and the Approved RMP, which aligned with issues raised by the Governor of Washington, consulting Tribes, and public input. As a result of this input, along with other considerations, the BLM made relatively minor changes to the Approved RMP, which are described above under Clarifications and Modifications.

While the BLM regrets the periods of time it was unable to meet with the MAC due to the national pause and a lack of quorum, the MAC has provided invaluable input to the development of this RMP. The BLM thanks all current and former members of the MAC for their assistance and engagement.

Availability of the Approved RMP

Copies of the ROD and the Approved RMP may be obtained by viewing or downloading the document from the BLM website located at <https://go.usa.gov/xucJE>. Limited print copies are available by request from the BLM Spokane District Office (N Fancher Rd, Spokane Valley, WA 99212) and the BLM’s San Juan Islands National Monument Office (37 Washburn Place Lopez Island, WA 98261). Copies are also available at local libraries in the San Juan Islands.

Recommendation

Having considered a full range of reasonable alternatives, associated effects, public input, and Department of the Interior priorities, I recommend adoption of the attached San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan.

KURT
PINDEL

Digitally signed by KURT
PINDEL
Date: 2023.01.24
15:04:03 -08'00'

Spokane District Manager

Date

Approval

In consideration of the foregoing, I approve the San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan.



BLM Oregon/Washington State Director



Date

Approved Resource Management Plan for the San Juan Islands National Monument

Introduction

The Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the San Juan Islands National Monument (Monument) is described in this document and was adapted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from the Proposed RMP published on November 22, 2019, with minor modifications as described in the Record of Decision (ROD). The RMP identifies objectives and management actions for each resource or program area administered by the BLM in the Monument. The BLM has only made plan-level decisions in this RMP; the RMP does not include implementation actions.

As presented in the Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the RMP does not designate any areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) or explicitly protect any lands with wilderness characteristics. Therefore, the Approved RMP does not include sections on ACECs or wilderness characteristics.

During plan implementation, the BLM will undertake site-specific actions to achieve the objectives of the Approved RMP (e.g., vegetation treatments, archaeological surveys, sign and facility development). Implementation actions must conform to the Approved RMP. The BLM will conduct additional planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance during plan implementation.

Implementation-level Plans and Administrative Actions

During the 15 to 20-year life of this RMP, the BLM will continue to work with its partners to develop implementation-level plans and undertake site-specific projects to achieve RMP objectives. The BLM will also continue to implement administrative actions. Administrative actions are routine activities required to serve the public and provide optimum management of resources. All actions must conform to this Approved RMP.

The BLM will work with its partners to prioritize the develop of implementation plans. It is likely to take a number of years before the BLM develops all plans. Implementation-level plans will include the following:

- Cultural resource management plans (e.g., developing a site monitoring plan, identifying specific cultural or historic sites or structures requiring stabilization or restoration, identifying types of cultural surveys required etc.)
- Historic property management plans and historic property treatment plans
- Education and interpretation plan. Themes addressed in the plan will include the following, though others may be added:
 - Diverse plant communities and their wildlife
 - Leave No Trace
 - Coast Salish Tribes' history on the landscape
 - Research and restoration of original Coast Salish place names
 - Cultural and historical context within the Salish Sea setting
 - Contemporary importance of the landscape to Coast Salish Tribes
 - Maritime heritage (i.e., in the context of this plan, history associated with light stations and associated structures)
 - Environmental sciences
- Recreation management area plans
- Science plan
- Site-specific plant community management plans (including for restoration)
- Site management plans for special status species

- Traditional Tribal activities and the exercise of treaty rights facilitation plan
- Vegetation monitoring plan

During the implementation of the RMP, the BLM will also continue to undertake standard administrative actions. Administrative actions are routine transactions and activities that are necessary to serve the public and to provide optimum management of resources. The BLM will only take such action in conformance with the Approved RMP. Such actions are likely to include:

- Lands and realty actions
- Identifying and posting land boundaries, especially where human activity outside of the Monument has the potential to impact Monument objects and values. Department Manual 600 DM 5 (Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence) provides requirements for the BLM Cadastral Survey to perform boundary evidence evaluations for land actions near or along Federal boundaries.
- Trespass resolution
- Permitting of organized activities by members of the public (e.g., providing a special recreation permit for an organized educational event)
- Facility maintenance and improvements
- Road maintenance
- Hazardous materials removal
- Law enforcement
- Field visits for the design of projects, include inventories
- Project implementation and plan effectiveness monitoring
- Monitoring of cultural and ecological values

Vision and Goals

The vision for an RMP is an expression of long-term desired conditions for the decision area from an experiential viewpoint. The Monument Advisory Committee⁵ developed the following vision statement for the Monument, which the BLM adopted:

The San Juan Islands National Monument provides an awe-inspiring experience that connects people to a flourishing, intact landscape, rich in natural, cultural, and historical features.

Goals are broad statements of desired outcomes that usually are not quantifiable. The goals for this RMP are as follows:

- Protect the cultural and historic values for which the Monument was designated
- Protect the ecological values for which the Monument was designated

Maps and Acres in this Document

The BLM developed the maps and acres in this document using its current best geographic information system (GIS) data. Boundary information and other GIS data may improve over time. The Approved RMP applies to all areas that the BLM determines are under its jurisdiction within the San Juan Islands.

The BLM has rounded all numbers in this document according to the following rules:

- Acres are rounded to the nearest whole acre (e.g., 2 acres rather than 1.8 acres)
- Miles are rounded to the nearest 10th of a mile (e.g., 0.4 miles rather than 0.43 miles)
- Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number (e.g., 10 percent rather than 10.2 percent)

⁵ Proclamation 8947 required that the BLM “establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 USC App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of [the RMP].”

RMP Management Decisions

Cultural Resources

Background

Proclamation 8947 identifies historic and cultural values as objects for which the Monument was established. The cultural importance of the Monument lands to Coast Salish Tribes continues today. Cultural resources addressed in this section include buildings, structures, places, and archaeological sites with historical and/or cultural values, as well as sacred sites and traditional cultural properties and landscapes. The Monument also has cultural values associated with plant and wildlife populations; the management of these values is described below under Habitat and Plants and Wildlife.

This document is using the term maritime heritage area to refer to the aids to navigation (i.e., lighthouse) facilities and surrounding lands at Turn Point, Patos Island, and Cattle Point (see Map 2 below). These lands also include Coast Salish cultural resources. The three maritime heritage areas total approximately 28 acres of Monument land.

See Tribal Interests beginning on page 32 and Habitat and Plants beginning on page 21 for management objectives and direction related to traditional Tribal activities and the exercise of treaty rights and the management and harvest of culturally important plant resources.

During the implementation of this RMP, the BLM will follow applicable law, regulation, and policy. In accordance with BLM Manual 8140, and in consultation with Tribes, the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer, and interested parties, the BLM will apply direct and indirect measures to manage and protect historic properties, including important cultural resources, burial sites, and sacred sites. Indirect protection measures include, but are not limited to the following: signing, fencing/gating, patrol/surveillance, off-site erosion control, and off-site fire control. Direct protection measures include, but are not limited to, the following: stabilization, on-site erosion control, on-site fire control, detailed recording, relocation, adaptive reuse of structures, and archaeological data recovery techniques.

Management Objective:

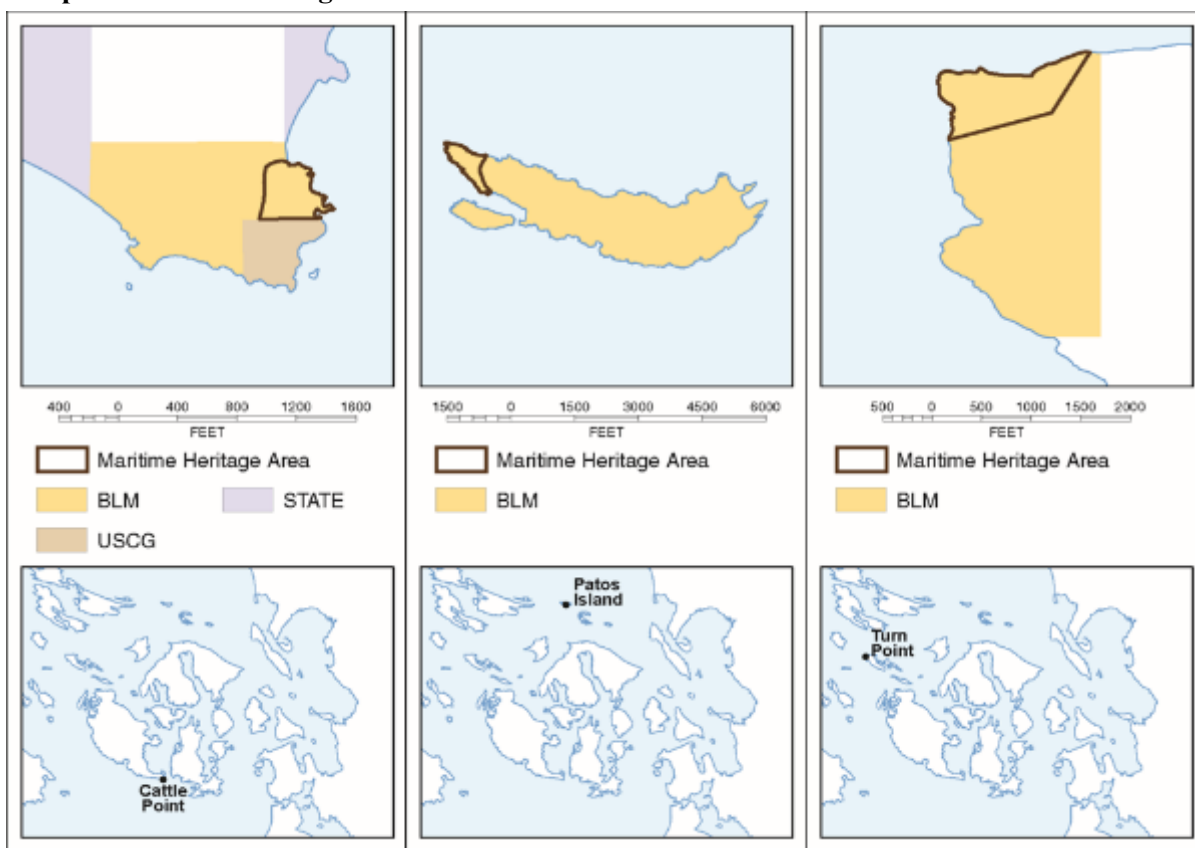
- Identify and protect historically significant cultural resources (i.e., those eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places).

Management Direction:

- Consult with Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other interested parties when undertaking actions to implement the plan, including any shoreline stabilization and any alteration of, or addition to, historic structures.
- Conduct proactive identification and documentation of cultural resources.
- Identify whether cultural resources are present before authorizing ground disturbing activities. Where cultural resources are identified, modify the project to avoid or reduce impacts.
- Temporarily stabilize cultural or historic sites as necessary to recover cultural data in consultation with the SHPO and Tribes.
- Allow excavation and recovery of scientific and/or historic values of cultural or historic sites through practices such as data recovery (e.g., by excavation, relocation, or documentation), if avoiding disturbance is not possible or where natural disturbances makes loss of values unavoidable.
- Fence, sign, and/or use natural materials such as driftwood to reduce damage and allow for stabilization and repair where human activity is causing substantial impairment of cultural resources.
- Allow use of structures within maritime heritage areas for educational and interpretive activities where compatible with health and safety requirements if the use will not adversely affect the cultural, historical, or other resource values.

- In collaboration with other governmental and non-governmental entities, identify and implement actions to address threats to cultural resources due to disasters or disturbances such as sea level rise, increased storm surges, seismic events/tsunamis, and oil spills.
- Manage vegetation in maritime heritage areas as needed to protect human health and safety, historic structures, and Coast Salish cultural resources (e.g., hazard tree management).
- Complete undertakings affecting historic properties—including Maritime Heritage Properties—in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Allow both soft and hard (e.g., rip rap) shoreline stabilization methods to protect cultural resources, except in areas with Visual Resource Management Class 1. The BLM will only consider hard stabilization where soft shoreline stabilization would not effectively protect resources.
- Utilize technical experts (e.g., geotechnical engineer, geologist, soils specialist) where appropriate to perform site evaluation prior to determining whether hard stabilization was necessary to any at-risk cultural resource. Coordinate with state and Federal regulators on all work below mean high tide or in wetlands or waters of the state.
- Work with Tribes and the SHPO to develop a site-monitoring schedule during implementation of the RMP. Site monitoring includes documentation of current site conditions and recommendations for site management and protection measures if potential or adverse impacts are identified.

Map 2: Maritime heritage areas



Maritime Heritage Area Management Objectives:

- Manage to prevent impairment of cultural resources and maintain the setting’s historic appearance.
- Provide for greater use of maritime heritage areas by visitors and docents.

Maritime Heritage Area Management Direction:

- Restore and/or rehabilitate and maintain existing structures.
- Allow reconstruction of structures that were present historically⁶.
- Adapt and/or modify some structures to facilitate greater use by visitors, including, potentially, overnight use of some facilities by docents.
- Build new structures to facilitate recreation, education, interpretation, and facilities support.
- Manage vegetation to protect the integrity of the setting using manual, mechanical, chemical, or biological vegetation treatments.

Education and Interpretation

Background

Proclamation 8947 describes the Monument as “a classroom for generations of Americans.” The BLM will continue to work with partners on educational and interpretive efforts.

Management Objective:

- Provide high-quality education and interpretation about the Monument and its objects and values.

Management Direction:

- Coordinate with partners to ensure high quality, effective interpretation and education and to seek consistency with other Tribal, Federal, State, and local governments, where possible.
- Substantively involve consulting Tribes in the generation of interpretive materials related to Coast Salish history and culture.
- Develop educational and interpretive materials, including those that would be available via electronic media and off-site, on a variety of themes, including those listed above under Implementation-level Plans and Administrative Actions.
- Except in locations identified in the bullet below, install signs beyond trailheads and landing sites only as necessary to provide directional information and to protect Monument objects and values and public health and safety. In order to retain natural appearing landscapes, restrict educational or interpretive information to trailheads and landing sites.
- At Blind Island, Chadwick Hill, Iceberg Point, Patos Island, Posey Island, Turn Point, and Watmough Bay install signs to provide education and interpretation in appropriate locations across sites, as well as to provide directional information and protect Monument objects and values and public health and safety.

Grazing

There is currently no livestock grazing taking place within the Monument. The Monument is not in a grazing district or allotment.

The Monument will be unavailable for preference-based grazing under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act, i.e., the BLM will not issue preference leases or permits for grazing within the Monument and will not allocate forage for grazing. In implementing this RMP, the BLM may consider using biological controls—including grazing by goats or other livestock—to achieve habitat and plant community objectives.

⁶ Note: this direction does not mean that the BLM is required to rebuild all structures that were present historically; the BLM would consider such projects on a case-by-case basis when proposed internally or by partner agencies or the public.

Habitat and Plants⁷

Background

Proclamation 8947 identifies the Monument's diverse habitats and plant communities as among the objects for which it was established. The extent of plant communities is changing due to ecological succession and the absence of fire. Prior to Euro-American settlement, Coast Salish Tribes used fire to maintain grasslands in the San Juan Islands. Due to a discontinuation of these traditional stewardship practices and other historic activities such as grazing, encroaching forest vegetation is gradually reducing grassland and shrubland acreage. Without management intervention, these communities will continue to decline.

During the 15 to 20-year life of this RMP, the BLM will design and execute vegetation treatments—which will require additional decisions and public review—to achieve the RMP's objectives.

Special status plant species addressed in this document are those identified through the Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species Program. The species to which the special status species management objectives and direction (below) apply will change over time as this list changes.

The deed to Watmough Bay, which the BLM acquired in 1992, includes a conservation easement. This conservation easement restricts the BLM's management of Watmough Marsh. The BLM will manage in accordance with the terms of the terms of this easement (see management objective and direction below).

Habitat and Plant Communities Management Objectives:

- Enhance the San Juan Islands' ecological resistance and resilience to threats including high intensity wildfire, drought, insect pests, disease, and climate change by increasing the extent of native plant communities—specifically grasslands and wetlands—that are currently scarce within the San Juan Islands relative to past conditions. Compared to current conditions, this would move habitat composition within the Monument closer to the composition that existed prior to Euro-American settlement of the San Juan Islands (approximately 1860), when Coast Salish peoples used fire to manage landscapes. Specifically:
 - Maintain grassland and shrubland on approximately 25⁸ percent of the Monument. Tree savanna⁹, such as oak savanna, would contribute to this objective.
 - Maintain forests and woodland on approximately 70 percent of the Monument.
 - Maintain wetland on approximately 4 percent of the Monument.
 - Maintain forest communities identified by Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) as G1S1 (G1: critically imperiled globally, S1: critically imperiled in Washington State) (this includes approximately 35 acres of Monument forest). The BLM could undertake treatments to maintain or restore these communities but would not convert them to wetland or grassland and shrubland.
- Within plant communities, enhance the San Juan Islands' resistance and resilience to threats including high intensity wildfire, drought, and other disturbances by maintaining or increasing native species richness and structural component diversity within each of the three major plant communities (wetlands, grasslands and shrublands, and forests and woodlands) to the extent that doing so is not detrimental to site-scale resilience. Specifically:

⁷ The habitat and plants objectives and direction would apply to the Monument except the 28 acres within maritime heritage areas; direction for the maritime heritage areas is provided under the Cultural Resources section.

⁸ This objective will require increase the existing extent of grassland and shrubland (currently approximately 12 percent of the Monument) by removing forest acres. This objective was derived by using GIS data to determine the acres of forest within 200 feet of existing grasslands and shrublands, as well as acres of forest with slopes and soils that would make them particularly appropriate for conversion to grassland and shrubland.

⁹ According to the BLM Forest Inventory System, savanna has less than 10 percent tree cover. Oak habitat with more than 10 percent tree cover is considered woodland; all oak habitat currently within the Monument is woodland.

- Within wetland communities, maintain or increase native hydrophytic (i.e., aquatic) plant species richness and wetland processes (e.g., water storage, nutrient transformation).
- Within grassland and shrubland communities, maintain or increase native grassland species richness; the objective would not be to completely eradicate shrubs, but to maximize species richness and functional diversity of forbs.
- Within areas of the Monument that would remain non-savanna forest and woodland, manage vegetation to achieve late successional characteristics. Maintain approximately 5 percent of forest in early seral condition (early seral condition is well represented in the San Juan Islands).
- Manage for vegetation structures and species compositions that increase resistance to and resilience threats including high intensity wildfire, drought, and other disturbances.

Habitat and Plant Communities Management Direction:

- Undertake coordination with adjacent landowners, consultation with Tribal governments, public outreach, and appropriate NEPA compliance prior to all vegetation treatments.
- Fence and/or sign areas to reduce damage and allow for recovery where human activity is causing substantial vegetative degradation.
- Manage vegetation as needed to protect human health and safety (such as hazard tree management).
- Seed and plant culturally important plants as part of vegetation management efforts, where possible. This includes augmenting or reintroducing populations of culturally important plants, such as camas (*Camassia leichtlinii* and *C. quamash*) and Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*).
- Select from best management practices for vegetation treatments (Appendix A) to maintain water quality when conducting implementation-level projects.
- Apply BLM mandated standard operating procedures for any application of an herbicide. Standard operating procedures are located in Appendix B (Table C-2) of the BLM's 2007 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Appendix A of the BLM's 2016 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS.
- Allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatment methods to achieve objectives.
 - Examples of actions the BLM may take to achieve these objectives include: a) forest and woodland: tree topping, tree removal, and other silvicultural methods to increase forest late successional characteristics; b) grassland and shrubland: tree and shrub removal using manual, mechanical, and chemical methods (e.g., hand pulling, motorized mowing, painting herbicides etc.) or, for shrubs and saplings, prescribed fire; c) wetlands: removal of non-native and non-hydrophytic (e.g., facultative) plants within wetlands (e.g., cutting trees in forested wetlands to increase species diversity and improve hydrologic conditions) and outflow plugging or upland excavation¹⁰ to enhance wetlands.
 - Any prescribed fire will be surface (i.e., not crown) fire. Prescribed fire will be followed by treatments such as herbicide application, planting of native plants, and mechanical disturbance to facilitate native species and limit non-native plants.
 - The BLM will make use of the hierarchical approach to restoration described in Appendix D when determining vegetation treatments to undertake during the implementation of the RMP.

¹⁰ Outflow plugging increases the amount of water impounded on the landscape, increasing extent of hydric soils and hence wetlands (Sargent and Carter 1999). Excavation is a tool to create wetlands by removing upland soils to expose ground water during portions of the growing season (USDA 2011).

- Allow use of naturally ignited wildfires to help achieve vegetation management objectives, but only on islands that are entirely within the BLM’s jurisdiction.
- Except as provided in the following bullet, require the use of native seed or other native plant propagules from appropriate geographic zones¹¹ for vegetation projects (including invasive plant treatments, as needed), unless it is unavailable within the timeframe of the project, or unless BLM specialists determine that changing climate conditions would make seeds from long-lived species from other zones more suitable in the long-term.
- Work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on projects to enhance habitat conditions for federally listed or candidate wildlife species that are primarily using non-native host plants, including, as necessary, the maintenance or establishment of non-native plant populations. Such actions would not include noxious weed species designated by Washington State for mandatory eradication or control.

Invasive Plant Species Management Objective:

- Control invasive plant species within the Monument.

Invasive Plant Species Management Direction:

- Eradicate and/or control noxious weed species designated by Washington State for mandatory eradication or control.
- Apply early detection and rapid response principles when an invasive plant infestation is identified within the Monument.
- Allow mechanical, manual, biological control, chemical, and fire treatment methods to control and contain invasive plant species. Apply biopesticides (a type of non-chemical biological control) where applicable and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and BLM national programs.

BLM Special Status Plant Management Objective:

- Manage BLM sensitive plant species to avoid the listing of plants under the Endangered Species Act.
- Manage species listed as threatened and endangered under the Endangered Species Act species for recovery.

BLM Special Status Plant Management Direction:

- Conduct pre-disturbance surveys prior to management actions that might disturb BLM sensitive plants in areas where suitable habitat for such plants is suspected. Where BLM sensitive plants are found, modify the project to avoid or reduce impacts.
- Fence and install signs as necessary to protect BLM sensitive plants.
- Remove encroaching native plants and non-native vegetation where the BLM determines that they are negatively affecting nearby BLM sensitive plants and replace with non-competitive native plants.
- Augment existing BLM sensitive plant occurrences with locally sourced out-plantings (i.e., from plantings grown from locally collected seed).
- Introduce rare species present in the San Juan Islands ecoregion, such as the federally threatened golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*), to reduce risk of extinction. Introductions could occur even at sites where historic records do not exist for these species.

Watmough Marsh Management Objective:

- Manage Watmough Marsh in accordance with the restrictions imposed by the conservation easement.

Watmough Marsh Management Direction:

- Prohibit management actions that would change, disturb, alter, or impair the plant and animal habitat, ecological value, or scenic qualities of the marsh, in accordance with the easement. This includes not

¹¹ Information on seed zones can be found through the U.S. Forest Service’s seed zone mapping tool, which is available here: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/wwetac/threat-map/TRMSeedZoneMapper.php>

building any structures, roads, or trails in the marsh; not draining water into or out of the marsh; and not pruning, cutting, defoliating, or extracting any vegetation from the marsh.

Hazardous Materials

Background

The BLM follows Federal and State law and Department of Interior/BLM policy in addressing current and future issues related to hazardous materials.

Management Objective:

- Maintain land health and public health and safety by responding to and remediating contamination and restoring natural resources injured by releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products.
- Manage facilities and hazardous materials to comply with the Resource Conservation and Response Act and Department of Interior/BLM policy.

Management Direction:

- Develop and implement project design features that prevent future hazardous materials incidences.
- Address new incidences of hazardous materials within the Monument according to procedures in the BLM Spokane District's Contingency Plan for Emergency Preparedness and Response to Oil and Hazardous Material Incidents (BLM 2016).
- Evaluate, prioritize, and remediate newly discovered or reported hazardous material sites or incidences in a timely manner using standard procedures consistent with BLM delegated authority, Federal and State laws, and policies.
- Prohibit unauthorized storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous and solid wastes within the Monument.
- For an incident of a magnitude requiring a coordinated Federal response, such as a large oil spill:
 - Provide support to the Department of the Interior's Regional Environmental Officer, at the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance in Portland, Oregon, who would coordinate the BLM response with the U.S. Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinator.
 - Follow the Northwest Area Contingency Plan. The Northwest Area Contingency Plan is available at: www.rtl10nwac.com/nwacp/
- Ensure that BLM employees and contractors who work with and around hazardous materials are properly trained and equipped, as prescribed in applicable Federal and State law and BLM policy.
- Review lands and realty actions involving hazardous materials for compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations and BLM policy. Develop special stipulations as necessary as part of the right-of-way, permit, lease, or other action.
- Write or review and approve environmental site assessments for real property transactions prior to the action in order to identify environmental conditions and comply with applicable Federal and State laws and Department of Interior/BLM policy.¹²
- Ensure that all actions authorizing subsequent use of previously remediated sites comply with Federal and State regulations. Develop necessary special stipulations as part of the permit, lease, or other action to protect human health and the environment.
- Monitor the effectiveness of corrective actions at hazardous material sites.
- Select from best management practices for vegetation treatments (Appendix A) to maintain water quality when conducting implementation-level projects involving hazardous materials.

¹² See BLM Handbook H-2000-01: Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment for more information

- Allow the instillation of oil containment boom anchors (small metal rings) and storage of oil spill response supplies as appropriate in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard and other partners and any necessary implementation-level planning and NEPA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and Oil Pollution Act compliance.

Lands and Realty

Background

Proclamation 8947 withdraws the Monument 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 the proclamation.

Land Tenure Management Objectives:

- Protect and enhance Monument objects and values through land tenure actions.

Land Tenure Management Direction:

- Coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard on the relinquishment of the remaining lighthouse withdrawals.
- Consider acquisitions on a case-by-case basis. When reviewing a potential acquisition or exchange, consider criteria that include, but are not limited to:
 - The value or importance of the property to Monument objects and values¹³ and the likely long-term resource value of the property.
 - The potential for acquired land to support camping and expanded recreation use for the public.
 - The potential for acquired land to support camping and/or facilities for administrative use by BLM or its partners.
 - The function of the property to expand or secure legal public access to the Monument.
 - The level of threat to the property's resources (e.g., from development).
 - The potential that the property will diminish in extent over time due to rising sea levels and erosion from storm surges. The role of partner public and governmental entities in the acquisition.
 - The potential for acquired land to contribute to shared conservation objectives across the broader San Juan Islands.
 - The uniqueness of the opportunity.
 - The availability of funding.
- As per Secretarial Order 3373: Evaluating Public Access in Bureau of Land Management Public Land Disposals and Exchanges, the BLM will evaluate the benefits of recreational access when considering future exchanges and will work to identify alternatives to any public access that would be lost through the exchange, by appropriately considering an associated acquisition with a recreational access component, as authorized by section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, section 206(c)(3)(B) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2018, and any other acquisition authority that may be available.
- When new lands are incorporated into the Monument—through an acquisition, the identification of new lands under BLM jurisdiction within the San Juan Islands, the BLM's acceptance of lands relinquished by the U.S. Coast Guard, or the reversion of interests in lands currently held under a Recreation and Public Purposes Act patent or a special act patent—the BLM will manage these lands under the provisions of this RMP. If new lands include issues not considered under this RMP or

¹³ Monument objects and values include the Native American/Coast Salish and Maritime Heritage associated cultural values, paleontological values, diverse habitats, and diverse wildlife found within the Monument.

would exceed the impacts considered in the EIS, the BLM will undertake an RMP amendment or revision.

- The BLM is developing this RMP with the assumption that the U.S. Coast Guard will complete the relinquishment of withdrawals affecting 189 acres and that these lands will come under BLM's jurisdiction. Because this relinquishment is reasonably foreseeable (i.e., not certain, but the most likely outcome), the effects analysis assumes that these lands will be under the BLM's jurisdiction during the implementation of the plan. As a result, the addition of these lands will not exceed the impacts considered in the EIS for this RMP.
- Designate all Monument lands acquired using the Land and Water Conservation Fund as land tenure zone 1 (i.e., retain without the possibility of exchange land acquired through land and water conservation funds, including Watmough Bay, Chadwick Hill, and parts of Iceberg Point).
- Designate all remaining Monument lands as land tenure zone 2 (i.e., retain unless the BLM decides to participate in a land exchange that furthers the protective purposes of Proclamation 8947).

Rights-of-Way and other Land-Use-Authorizations Objectives:

- Allow authorized uses of the landscape while minimizing impacts to Monument objects and values.

Rights-of-Way and other Land-Use-Authorizations Management Direction:

- In addition to uses allowed under other portions of the plan, allow the following uses of the Monument:
 - Valid existing rights.
 - Use of the Monument for emergency response activities, such as search-and-rescue operations, fire response, law enforcement actions, and response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases, including staging for cleanup operations. Entities undertaking such emergency actions must minimize impacts to ecological and cultural values when operating within the Monument.
 - Use, maintenance, repair, and replacement (including access for these purposes) by the U.S. Coast Guard and other U.S. Department of Homeland Security agencies of Patos Island Light Station, Turn Point Light Station, and other aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes.
- Designate the Monument as a right-of-way avoidance area.
 - Only consider right-of-way applications that would not impair Monument objects and values and as provided above.
 - Do not consider applications for wind and solar energy projects or communications towers, as they are assumed to require substantial impacts to Monument objects given the small size of the individual locations that compose the Monument.

Natural Material Collection

Background

See the Paleontological section for information on the collection of paleontological resources and the Science section for information on collection for scientific purposes.

Management Objective:

- Manage collection of natural materials, including rocks, berries, firewood, driftwood, mushrooms, and edible, medicinal, and culturally important plants and seeds, to ensure the protection of the Monument's ecological values.

Management Direction:

- Prohibit all non-scientific collection of natural materials, including rocks, berries, firewood, driftwood, mushrooms, and edible, medicinal, and culturally important plants and seeds, except in quantities consumed on site (e.g., berries picked and consumed on site, down wood burned in metal

fire rings¹⁴). This prohibition would not apply to authorized research or Coast Salish Tribes' spiritual or traditional use or the exercise of treaty rights.

- Require authorization from the Monument Manager for collection of natural materials related to research (see Science on page 31, below).
- Allow administrative collection of seed.
- Removal of trees would only be permitted to achieve BLM objectives for habitats and plants (see Habitat and Plants on page 21, above).

Paleontology

Background

Proclamation 8947 identified paleontological resources as an object for which the Monument was designated. The BLM is currently aware of one paleontological resource locality within the Monument. It is likely that additional paleontological resources exist. The Approved RMP's objectives and direction would apply to any paleontological resources discovered within the Monument.

Management Objectives:

- Protect important paleontological resources where they are found within the Monument.

Management Direction:

- Conduct proactive inventories to identify and document paleontological localities.
- Conduct on the ground inventories in areas where paleontological resources are likely to occur before authorizing implementation-level ground disturbing activities. Where important paleontological resources are found, modify project to avoid impacts.
- Fence and/or sign areas to reduce damage and allow for stabilization, repair, and recovery where human activity is causing substantial damage to paleontological resources.
- Prohibit collection of vertebrate or trace fossils for nonscientific purposes except by the BLM where they are threatened by natural or human activity.
- Allow shoreline stabilization using soft stabilization methods that employ primarily natural materials, such as live plants, logs, root wads, and vegetative mats where paleontological resources are in danger of being lost due to erosion.
- Allow both soft and hard (e.g., rip rap) shoreline stabilization methods to protect paleontological resources, except in areas with Visual Resource Management Class 1. The BLM will only consider hard stabilization where soft shoreline stabilization would not effectively protect resources.
- Utilize technical experts (e.g., geotechnical engineer, geologist, soils specialist) where appropriate to perform site evaluation prior to determining whether hard stabilization was necessary to any at-risk paleontological resource. Coordinate with state and Federal regulators on all work below mean high tide or in wetlands or waters of the state.

Partnerships

Background

The BLM will continue to collaborate and coordinate with Tribal, Federal, State, local, and non-governmental partners across the San Juan Islands. Given the dispersed nature of Monument lands, partnerships and collaboration are essential to achieving management objectives.

Management Objective:

- Contribute to a collaborative approach to management across the San Juan Islands.

Management Direction:

¹⁴ Campfires are prohibited outside of metal fire rings.

- Coordinate and collaborate with Tribal, Federal, State, local, and non-governmental partners in implementing the RMP.
- Periodically seek information and advice from advisory committees chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act when such committees have approved charters and quorums.
- Develop assistance agreements, memoranda of understanding, and other mechanisms to facilitate resource sharing and the achievement of shared goals and objectives.

Recreation and Visitor Services

Background

Proclamation 8947 does not identify recreation as an object or value for which the Monument was designated. It does describe continued human appreciation of the area: “These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans.” Recreation is a primary means by which the public can learn to appreciate the Monument’s objects and values. It also has the potential to degrade the values that attract visitors to the Monument and the San Juan Islands in general.

Recreation is defined as the use of leisure time to freely engage in activities in a variety of settings that provide personal satisfaction and enjoyment. For the purposes of this planning effort, recreation does not include activities undertaken exclusively for educational, scientific, cultural, or spiritual purposes.

Under the Approved RMP, the BLM has divided the Monument up into 14 recreation management areas (RMAs) (Appendix F includes maps of the RMAs)¹⁵. In most cases, these areas are specific Monument locations (e.g., Watmough Bay, Cattle Point). These locations are scattered across the San Juan Islands, and, in many cases, RMAs are not in close proximity to other Monument lands. The BLM has identified specific recreation objectives for RMAs along with allowable and prohibited uses to facilitate these objectives (see Appendix F). The BLM grouped smaller islands into categories based on shared management concerns. In the event that the BLM acquires or identifies additional Monument lands, they would be managed in accordance with the most similar RMA; similarity would be judged based on values present in the area and potential recreational opportunities.

The 14 RMAs the BLM proposes to designate through this RMP are:

- Cape Saint Mary (Lopez Island): approximately 2 acres
- Carter Point (Lummi Island): approximately 43 acres
- Cattle Point (San Juan Island): approximately 23 acres
- Chadwick Hill (Lopez Island): approximately 294 acres
- Eliza Point (Eliza Point): approximately 4 acres
- Iceberg Point (Lopez Island): approximately 97 acres
- Islands: a total of approximately 14 acres encompassing Blind Island, Freeman Island, Indian Island, Posey Island, Reads Bay Island, Skull Island, Victim Island
- Kellett Bluff (Henry Island): approximately 63 acres
- Lopez Pass (Lopez Island): approximately 1 acre
- Patos Island: approximately 211 acres
- Point Colville (Lopez Island): approximately 75 acres

¹⁵ In most RMPs, the BLM designates two types of RMAs: special RMAs where recreation is the predominant management focus and extensive RMAs where recreation is managed commensurate with other resources as extensive recreation management areas. Since the purpose and need for the planning effort is focused on conserving, protecting, and restoring Monument objects (which do not include recreation), the BLM is only designating extensive recreation management areas through this planning effort.

- President Channel (Orcas Island): approximately 31 acres
- Turn Point (Stuart Island): approximately 86 acres
- Watmough Bay (Lopez Island): approximately 37 acres

Note: Monument visitors must follow all pertinent laws protecting marine mammals and migratory birds.

Because of their sensitive cultural and ecological resources, the BLM will allow public access only for authorized scientific, educational, and cultural uses in areas of the Monument not designated as RMAs. These areas encompass a total of 29 acres of small islands and 10 acres of rocks. These rocks and islands include formally identified marine mammal haulouts (Jeffries 2000), seabird nesting sites, sensitive plant communities, and Coast Salish cultural sites. Specifically, the small islands are Toad Island, Fauntleroy Rock, Little Patos Island, Lummi Rocks, McConnell Rocks, Mud Island, Oak Island, Parks Bay Island, Richardson Rock, and Twin Rocks. The rocks and groups of rocks are: East Sound Blind Island South, Kanaka Bay Islands, King Islands, Massacre Bay Rocks, Richardson Rocks (2 smaller rocks), Trinka Rock, Chuckanut Rocks, Davis Bay Island and Rocks, East Sound Blind Island North, John's Island Rocks, John's Pass Rocks, Leo Reef, Lovers Cove Rocks, MacKaye Harbor Rocks, Mitchell Bay Rocks, Oak Island Rock, Outer Bay Rocks, Picnic Point Rocks, Prevost Harbor Rocks, Reid Harbor Rock, Reservation Bay Rocks, Rock Island, Satellite Island Rocks, Unnamed Rocks (Grandma's Cove), Unnamed Rocks (Iceberg Point Rocks), Unnamed Rocks (Jones Bay Rock), Unnamed Rocks (Pear Point and Danger Rocks), Unnamed Rock (Seal Rock), Unnamed Rocks (Shaw Island), Unnamed Rocks (South Lopez), Unnamed Rock (WNW Kanaka Bay Island).

Management Objective:

- Facilitate recreational use that is compatible with protecting Monument objects and values.
- Facilitate an experience of quiet and solitude.
- Provide hiking¹⁶, equestrian, bicycling¹⁷, picnicking, and camping opportunities within the Monument.
- Monitor and conserve natural soundscapes.

Management Direction¹⁸:

- Develop interagency visitor facilities and materials in coordination with agency partners. Note: interagency visitor centers will not be located on Monument land and are likely to be located in local communities.
- Prohibit campfires outside of metal fire rings (available in designated site camping areas); wood for campfires must be from sources within the San Juan Islands (not necessarily within the Monument).
- Minimize the impacts on dark night skies from all lighting installed within the Monument. Specifically, with the exception of U.S. Coast Guard aids-to-navigation, within the Monument:
 - Permanent outdoor lighting will not be allowed in areas with visual resources management Class I designations.
 - Impacts to dark night skies will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific project design features identified in activity level planning and NEPA review. These measures may include directing all light downward, using shielded lights, using only minimum illumination

¹⁶ For the purposes of this document, “hiking” encompasses all forms of pedestrian recreational travel, including, but not limited to, walking for pleasure and exercise and trail running.

¹⁷ For the purposes of this document, “bicycling” encompasses all forms of non-motorized mechanized vehicle use; the use of a wheelchair by an individual whose disability requires its use is allowed.

¹⁸ Where a particular use is not prohibited on BLM-administered land it is generally allowed within the constraints of law and regulation, though may be subject to temporary closures for emergencies and public health and safety.

- necessary, using lamp types such as sodium lamps (less prone atmospheric scattering), using circuit timers, and using motion sensors.
- Any facilities authorized will use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.
 - Minimize impacts on Monument soundscapes from management and visitor uses by:
 - Providing educational materials through various media and venues (e.g., educational programs, websites) on increasing public awareness of the benefits of protecting natural soundscapes.
 - Identifying appropriate acoustic monitoring locations in the Monument install sound level meters and supporting hardware to collect information on the levels and types of sounds in the Monument and anthropogenic sources of soundscape impacts.
 - Considering impacts to soundscapes when distributing special recreation permits.
 - Scheduling and/or conditioning vegetation and wildlife management to avoid impacts from noise to recreational users during high use periods.
 - Prohibit take-off and landing from air of crewed aircraft except for administrative and emergency purposes.
 - Prohibit use of fireworks on all Monument lands.
 - Prohibit use of metal detectors by the public to avoid potential disturbance of cultural resources from digging associated with this activity.
 - Prohibit placement of physical geocaches within Monument to avoid potential disturbance of cultural resources from hiding and uncovering of caches associated with this activity (this would not affect geocaching with virtual caches).
 - Undertake temporary closures as necessary to protect the Monument's ecological and cultural values, as well as sensitive Tribal activities. The BLM will complete all necessary decision-making and NEPA analysis in undertaking these closures.
 - The BLM's special recreation permits regulation (43 CFR 2932) requires permits for any organized, commercial, or competitive uses of BLM-administered lands. The BLM may grant special recreation permits for organized group activities or events, if the activity is consistent with the protection of the objects for which the Monument was designated. Events authorized under permits may be subject to restrictions to protect resources and objectives for visitor experiences. These restrictions may include, but may not be limited to, the designation of specific roads or trails for a particular event, limitations on parking, use of campfires, sanitation requirements, and the number of people involved in the event.
 - Prohibit the discharge of firearms and use of bows within the Monument except as associated with lawful hunting practices¹⁹.
 - The existing 2005 BLM supplementary rules for Oregon and Washington prohibit discharging a firearm into or from a BLM-administered developed camping or recreation site (e.g., a parking lot, in and around developed campsites) (see Appendix C).
 - Allow public access only for authorized scientific, educational, and cultural uses in areas of the Monument not designated as RMAs. These areas encompass sensitive cultural and ecological resources and total of 29 acres of small islands and 10 acres of rocks.
 - Apply allowable and prohibited use decisions described in the RMA frameworks to meet RMA objectives in Appendix F²⁰. These decisions include:

¹⁹ Lawful hunting practices include the use of firearms or bows by Coast Salish Tribal members for the purposes of hunting.

²⁰ Allowable and prohibited use decisions apply only to recreation; they do not apply to authorized research or administrative uses. They also do not apply to access by Coast Salish Tribal members for the traditional uses.

- Require all visitors to stay on designated trails or on un-vegetated shoreline²¹ in travel areas with trails, except when hunting or pursuing other authorized purposes.
- Manage Chadwick Hill and Watmough Bay RMAs (see Appendix F) for trail-based equestrian travel, in addition to hiking.
- Develop visitor facilities—after the completion of necessary planning and NEPA analysis—as needed and in keeping with each area’s recreation opportunity spectrum and visual resources management class on 808 acres of RMAs (see Appendix F). Do not develop visitor facilities on the remaining 213 acres of Monument land.
- See the Education and Interpretation section beginning on page 20 for management direction addressing signs.
- Allow designated site camping at Blind, Posey, and Patos islands (a total of 214 acres), which are currently managed for this purpose (see Appendix F). Consider implementation actions to expand or change the configuration of campsites in these areas as appropriate.
- Prohibit camping in the remainder of the Monument. Camping has been prohibited on the majority of this acreage (503 acres) since 1990; the BLM has managed these acres exclusively for day-use.
- Prohibit unleashed pets within the Monument in order to allow pets while minimizing wildlife disturbance and visitor conflict. Prohibit all pets within specified areas (see Appendix F). This prohibition does not apply to service animals.
- Prohibit the launching and landing of unmanned aircraft (e.g., drones) for recreational purposes from Monument land. All launching and landing of drones for non-recreational purposes (e.g., research or commercial purposes), requires a permit from the BLM.

Science

Background

Proclamation 8947 describes the Monument as a refuge for “scientific and historic treasures” and the lands that make it up as “some of the most scientifically interesting lands in the San Juan Islands.”

Management Objectives:

- Facilitate scientific assessments, inventory, monitoring, research, and education that would enhance the understanding and protection of Monument objects and values.
- Facilitate opportunities for youth and citizen scientists to participate in the scientific assessments, inventory, monitoring, research, and education identified in the Monument science plan, which the BLM will develop after the publication of the Approved RMP.

Management Direction:

- Require written Monument Manager authorization for all scientific research projects, including any collection of materials from the Monument for scientific purposes.
- Only approve authorizations where they comply with the RMP and applicable laws and regulations. Authorization may take a variety of forms, including a special use permit; an interagency, assistance, or cooperative agreement; an Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit; an Antiquities Act permit; a paleontological resource use permit; or other permit.
- Permit destructive sampling (i.e., procedures that cause permanent change to sampled material) of ecological and cultural values only when: a) sampling is the only viable method for the research and b) the BLM expects the research to answer critical questions to benefit long-term protection of Monument objects and values. Specify in the research authorization whether destructive sampling can

²¹ Un-vegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks.

occur, the amount of material that can be destroyed, and proper handling of any samples of human remains.

- Require Monument Manager approval for any physical installations for scientific purposes—such as data loggers and sensors.
- Require researchers to provide the BLM with an electronic copy of all final reports and scientific papers resulting from the research conducted within the Monument. The BLM may share research for public use, including in an online format.
- Require researchers to include a public outreach/education component in research projects, such as involving educators, students, or citizen scientists in research, as the Monument Manager deems appropriate.
- Encourage the use of established and reputable citizen science projects, such as data collection through bio-blitzes, citizen science apps, Christmas bird counts, and initiatives identified in the Federal Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science Toolkit and the Citizen Science Alliance.

Tribal Interests

Background

Native American/Indigenous Peoples have inhabited the region for more than 10,000 years, utilizing lands in the San Juan Islands for hunting, fishing, plant gathering, trade and exchange, and other cultural, social, and religious activities. Many of these activities occurred within what is now the Monument. The Coast Salish peoples continue to live in the San Juan Islands and surrounding areas and utilize the public lands and resources—including the Monument—that are part of their aboriginal territory and usual and accustomed use area.

Federally recognized Tribes retain rights and/or interests in public lands through treaties, executive orders, and/or Federal statutes. Through treaties, Coast Salish Tribes granted land and other natural resources to the United States while retaining all rights not expressly granted. The BLM, as a Federal land managing agency, seeks to provide healthy habitats and water quality for maintaining treaty resources and access to public lands for practicing treaty rights, including hunting, fishing, and gathering activities as provided by statute and executive order. Federal agencies must consider how their actions affect treaty rights for access to usual and accustomed places for fishing and to open and unclaimed lands for hunting and gathering, as well as the impacts of actions to the cultural and socioeconomic interests of all federally recognized Tribes.

The BLM will meet all pertinent legal obligations in managing the Monument, including those related to Tribal treaties. The BLM will collaboratively engage with Tribal partners to facilitate Tribal activities within the Monument.

Management Objectives

- Collaboratively engage with Tribal government partners.
- Protect cultural resources including sacred sites, burial sites, and cultural objects and landscapes.

Management Direction:

- Work with Tribes to develop an organized method for collecting management input from multiple Tribal entities at once (e.g., a Tribal steering group).
- Work with Tribes to develop opportunities for co-stewardship of culturally important plant communities and species and Coast Salish cultural properties.
- Work with Tribes to develop opportunities for youth and elder engagement.
- Seek opportunities to work with Tribal partners to research and restore traditional Coast Salish place names whether formally or informally (e.g., as subtitles on outreach materials).
- Maintain and improve access for exercise of treaty rights and traditional cultural practices.

- Use temporary closures to facilitate sensitive Tribal activities, traditional uses, and the exercise of treaty rights, or to avoid safety hazards potentially stemming from such Tribal activities.

Travel and Transportation

Background

Proclamation 8947 requires that, except for emergencies, Federal law enforcement, or authorized administrative purposes, motorized vehicle use only occur on designated roads and mechanized vehicle use (e.g., bicycles) only occur on designated roads and trails.

BLM RMPs identify lands as open, limited, or closed to public motorized vehicle use. The BLM initiated the development of an implementation-level travel and transportation plan concurrently with the RMP. The BLM will complete this plan during the implementation of the RMP. This implementation-level plan will identify roads and trails that are available to the public as well as what modes of transportation the BLM will allow on those roads and trails. This plan must be in conformance with this RMP.

Management Objective:

- Manage travel within the Monument to facilitate allowable uses identified under recreation and visitor services (see page 28 and Appendix F) and to protect Monument objects and values.

Management Direction:

- Designate the whole of the Monument (1,021 acres) as limited to designated roads for public motorized vehicle use (i.e., public motorized vehicle use will be restricted to designated roads).
- Limit bicycle access to designated roads within the Monument.
- Limit equestrian access to designated roads and trails within the Monument. Manage the Chadwick Hill for trail-based equestrian use.
- Select from best management practices for trail development and maintenance (Appendix A) to maintain water quality when conducting implementation-level projects.

Visual Resources Management

Background

The BLM sets visual resource management (VRM) objectives to establish the maximum allowable level of contrast that a project can introduce to a particular landscape. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to ensure that use, maintenance, repair, and replacement (including access for these purposes) of aids to navigation are accomplished while meeting VRM objectives.

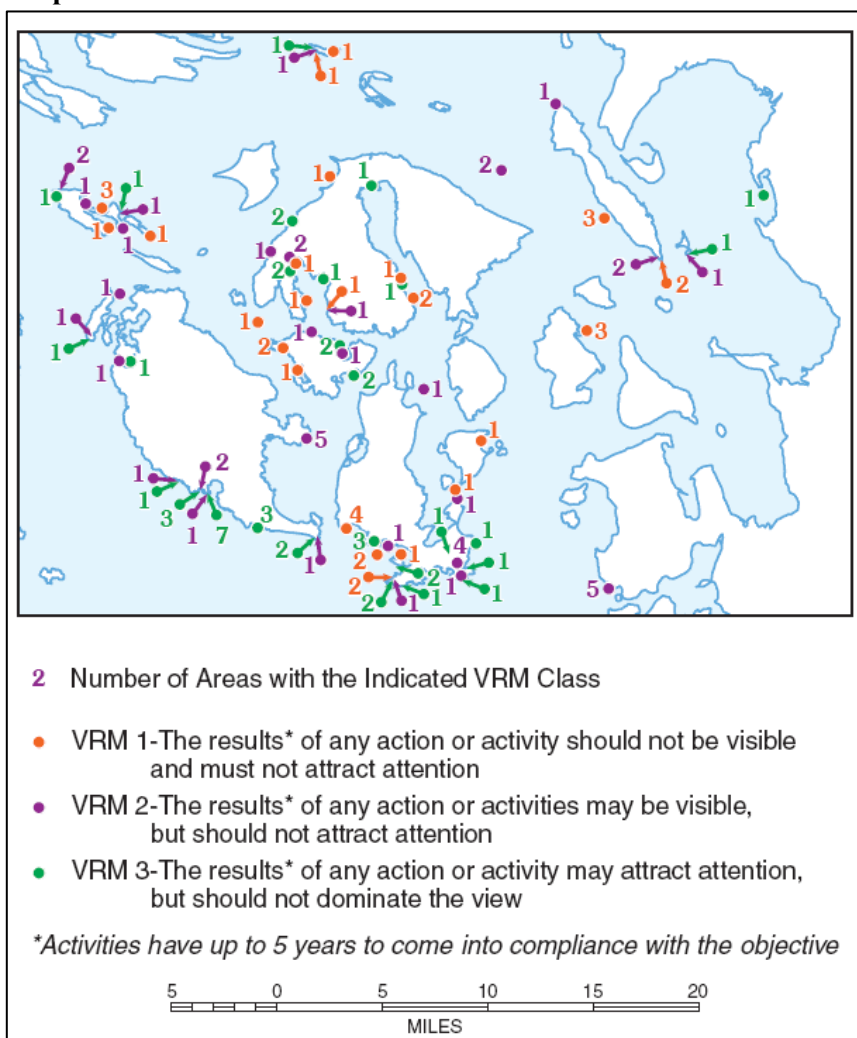
Management Objective:

- Maintain or improve the current quality of visual resources within the Monument except when doing so would conflict with conserving, protecting, or restoring Monument objects and values.

Management Direction:

- Manage 232 acres of small rocks and islands as VRM Class I (see Map 3). Under VRM Class I, the results of actions should not be visible and must not attract attention.
- Manage 242 acres of land as VRM Class III in order to allow for extensive vegetation restoration necessary to expand grasslands by removing existing forest habitat (See Map 3). This includes lands that may be suitable for conversion from forest to grassland and shrubland. Under VRM Class III, the visual results of actions may attract attention, but should not dominate the view.
- Manage the remainder of the Monument (547 acres) as VRM Class II (See Map 3). Under VRM Class II, the visual results of actions may be visible but should not attract attention.
- Projects have five years to conform to VRM objectives, e.g., a project to stabilize a structure could require machinery that would temporarily create substantial visual contrast. As long as this impact is removed within five years the project can still conform to restrictive VRM classes.

Map 3: VRM Classes under the RMP



Wildfire Response

Background

BLM policy, rather than RMP decisions, dictate the majority of the BLM's wildfire response process.

Management Objective:

- During wildfire response, minimize risks to human health and safety, property, infrastructure (including U.S. Coast Guard facilities), and Monument resources and values.

Management Direction:

- Suppress all human-caused wildfires.
- Use minimum impact suppression techniques (MIST) where possible. MIST guidelines are established by the National Interagency Fire Center and are available at: <https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook/archive/2003redbook.pdf> (Appendix U)
- Prohibit use of aerial delivery of fire chemicals (retardant, foam, or other surfactants) except as necessary to protect human life or safety, private property, infrastructure, and historic structures.
- Allow ground delivery of fire chemicals provided these chemicals can be kept out of surface waters (fresh and salt).

Wildlife and Fish

Background

Proclamation 8947 addresses both the diversity of habitats within the Monument and the varied wildlife that depend on them. The BLM manages the habitat within which wildlife occurs but does not directly manage wildlife. The BLM coordinates closely with State (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife) and Federal (USFWS and NOAA Fisheries) partners that do manage wildlife. The BLM also closely coordinates with Tribal governments on actions that would affect wildlife. Many Tribal governments take an active role in the management of wildlife in Washington State.

Management Objective:

- Manage habitats within the Monument to provide for populations of native wildlife species within the San Juan Islands and to avoid negatively affecting native fisheries and minimize impact to listed fish habitat.
- Maintain vulnerable species and habitat components in functional BLM ecosystems.
- Prevent a need for species listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Management Direction:

- See Habitat and Plants beginning on page 21.
- Work with State and Federal agencies to provide habitat for self-sustaining wildlife populations.
- Work with appropriate agencies to augment or reintroduce populations of special status wildlife species (e.g., federally listed or candidate species, state listed species, etc.).
- Work with appropriate agencies to control or eradicate species that are adversely affecting Monument objects and values. This may include coordinating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and/or other agencies to control or eradicate wildlife of management concern (invasive and/or nonnative wildlife).

Appendix A: Best Management Practices

Introduction

A best management practice (BMP) is a practice, or combination of practices, that has been determined to be the most effective and practicable in preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by diffuse sources to a level compatible with water quality goals (40 CFR 130.2 [m]). This appendix defines the BMPs from which the BLM would select when implementing projects within the Monument in order to eliminate or minimize water quality impacts.

The Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, requires the use of BMPs to reduce nonpoint source pollution to the maximum extent practicable. Nonpoint source pollution is defined as pollution detected in waterbodies—such as a wetlands and coastal waters—that comes from the landscape in a dispersed manner. These BMPs should ensure that water bodies potentially effected by BLM management actions meet water quality standards and total maximum daily load allocations set by the State of Washington Department of Ecology²² in accordance with its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act.

The BMPs below address activities allowed under the Approved RMP. They are a compilation of commonly employed practices developed through professional experience or research and designed to minimize water quality degradation. They include, but are not limited to, avoidance, structural and nonstructural treatments, operations, and maintenance procedures. Although normally preventative, BMPs can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Standards Regulation). BMPs are not intended to serve as detailed engineering specifications or design criteria.

The Monument does not include any lotic (flowing) riparian systems. Although several stream segments have been identified on Lopez Island, these segments are either inundated by ponded and wetland areas (Chadwick Marsh) or are no longer active (connection between Watmough Bay Wetland and Watmough Bay). The application of BMPs would focus on preventing or minimizing impacts to non-flowing freshwater riparian-wetland systems and marine areas adjacent to the Monument.

The BLM will apply mandated standard operating procedures for any use of herbicide or pesticides. Some of the standard operating procedures address water quality and serve the function of BMPs. These standard operating procedures are located in Appendix B the BLM's 2007 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic EIS (2007 EIS) and Appendix A of the BLM's 2016 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic EIS (2016 EIS).

Selection and Application of BMPs

For actions implemented consistent with this RMP, BLM decision-makers will confer with BLM specialists and select appropriate and applicable BMPs from the lists below. The BLM will select BMPs based upon site-specific conditions, technical feasibility, resource availability, and the water quality of those waterbodies potentially impacted. Not all BMPs listed will be selected for any specific management action.

The BMPs below do not provide an exhaustive list of all possible nonpoint source control measures. During project planning and analysis, the BLM may identify measures not listed below for use in addition

²² Information on Washington State's water quality standards can be found on the Washington State Department of Ecology website: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-quality-standards>

to a selection from this appendix. All measures will be applied in conformance with the RMP management direction.

Monitoring and Adjustment

The BLM will monitor the application of BMPs. Post-project implementation monitoring will evaluate whether the BLM applied the BMPs selected during the project planning process. Effectiveness monitoring will evaluate whether water quality standards and criteria were met using the BMPs. The BLM will modify BMPs if monitoring demonstrates that water quality standards are not being met. The BLM will make changes to individual BMPs, or additions or deletions to the BMP lists below, through plan maintenance, consistent with 43 CFR 1610.5-4.

BMP Lists

The BMP lists below address core activities that may take place within the Monument under the RMP.

BMPs address the following core focus areas:

- Fire and fuels management
- Habitat restoration
- Recreation management
- Road and trail maintenance and construction
- Spill prevention and abatement

Fire and Fuels Management

Underburn, Jackpot Burn, and Broadcast Burn:

- Avoid burning large woody material that is touching the high water or high tide mark of any riparian-wetland system or marine area.
- Construct fire lines by hand on all slopes greater than 35 percent. Use erosion control techniques such as tilling, waterbarring, or debris placement on fire lines when there is potential for soil erosion and delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1. Avoid placement of fire lines where water would be directed into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- In prescribed burning, allow no more than 15 percent of the burned area mineral soil surface to change to a reddish color.

Pile and Burn:

- Avoid burning piles within 35 feet of a riparian-wetland area.
- Avoid creating piles greater than 16 feet in height or diameter. Reduce burn time and smoldering of piles by ensuring piles are dry (e.g., covered as needed) and free of soil prior to burning, “chunking” material as the pile burns to promote flaming combustion, and extinguishing smoldering piles or residual fuels.
- Do not operate ground-based machinery within 50 feet of riparian-wetlands or erodible shorelines (slope distance), except where machinery is on improved roads or where equipment entry into the 50-foot zone would not increase the potential for sediment delivery into the riparian-wetland or coastal waters.
- Do not operate ground-based machinery (e.g., non-specialized skidders or tracked equipment) on slopes greater than 35 percent. Mechanical equipment with tracks may be used on short pitch slopes of greater than 35 percent but less than 45 percent when necessary to access benches of

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lower gradient (length determined on a site-specific basis, generally less than 50 feet slope distance).

- Place residual slash on areas with moderate or deep burn severity (see Table A-2) where there is potential for sediment delivery into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.

Wildfire Suppression:

- Limit heavy equipment (e.g., dozers, road graders, etc.) to slopes less than 35 percent.
- Locate fire lines to minimize directing water into riparian-wetland systems, marine areas, or areas of instability.
- Use erosion control techniques such as tilling, waterbarring, or debris placement on fire lines when there is potential for soil erosion and delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1. Block dozer lines and roads or landing intersections with an approved barricade or scattered slash to preclude public motorized vehicle use.
- Avoid locating incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, constructed helispots, and other centers for incident activities within the Monument where possible.
- Do not use waterbodies within the Monument (e.g., Chadwick Marsh or Watmough Marsh) as water sources for fire suppression.

Emergency Stabilization or Rehabilitation:

- Implement emergency fire rehabilitation treatments to accomplish erosion control as quickly as possible and before the wet season.
- Soil and water conservation practices may include the following:
 - Mulch with straw, wood chips, or other suitable material for short-term cover. To avoid introducing invasive plants when mulching, use certified weed-free straw mulch or rice straw where available.
 - On steeper slopes or highly erodible soils, place erosion barriers along the contour. Erosion barriers may consist of some combination of straw wattles, logs, contour trenching or terraces, or silt fences. See Neary et al. 2005, pages 186-191 for details on placement of the different types of erosion barriers and their effectiveness in different settings.
 - Spread available cut vegetation or slash on bare soils.
 - Place channel sediment retention or stabilization structures.
 - Place trash racks for debris above road drainage structures.
- Install drainage structures, such as water bars or drainage dips, on fire lines, fire roads, and other cleared areas according to guidelines below (water bar spacing by gradient and erosion class).
- Repair damaged road drainage facilities, such as flattened or ripped culvert ends, burned out plastic pipes, or cleaning ditch lines of materials that impede natural flow.
- Block or decommission roads and trails temporarily opened or created to provide access for fire control equipment and crews.

Table A-1: Waterbar spacing* by gradient and erosion class[†]

Gradient (Percent)	High Class (feet)	Moderate Class (feet)	Low Class(feet)
2-5	200	300	400
6-10	150	200	300
11-15	100	150	200
16-20	75	100	150
21-35	50	75	100
36+	50	50	50

*Spacing is determined by slope distance and is the maximum allowed for the gradient.

[†]The erosion classes include the following rock types:

High: Granite, sandstone, andesite porphyry, glacial or alluvial deposits, soft matrix conglomerate, volcanic ash, and pyroclastics

Moderate: Basalt, andesite, quartzite, hard matrix conglomerate, and rhyolite

Low: Metasediments, metavolcanics, and hard shale

Table A-2: Indicators of burn severity for soils

Depth of Burn Class	Forests	Shrublands	Grasslands
Unburned	No evidence of fire	No evidence of fire	No evidence of fire
Light	Leaf litter charred or consumed. Upper duff charred but full depth not altered. Gray ash soon becomes inconspicuous leaving a surface that appears lightly charred or black.	Leaf litter is charred or consumed, but some leaf structure is discernable. Leaf mold beneath shrubs is scorched to lightly charred but not altered over its entire depth. Where leaf mold is lacking, charring is limited to <0.2 cm into mineral soil. Some gray ash may be present but soon becomes inconspicuous, leaving a blackened surface beneath shrubs.	Leaf litter is charred or consumed but some plant parts are discernable. Herbaceous stubble extends above the soil surface. Some plant parts may be standing, bases not deeply burned, and still recognizable. Surface is black after fire, but this soon becomes inconspicuous. Charring is limited to <0.2 cm into the soil.
Moderate	Litter is consumed and duff deeply charred or consumed. Mineral soil not visibly altered but soil organic matter has been partly charred to a depth of >1.0 cm. Gray or white ash persists until leached by rain or wind.	Litter is consumed. Where present, leaf mold is deeply charred or consumed. Charring 1 cm into mineral soil, otherwise soil not altered. Gray or white ash quickly disappears.	Litter is consumed. Charring extends to <0.5 cm into mineral soil, otherwise soil not altered. Gray or white ash quickly disappears.

Depth of Burn Class	Forests	Shrublands	Grasslands
Deep	Litter, duff are completely consumed. Top layer of mineral soil is visibly altered. Surface mineral soil structure and texture are altered, and soil is oxidized (reddish to yellow, depending on parent material). Below oxidized zone, >1 cm of mineral soil appears black due to charred or deposited organic material. Fusion of soil may occur under heavy woody fuel concentrations (e.g., log jams, machine piles).	Litter is completely consumed leaving a fluffy white ash surface that soon disappears. Organic matter is consumed to depths of 2 to 3 cm. Colloidal structure of surface mineral soil is altered.	Litter is completely consumed leaving a fluffy white ash surface that soon disappears. Charring to depth of 1 cm in mineral soil. Soil structure is slightly altered.

Source: from Neary et al. 2005, pp 11-12

Habitat Restoration and Enhancement

General:

- Recontour ditches to reroute water for retention on site.
- Plant native vegetation to stabilize head cutting and piping at actively eroding sites.
- Design soil-disturbing restoration techniques (where disruption of nitrogen removal, sediment stabilization, and phosphorus retention might occur) to protect functionality of riparian-wetland systems.
- Place protective barriers around staging areas, drainages, and riparian areas as needed to minimize sediment delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Remove protective barriers after project completion.
- Construct sediment traps/retention ponds, as needed, during project implementation to intercept runoff from disturbed areas. Locate sediment traps/retention ponds away from riparian-wetland systems and marine areas. The sediment traps/retention ponds should be adequate in size and number to provide for storm events and predicted sediment accumulation.
- Inspect all mechanized equipment daily for leaks and clean as necessary to ensure that toxic materials, such as fuel and hydraulic fluid, do not enter riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- When using heavy equipment in or adjacent to riparian-wetlands or shoreline during restoration, develop and implement an approved spill containment plan that includes having a spill containment kit on-site and at previously identified containment locations.
- Refuel equipment, including chainsaws and other hand power tools, at least 100 feet from riparian-wetland systems or marine areas (or as far as possible where local site conditions do not allow a 100-foot setback) to prevent direct delivery of contaminants into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.

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- Use waterbars, barricades, seeding²³, and mulching to stabilize bare soil areas along project access routes prior to the wet season. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1.
- Prior to the wet season, rehabilitate using seed²³ and seedlings and other erosion control methods (wood straw, straw bales, etc.) as necessary to minimize erosion and invasion by non-native species.

Tree Removal and Thinning:

- When removing trees downhill into riparian areas, design the tree removal system to prevent converging yarding trails from intersecting with the riparian area.
- Directionally fall trees to lead for skidding and skyline yarding to minimize ground disturbance when moving logs to skid trails and skyline corridors.
- Minimize hillslope disturbance on steep slopes (generally greater than 60 percent) along riparian-wetland systems and shoreline by yarding across the area of concern with equipment that would minimize soil disturbance using partial or full suspension and with seasonal restrictions, as needed.
- Require full suspension over jurisdictional wetlands.
- Implement erosion control measures, such as waterbars, slash placement, and seeding²³, in cable yarding corridors where the potential for erosion and delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1.
- Scatter treatment debris on disturbed soils and use waterbars on any equipment access trails that could erode and deposit sediment in riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1.
- Exclude machinery 25 feet from riparian-wetland systems and marine areas, except as necessary for restoration in or near riparian areas.
- Exclude ground-based equipment on hydric soils, defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- Limit detrimental ground disturbance (soil compaction, organic matter displacement, and alteration of soil structure) to 15 percent of the treatment area.
- Limit designated skid trails for thinning to ≤ 15 percent of the treatment area to reduce displacement or compaction to acceptable limits.
- Limit width of skid roads to single width or what is operationally necessary for the approved equipment. Where multiple machines are used, provide a minimum-sized pullout for passing.
- Ensure leading-end of logs is suspended when skidding.
- Restrict non-road, in unit, ground-based equipment used for tree removal to periods of low soil moisture; generally, from May 15 to Oct 15. Low soil moisture varies by texture and is based on site-specific considerations. Qualified specialists will determine low soil moisture²⁴ on a site-specific basis.

²³ Management direction on seed selection can be found in the Habitat and Plants section in the main body of this Approved RMP.

²⁴ Soil moisture is the ratio of the weight of the water in the soil to the weight of the solids, expressed as a percentage.

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- Incorporate existing skid trails and landings as a priority over creating new trails and landings where feasible, into a designated trail network for ground-based tree removal equipment, consider proper spacing, skid trail direction, and location relative to terrain.
- Limit ground-based machinery (e.g., non-specialized skidders or tracked equipment) to slopes less than 35 percent, except when using previously constructed trails or accessing isolated ground-based tree removal areas requiring short trails over steeper pitches. Also, limit the use of this equipment when surface displacement creates trenches, depressions, excessive removal of organic horizons, or when disturbance would channel water and sediment as overland flow.
- Limit the use of specialized ground-based mechanized equipment (those machines specifically designed to operate on slopes greater than 35 percent) to slopes less than 50 percent, except when using previously constructed trails or accessing isolated ground-based tree removal areas requiring short trails over steeper pitches. Also, limit the use of this equipment when surface displacement creates trenches, depressions, excessive removal of organic horizons, or when disturbance would channel water and sediment as overland flow.
- Designate skid trails in locations that channel water from the trail surface away from riparian-wetland systems, marine areas, or unstable areas adjacent to them.
- Apply erosion control measures to skid trails and other disturbed areas with potential for erosion and subsequent sediment delivery to riparian-wetland systems and marine areas. These practices may include seeding²³, mulching, waterbarring, tillage, and woody debris placement. Use BMPs from the road closure section.
- Construct waterbars on skid trails using guidelines described under BMPs for fire and fuels management (above) where there is the potential for soil erosion or delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1.
- Subsoil skid trails, landings, or temporary roads where needed to achieve no more than 20 percent detrimental soil conditions, and minimize surface runoff, improve soil structure, and water movement through the roadbed.
- Block skid trails to prevent public motorized vehicle and other unauthorized use at the end of seasonal use.
- Minimize the area where more than half of the depth of the organically enriched upper horizon (topsoil) is removed when conducting forest management operations.
- Construct water bars on horse skid trails when there is potential for soil erosion and delivery to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Space waterbars as shown in Table A-1.
- Consider the use of helicopter or aerial tree removal systems to prevent water quality impacts from road construction or ground-based timber yarding, where other BMPs would be more costly or have limited effectiveness.

Non-Native Invasive Plants, including Noxious Weeds:

- Locate equipment-washing sites in areas with no potential for runoff into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Do not use solvents or detergents to clean equipment on site.
- Use certified weed-free native straw mulch or geo-textiles to minimize erosion from bare soils adjacent to riparian-wetlands or coastal waters and prevent the introduction of undesirable weeds

Fertilization:

- Apply fertilizer in a manner to prevent fertilizer entry into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.

- Do not apply fertilizer from the air.
- Locate storage, transfer, and loading sites outside riparian areas and separated from hydrological connections (e.g., road ditches that are linked to wetlands or coastal waters).

Biological Control (e.g., use of grazing to achieve vegetation objectives):

- Do not allow grazing animals deployed for biological control to graze within 50 feet of any riparian-wetland system or marine area.

Road and Trail Maintenance and Construction

General Construction and Maintenance:

- Design roads to the minimum width needed for the intended use as referenced in the BLM's Roads Design Handbook (BLM Handbook 9113-1). Design road and trail cut and fill slopes with stable angles to reduce erosion and prevent slope failure.
- Haul away material excavated during construction, renovation, or maintenance where side slopes generally exceed 60 percent and any slope where side-cast material may enter riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- Construct road and trail fills to prevent fill failure using inorganic material, compaction, buttressing, subsurface drainage, rock facing, or other effective means.
- Design and construct subsurface drainage in landslide prone areas and saturated soils (e.g., trench and or French drains, using geo-textile fabrics, drain pipes and or other techniques). Minimize or avoid new road and trail construction in these areas.
- Locate waste disposal areas outside riparian-wetland systems and shorelines. Apply surface erosion control prior to the wet season. Prevent overloading areas that may become unstable.
- Use temporary sediment control measures (e.g., check dams, silt fencing, bark bags, filter strips, and mulch) to slow runoff and contain sediment from road and extensive trail work. Remove any accumulated sediment and the control measures when work is complete. When long-term structural sediment control measures are incorporated into the final erosion control plan, remove any accumulated sediment to retain capacity of the control measure.
- Minimize trail construction on steep slopes where runoff could channel to any riparian-wetland systems or marine area.
- Design, construct, and maintain trail width, grades, curves, and switchbacks suitable to the terrain and designated use(s). Use and maintain surfacing materials suitable to the site and use, to withstand traffic and to minimize runoff and erosion.
- Suspend construction or maintenance of roads and trails where erosion and runoff into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas would occur.
- Locate staging areas outside of riparian-wetland systems and shoreline areas. Design or upgrade staging areas to prevent sediment/pollutant delivery to riparian-wetland systems and marine areas (e.g., rocking or hardening and drainage through grading or shaping).
- Designate season of use if the trail bed is prone to erosion, rutting, gully, or compaction due to high soil moisture or standing water.
- Do not construct roads or trails open to motorized vehicles in riparian-wetlands.
- When constructing or maintaining trails near riparian-wetlands or shorelines do not cut the portion of logs or down woody material that extend into the wetland or shoreline area. Use

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alternative passage options, such as earthen ramps, small notch steps, or slight trail realignments, to facilitate maintenance of intact logs. Cut and stabilize if necessary for safe passage and safety.

- Hydrologically disconnect roads and trails from riparian-wetland systems and marine areas to the extent practicable.
- Where trails intersect road ditches, provide erosion resistant crossings. Divert water from the trail to keep it from reaching riparian-wetland systems and marine areas.
- Repair rills and gullies to keep sediment from reaching riparian-wetland systems and marine areas.
- Construct and repair water bars, drain dips, and lead-off ditches as needed. These features may need rock reinforcement to promote longevity. Self-maintaining drain dips or lead-off features are the preferred design.
- Monitor road and trail condition to identify surface maintenance and drainage needs to prevent or minimize sediment delivery to riparian-wetland systems and marine areas.
- Prior to the wet season, provide effective road and trail surface drainage maintenance. Clear ditch lines in sections where there is lowered capacity or is obstructed by dry ravel, sediment wedges, small failures, or fluvial sediment deposition. Remove accumulated sediment and blockages at cross-drain inlets and outlets. Grade natural surface and aggregate roads and trails where the surface is uneven from surface erosion, visitor traffic, or vehicle rutting. Restore crowning, outsloping or insloping for the road and trail type for effective runoff. Remove or provide outlets through berms on the road and trail shoulder. After ditch cleaning for roads and prior to hauling, allow vegetation to reestablish or use sediment entrapment measures (e.g., sediment trapping blankets and silt fences).

Additional Erosion Control Measures:

- During roadside brushing, remove vegetation by cutting rather than uprooting.
- Undertake erosion control measures at the same time as ground disturbance to allow immediate stormproofing.
- Apply seed²³ and certified weed-free mulch to cut and fill slopes, ditchlines, and waste disposal sites with the potential for sediment delivery to riparian-wetland systems and marine areas. Apply seed upon completion of construction and as early as practicable to increase germination and growth. Reseed if necessary to accomplish erosion control.
- Place sediment-trapping materials or structures such as straw bales, jute netting, or sediment basins at the base of newly constructed fill or side slopes where sediment could be transported to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Keep materials away from culvert inlets or outlets.
- Use biotechnical stabilization and soil bioengineering techniques to control bank and shoreline erosion (e.g., commercially produced matting and blankets, live plants or cuttings, dead plant material, rock, and other inert structures). Undertake stabilization only in conformance with requirements of the approved plan.
- Suspend ground-disturbing activity if projected forecasted rain will saturate soils to the extent that there is potential for movement of sediment from the road to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Cover or temporarily stabilize exposed soils during work suspension. Measures could include but are not limited to erosion control blankets and mats, soil binders, soil tackifiers, or placement of slash.
- Retain ground cover in ditch lines, except where sediment deposition or obstructions require maintenance.

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- Avoid undercutting of cut-slopes when cleaning ditch lines.
- Remove and dispose of slide material when it is obstructing road surface and ditch line drainage. Place material on stable ground outside of riparian-wetland systems and shoreline areas.
- Do not sidecast loose ditch or surface material where it can enter riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- Seed²³ and mulch cleaned ditch lines and bare soils that drain directly to riparian-wetland systems.

Road Stormproofing:

- Inspect and maintain culverts, drainage structures, and ditches before and during the wet season to diminish the likelihood of plugged culverts and the possibility of washouts. Where applicable, inspect for fish passage and replace if obstructed or impaired.
- Repair damaged culverts to maintain drainage design capacity.
- Blade and shape roads to conserve existing aggregate surface material; retain or restore the appropriate cross section, remove berms and other irregularities that impede effective runoff or cause erosion, and ensure that surface runoff is directed into vegetated, stable areas.
- Stormproof open resource roads receiving infrequent maintenance to reduce road erosion and reduce the risk of washouts by concentrated water flows. Stormproof temporary roads if retained over winter.
- Suspend stormproofing/ decommissioning operations and cover or otherwise temporarily stabilize all exposed soil if conditions develop that cause a potential for sediment-laden runoff to enter riparian-wetland systems and marine areas. Resume operations when conditions allow turbidity standards to be met.

Road Use and Dust Abatement:

- Apply water or approved road surface stabilizers/dust control additives to reduce surfacing material loss and buildup of fine sediment that can enter into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Prevent entry of road surface stabilizers/dust control additives into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas during application. For dust abatement, limit applications of lignin sulfonate to a maximum rate of 0.5 gal/yd² of road surface, assuming a 50:50 (lignin sulfonate to water) solution.

Road and Trail Closure:

- Close and rehabilitate unauthorized roads and trails to protect water quality.
- Position fill or waste material in a location that would avoid direct or indirect sediment discharge to riparian-wetlands or coastal waters.
- Barricade with natural materials such as grasses, branches, and debris and allow nearby vegetation to grow into closed trails.
- Inspect closed roads and trails to ensure that vegetation stabilization measures are operating as planned, drainage structures are operational, and non-native invasive plants, including noxious weeds, are not providing erosion control. Conduct vegetation treatments and drainage structure maintenance as needed.
- Convert existing drainage structures such as ditches and cross drain culverts to a long-term maintenance free drainage configuration such as an outsloped road and trail surface, grade dips and waterbars.

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- Following culvert removal and prior to the wet season, apply erosion control and sediment trapping measures (e.g., seeding²³, mulching, straw bales, jute netting, and native vegetative cuttings) where sediment can be delivered into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- Implement tillage measures, including ripping or subsoiling to an effective depth. Treat compacted areas including the roadbed, landings, construction areas, and spoils sites.
- After tilling the road surface, pull back unstable road fill and end-haul or contour to the natural slopes.

Surface Drainage:

- Effectively drain the road or trail surface by using crowning, insloping or outsloping, grade reversals (rolling dips), and water bars or a combination of these methods. Avoid concentrated discharge onto fill slopes unless the fill slopes are stable and erosion proofed.
- Outslope low volume roads to provide surface drainage on road gradients up to 6 percent unless there is a traffic hazard from the road shape.
- Use broad-based drainage dips or lead-off ditches in lieu of cross drains for low volume roads. Locate these surface water drainage measures where they will not drain into riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- Avoid use of outside road berms unless designed to protect road fills from runoff. If road berms are used, breach to accommodate drainage where fill slopes are stable
- Construct variable road and trail grades and alignments (e.g., roll the grade and grade breaks), which limit water concentration, velocity, flow distance, and associated stream power.
- Install underdrain structures when roads and trails cross or expose springs, seeps, or wet areas rather than allowing intercepted water to flow downgradient in ditch lines.
- Design roads and trails crossing low-lying areas so that water does not pond on the upslope side of the road or trail. Provide cross drains or other drainage techniques at short intervals to ensure free drainage.
- Divert road runoff water away from headwalls, slide areas, high landslide hazard locations, or steep erodible fill slopes.
- Design paved or gravel surfaces including trails to disperse surface water to vegetated stable areas.

Cross Drains:

- Locate cross drains to prevent or minimize runoff and sediment conveyance to riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. Implement sediment reduction techniques such as settling basins, brush filters, sediment fences, and check dams to prevent or minimize sediment conveyance. Locate cross drains to route ditch flow onto vegetated and undisturbed slopes.
- Space cross drain culverts at intervals sufficient to prevent water volume concentration and accelerated ditch erosion. At a minimum, space cross drains at intervals referred to in the BLM's 2011 Road Design Handbook (Handbook 9113-1), Illustration 11 –'Spacing for Drainage Lateral.' Increase cross drain frequency through erodible soils, steep grades, and unstable areas.
- Choose cross drain culvert diameter and type according to predicted ditch flow, debris and bedload passage expected from the ditch. Minimum diameter is 18." Minimum diameter for trails is 10."

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- Locate surface water drainage measures (e.g., cross drain culverts, rolling dips, and water bars) where water flow will be released on convex slopes or other stable and non-erosive areas that will absorb road-and trail drainage and prevent sediment flows from reaching riparian-wetland systems and marine areas. Where practicable locate surface water drainage structures above road and trail segments with steeper downhill grade. Locate cross drains at least 50 feet from the nearest riparian-wetland system or marine areas and allow for a sufficient non-compacted soil and vegetative filter.
- Armor surface drainage structures (e.g., broad based dips and lead-off ditches) to maintain functionality in areas of erosive and low-strength soils.
- Discharge cross drain culverts at ground level on non-erodible material. Install downspout structures or energy dissipaters at cross drain outlets or drivable dips where alternatives to discharging water onto loose material, erodible soils, fills, or steep slopes are not available.
- Cut protruding 'shotgun' culverts at the fill surface or existing ground. Install downspout or energy dissipaters to prevent erosion.
- Skew cross drain culverts 45–60 degrees from the ditchline and provide pipe gradient slightly greater than ditch gradient to reduce erosion at cross drain inlet.
- Provide for unobstructed flow at culvert inlets and within ditch lines during and upon completion of road construction or maintenance prior to the wet season.

Recreation

All Recreation Facilities:

- Implement erosion control measures at recreation sites to stabilize exposed soils where water flows or sediment may reach riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.

Developed Recreation Sites:

- Only self-contained sanitary facilities would be developed unless a sewage system and drain field is approved by the appropriate County or State agency.

Dispersed Recreation:

- Site camps for permitted group overnight camping greater than 150 feet from riparian-wetland systems.

Spill Prevention and Abatement

- Take immediate action to stop and contain leaks or spills of chemicals and other petroleum products. Notify the Washington Emergency Management Division, through the District Hazardous Materials Specialist, and the Washington Department of Ecology of any spill that enters riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.
- Inspect and clean heavy equipment as necessary prior to moving on to the project site, in order to remove oil and grease, noxious/invasive weeds, and excessive soil.
- Inspect hydraulic fluid and fuel lines on heavy-mechanized equipment for proper working condition.
- Where possible, maintain and refuel equipment a minimum of 100 feet away from riparian-wetland systems or marine areas, except small equipment, such as water pumps. Refuel small equipment from no larger than 5-gallon containers. Use absorbent material or a containment system to prevent spills when refueling small equipment near riparian-wetland systems or marine areas.

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- Equipment used for transportation, storage, or application of chemicals shall be maintained in a leak- proof condition.
- In the event of a spill or release, all reasonable and safe actions to contain the material will be taken. Specific actions are dependent on the nature of the material spilled.
- Use spill containment booms or as required by the Washington Department of Ecology. Have access to booms and other absorbent containment materials.
- Immediately remove waste or spilled hazardous materials (including diesel, oil, and hydraulic fluid) and contaminated soils near any riparian-wetland system or marine areas and dispose of them in accordance with the applicable regulatory standard. Notify Washington Emergency Management Division of any spill to riparian-wetland systems or marina areas.
- Store equipment containing toxic fluids outside of riparian areas.
- Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan: All operators shall develop a modified Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan prior to initiating project work if there is a potential risk of chemical or petroleum spills near riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan will include the appropriate containers to be used and design of the material transfer locations. No interim fuel depot or storage location other than a crewed transport vehicle would be used.
- Spill Containment Kit: All operators shall have a spill containment kit as described in the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan on-site during any operation with potential for run-off to adjacent riparian-wetland systems or marine areas. The spill containment kit will be appropriate in size and type for the oil or hazardous material carried by the operator.
- Operators shall be responsible for the clean-up, removal, and proper disposal of contaminated materials from the site.

Appendix B: Commonly Used Acronyms and Glossary

Commonly Used Acronyms

ACRONYM	COMPLETE PHRASE
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental concern
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FCCS	Fuel Characteristic Classification System
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
MHA	Maritime Heritage Area
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
RMA	Recreation Management Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right-of-Way
RMA	Recreation Management Area
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TMA	Travel Management Area
TTMP	Travel and Transportation Management Plan
VRI	Visual Resources Inventory

VRM	Visual Resource Management
USC	U.S. Code of Laws
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WDNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
WDOE	Washington Department of Ecology
WNHP	Washington Natural Heritage Program

Glossary

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) – Lands where special management attention is needed beyond what is provided in the land use plan to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish, and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

Best management practices (BMPs): Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological control: the use of living organisms (e.g., insects, pathogens, nematodes, mites) to achieve management objectives, such as noxious weed control.

Biopesticides: Biopesticides are a type of biological treatment derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals. They include microbial pesticides consisting of a microorganism (e.g., a bacterium, fungus, virus, or protozoan) as the active ingredient.

Broadcast burn(ing): A prescribed burning activity where fire is applied generally to most or all of an area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as a resource management treatment, or both. Canopy is generally either non-existent or not an objective to retain.

Candidate species: Taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information on their status and threats to propose the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

Canopy: The area consisting of branches and foliage formed collectively by adjacent trees and other woody species in a forest stand. Where substantial height differences occur between trees within a stand, formation of a multi-layered condition can result.

Closed canopy: The degree to which the canopy (forest layers above one's head) blocks sunlight or obscures the sky. It can only be accurately determined from measurements taken under the canopy to account for openings in the branches and crowns.

Coast Salish Tribes: Native American/Indigenous peoples whose homeland encompasses most of the Strait of Georgia-Puget Sound Basin including the San Juan Islands and lands surrounding the Salish Sea. For the purpose of analysis in this document "Coast Salish Tribes" means federally recognized "Native American" Tribes in the context of Federal statutes, regulation, and policy.

Condition class (fire regimes): Fire regime condition classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components, such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more

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of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

Cooperating agency: A Tribal, Federal, State, or local government agency that assists a lead Federal agency in developing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. These can be any agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6).

Critical habitat: Under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), critical habitat is defined as: (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by an ESA-listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by an ESA-listed species, when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cultural resources: Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

Decision area: The lands within the planning area of this RMP (i.e., the San Juan Islands) for which the BLM has authority to make land use and management decisions (i.e., the San Juan Islands National Monument). In general, the BLM has jurisdiction over all BLM-administered lands (surface and subsurface) and over mineral estate in areas of split estate (i.e., areas where the BLM administers Federal mineral estate, but the surface is not owned by the BLM).

Designation: The act of indicating or identifying. This may be accomplished in various ways, including Public Law (e.g., wilderness areas), Presidential proclamation (e.g., national monuments), or by administrative action through Secretarial designation or a land use plan.

Dispersed camping: Dispersed camping is camping that takes place outside of designated campsites. There are generally no facilities (e.g., toilets, tables, fire pits, platforms) provided.

Disturbance (wildlife): A human action that may affect wildlife species by the addition, above ambient condition, of noise or human intrusion, or the mechanical movement of habitat (e.g., the movement of seagrass from boat landing). Disturbance is temporary/short-term (minutes to days) and does not modify habitat structure, or water/air flow or quality. Disturbance should not be confused with “surface disturbance,” which refers to an action that modifies soil, water, or vegetation.

Early detection and rapid response: The early detection and rapid response system of addressing invasive plant species is based on minimizing the establishment and spread of new species through:

- Early detection and reporting of suspected new plant species to appropriate officials,
- Identification and vouchering of submitted specimens by designated specialists,
- Verification of suspected new State and national plant records,
- Archiving of new records in designated regional and plant databases,
- Rapid assessment of confirmed new records, and
- Rapid response to verified new infestations that are determined to be invasive.

For more information about early detection and rapid response, please see A National Early Detection and Rapid Response System for Invasive Plants in the United States (Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds 2003).

Ecological resilience: Ecological resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to regain its fundamental structures, processes, and functioning when altered by stressors like drought and disturbances like wildfire without crossing a threshold to an alternative state with different structure and function.

Ecological resistance: Resistance is the capacity of an ecosystem to retain its fundamental structure, processes, and functioning (or remain largely unchanged) despite stressors, disturbances, or invasive

species. An example of a resistant Monument habitat would be a headland grassland dominated by native species, with limited invasion by invasive species, or a savanna able to withstand changing climatic conditions.

Endangered species: Any species of plant or animal defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a substantial portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Environmental impact statement (EIS): A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.

Extensive recreation management area: An area that requires specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or facilities

Fire management plan (FMP): A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire, prescribed fire, and the use of wildland fire). The plan is supplemented by operational plans, including but not limited to, preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, and prevention plans. FMPs assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

Fire regime: Description of the patterns of fire occurrences, frequency, size, severity, and sometimes vegetation and fire effects as well, in a given area or ecosystem. A fire regime is a generalization based on fire histories at individual sites. Fire regimes can often be described as cycles because some parts of the histories are usually repeated. The repetitions can be counted and measured, such as fire return interval.

Fire suppression: Management action to extinguish a fire or confining fire spread.

Fuel management: The act or practice of controlling flammability and reducing resistance to control of wildland fuels through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by fire, in support of land management objectives.

Herbicide: A chemical pesticide used to control, suppress, or kill vegetation or severely interrupt normal growth processes.

Hiking: For the purposes of this document, “hiking” encompasses all forms of pedestrian recreational travel, including, but not limited to, walking for pleasure and exercise and trail running.

Historic property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

Historic reconstruction: The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location

Historic rehabilitation: The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Historic restoration: The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Impact: The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Implementation plan: A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. Implementation plans are synonymous with activity plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, travel and transportation management plans, habitat management plans, recreation area management plans, recreation project plans, coordinated resource management plans, and allotment management plans.

Implementation plan decisions: Decisions that take action to implement land use plan decision. These decisions are generally appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410.

Invasive plants: Invasive plants are non-native plants that are able to establish on many sites and spread to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.

Land use allocation: The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.

Management direction: Rules in an RMP that identify where future actions may or may not be allowed and what restrictions or requirements may be placed on those future actions to achieve the objectives set for the BLM-administered lands and resources.

Management objective: Descriptions of desired outcomes for BLM-administered lands and resources in an RMP; the resource conditions that the BLM envisions or desires would eventually result from implementation of the RMP.

Maritime heritage area: An area that includes structures such as lighthouses, light towers, fog signals, or other associated facilities that functioned as an aid to navigation. Other cultural resources including archaeological sites associated with historic period occupation and/or from pre-contact habitation or use may also be located within a maritime heritage area.

Maritime heritage properties: Buildings, structures, districts (archaeological or historic), objects, and sites located within a maritime heritage area that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Maritime heritage resources: Cultural resources including structures and archaeological or cultural sites associated with operations of aids to navigation facilities located within a maritime heritage area.

Mechanized vehicle: A mechanized means of travel such as a bicycle; not powered by a motor.

No Action Alternative: The No Action Alternative is the continuation of current management. For most land use planning processes this means the continued implementation of an existing RMP. In this case, it is the continuation of custodial management without an RMP. Under the No Action Alternative, the BLM would continue to take management actions on a case-by-case basis as necessary to meet law, regulation, and policy to the extent compatible with Proclamation 8947. The BLM is required by regulation (40 CFR 1502.14(d)) to analyze the No Action Alternative and it is the only alternative that does not respond to the purpose and need for action.

Noxious weeds: Noxious weeds are a subset of invasive plants. They are designated and regulated by state and Federal laws because they are known to be detrimental to agriculture, commerce, natural resources, and public health.

Overstory: That portion of trees forming the uppermost canopy layer in a forest stand and that consists of more than one distinct layer.

Paleontological resource: Any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth.

Pesticide: A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for:

- Preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest
- Use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant
- Use as a nitrogen stabilizer

Pile burning: Activity fuels, once piled by machine or by hand, are burned in place.

Planning area: All lands within the San Juan Islands regardless of jurisdiction. These lands provide context for the planning effort and may be indirectly affected by the management of the Monument. The BLM only has jurisdiction over, and will only make decisions about, lands under its jurisdiction (see Decision Area).

Plant community: A collection or association of plant species within a designated geographical unit, which forms a relatively uniform patch, distinguishable from neighboring patches of different vegetation types.

Potential Fossil Yield Classification: The Potential Fossil Yield Classification system provides an estimate of the potential that important paleontological resources will be found in a mapped geological unit and is used to assess possible resource impacts and mitigation needs for Federal actions that involve surface disturbance, land use planning, or land tenure adjustment. It uses mapped geologic units and is intended to be applied in a broad approach for planning efforts, and as an intermediate step in evaluating specific projects.

Prescribed fire: Any fire intentionally ignited by management under an approved plan to meet specific objectives. Synonym: prescribed burn and controlled burn.

Primitive and unconfined recreation: Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation.

Public motorized access designation (implementation level): Designation of specific roads or trails for public motorized travel activities:

- Open—The road or trail is open to all types of public motorized access.
- Limited—Public motorized access the road or trail are restricted at certain times, in certain areas, to certain routes, or to certain types of motorized vehicular use.
- Closed—Public motorized travel activities are prohibited on the road or trail.

Public motorized access designation (plan level): Designation of lands made in an RMP for public motorized travel activities:

- Open—All types of public motorized travel activities are permitted at all times, anywhere in the area, subject only to certain operating regulations and vehicle standards.
- Limited—Public motorized travel activities are restricted at certain times, in certain areas, to certain routes, or to certain types of motorized vehicular use.
- Closed—Public motorized travel activities are prohibited anywhere in the area.

Recovery plan: A plan for the conservation and survival of an endangered species or a threatened species listed under the Endangered Species Act, for the purpose of improving the status of the species to the point where listing is no longer required.

Recreation: Use of leisure time to freely engage in activities in a variety of settings that provide personal satisfaction and enjoyment. For the purposes of this planning effort, recreation does not include activities undertaken exclusively for cultural or spiritual purposes.

Recreation management areas: Recreation management areas are units within a planning area guiding recreation management on public lands having similar recreation related issues and concerns. There are two types of recreation management areas, extensive and special.

Recreation opportunity spectrum: A widely used planning and management framework for classifying and defining recreation opportunity environments ranging from the primitive to the urban. This

continuum recognizes variation among the components of any landscape's physical, social, and operational attributes.

Recreation settings: The collective distinguishing attributes (recreation setting characteristics) of a landscape.

Recreation setting characteristics: A description of the physical, social, and operational characteristics that define a recreation management area's function and condition in the future. The desired recreation setting characteristics may currently exist and be maintained, or they may be a target towards which the management of the recreation management area or recreation management zone is directed, requiring years to reach.

Relevant and important resource value: Criteria used to evaluate nominated areas of critical environmental concern.

Resource management plan (RMP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocation, use guidelines, and management objectives for a given area of BLM-administered land.

Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Right-of-way: Authorization to use public lands for specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and so on.

Shoreline stabilization—soft: Soft shoreline stabilization generally uses natural materials such as logs, native plants, and rocks that are found on or near the site, though artificial materials may be used to anchor the natural materials. Soft stabilization measures generally reduce the magnitude and severity of erosion without entirely preventing it; natural processes such as movement of water, fauna, flora, and sediment along the shoreline margins are allowed to continue. Soft stabilization measures include, but are not limited to, anchoring logs to eroding shoreline and sand replenishment followed by the planting of native vegetation.

Shoreline stabilization—hard: Hard shoreline stabilization uses primarily artificial elements to entirely harden and stabilize the shoreline to which the measures are applied. Hard shoreline stabilization prevents the movement of sediment along the shoreline margins and sediment "feeding" (delivery) or sloughing from above. Hard stabilization measures include, but are not limited to, rip rap, gabions, and bulkheads.

Sediment: Fine particles of inorganic or organic matter carried by water.

Seral stages: The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage.

Social trail: A social trail is an informal, non-designated trail created by the public to access recreation sites or points of interest.

Soil compaction: An increase of the soil bulk density (weight per unit volume) compared to undisturbed soil, and a decrease in porosity (particularly macropores) resulting from applied loads, vibration or pressure.

Soil productivity: Capacity or suitability of a soil, for establishment and growth of a specified crop or plant species.

Soil quality: The capacity of a soil to function for specific land uses or within ecosystem boundaries. This capacity is an inherent characteristic of a soil and varies from soil to soil. Indicators such as organic matter content, salinity, tilth, compaction, available nutrients, and rooting depth help measure the health or condition of the soil-its quality-in any given place.

Solitude: The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

Special recreation management area (SRMA): An area where existing or proposed recreation opportunities are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation. Within SRMAs, recreation and visitor services management are recognized as the predominant land use plan focus.

Special recreation permit: An authorization that allows for organized, commercial, and competitive visitor use of BLM-administered lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, as a means to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in an RMP.

Special status species: Plant or animal species in any of the following categories:

- Taxa listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened, endangered, or proposed
- Bureau sensitive species identified by the BLM State Director working with state wildlife agencies.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The State officer charged with the identification and protection of prehistoric and historic resources in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Surface disturbance: Any new disruption of the soil or vegetation that would require restoration to return to natural appearance or ecological function.

Thinning: A silvicultural treatment made to reduce the density of trees primarily to improve tree/stand growth and vigor.

Threatened species: Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a substantial portion of their range within the foreseeable future. A plant or animal identified and defined in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act and published in the Federal Register.

Traditional cultural property: Defined generally as a property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Trail: Linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-road vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

Travel and transportation management: The on-the-ground management and administration of travel and transportation networks (both motorized and non-motorized) to ensure that public and administrative access are met, resources are protected, and regulatory needs are considered. It consists of implementation, education, enforcement, monitoring, easement acquisition, mapping and signing, and other measures necessary for providing access to public lands for a wide variety of uses (including those for administrative, recreational, traditional, authorized, commercial, and educational), as well as all forms of motorized and non-motorized access or use, such as foot, equestrian, mountain bike, and off-highway vehicle.

Travel and transportation management plan: The document that describes the process and decisions related to the selection and management of the transportation network. This plan can be integrated in an RMP or as a stand-alone implementation plan after development of the RMP.

Understory: That portion of trees or other woody vegetation, which form the lower layer in a forest stand, which consists of more than one distinct layer.

Valid existing rights: Defined in Section 701 of the FLPMA as any “valid lease, permit, patent, right-of-way, or other land use right or authorization” in existence at the passage of the FLPMA or, for the establishment of the Monument, the time of designation.

Visual resource inventory (VRI): An inventory consisting of a scenic quality evaluation, sensitivity level analysis, and a delineation of distance zones. Based on these three factors, BLM-administered lands are placed into one of four visual resource inventory classes (Classes I-IV).

Visual resource management (VRM): The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

Visual resource management (VRM) class: Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape.

Visual resources: The visible physical features of a landscape (e.g., topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features).

Wet season: An annually variable period of time, starting after precipitation amounts saturate soils. This occurs after the onset of fairly continuous fall rains, which result in seasonal runoff in ephemeral and intermittent stream channels and from the road and trail surfaces. The wet season is generally November through May, but it can start or end earlier depending on seasonal precipitation influences.

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act. These wetlands generally meet the jurisdictional wetland criteria.

Wilderness: An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness characteristics: Identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964, namely, size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, or scenic features.

Wildfire: An unplanned ignition caused by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized, and accidental human-caused actions and escaped prescribed fires.

Wildland fire: A general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the vegetation and/or natural fuels.

Appendix C: Existing BLM Oregon/Washington Supplementary Rules

Introduction

This appendix includes the full text of supplementary rules that prohibit certain acts on all BLM-administered lands in Oregon and Washington and create the ability for the BLM to enforce these prohibitions with penalties. This appendix does not include the background, discussion, and procedural language that were published along with the supplementary rules in the Federal Register. For the full text of the procedural language accompanying the supplementary rules, refer see the Federal Register to the links below:

2005 Final Supplementary Rules: page 58, below

70 FR 48584: Federal Register / Vol. 70, No. 159 / Thursday, August 18, 2005:

www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2005-08-18/pdf/05-16162.pdf

2010 Final Supplementary Rules: page 61, below

75 FR 51099: Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 159 / Wednesday, August 18, 2010:

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-08-18/pdf/2010-20338.pdf>

70 FR 48584: Final Supplementary Rules on the BLM lands in Oregon and Washington (2005)

Definitions

Camping: The erecting of a tent or shelter of natural or synthetic material, preparing a sleeping bag or other bedding material for use, parking of a motor vehicle, motor home or trailer, or mooring of a vessel for the apparent purpose of overnight occupancy.

Occupancy: Full or part-time residence on public lands. It also means activities that involve residence; the construction, presence, or maintenance of temporary or permanent structures that may be used for such purposes; or the use of a watchman or caretaker for the purpose of monitoring activities. Residence or structures include, but are not limited to, barriers to access, fences, tents, motor homes, trailers, cabins, houses, buildings, and storage of equipment or supplies.

Campground/Designated Recreation Area/Developed Site/Special Recreation Management Area: Sites and areas that contain structures or capital improvements primarily used by the public for recreation purposes.

Off Road Vehicle (ORV): Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) Any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

Supplementary Rules for Oregon and Washington

a. Camping and Occupancy

1. You must not camp longer than 14 days in a 28-day period at any one site on public land.
2. After the 14 days have been reached, you must move at least 25 air miles away from the previously occupied site.
3. You must not leave any personal property or refuse after vacating the campsite or site.

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4. You must not leave personal property unattended in a day use area, campground, designated recreation area or on public lands for more than 24 hours.
5. You must not establish occupancy, take possession of, or otherwise use public lands for residential purposes except as allowed under 43 CFR 3715.2, 3715.2-1, 3715.5, 3715.6, or with prior written authorization from the BLM.
6. You must not block, restrict, place signs, or otherwise interfere with the use of a road, trail, gate or other legal access to and through public lands without prior written authorization from the BLM.
7. You must not camp in any area posted as closed to camping. Closure must be attained through a final land use planning decision, Federal Register notification, temporary closure order, or posting or positioning of a hazardous condition notice or barrier.
8. If a campsite charges fees, you must register or pay camping fees within 30 minutes of occupying the camp site.
9. Whenever camping in a developed campground or designated recreation area with established campsites, you must camp in a designated site.
10. You must crate, cage, restrain on a leash which shall not exceed six feet in length, or otherwise physically control a pet or animal at all times while in a developed recreation site.
11. You must pick up and properly dispose of pet excrement.

b. Vehicles and ORV

1. You must not park or leave a vehicle or ORV in violation of posted instructions as established through a final land use planning decision, Federal Register notification, or other planning process.
2. You must not stop or park a vehicle or ORV in a manner that obstructs or interferes with the normal flow of traffic or creates a hazardous condition.
3. You must not exceed posted speed limits.
4. You must possess and properly display the current Oregon ORV registration sticker as required by BLM on public land in Oregon in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS).
5. You must not operate a motorized vehicle or ORV in violation of state laws and regulations relating to use, standards, registration, operation, and inspection.
6. You must not operate an ORV on those areas, routes, and trails closed to off-road vehicle use as established through a final land use planning decision, Federal Register notification, or other planning process.
7. You must not operate your ORV without a safety flag, where required by State law.
8. You must not operate an ORV with a muffler that exceeds legal decibel levels as required by State law.
9. You must not operate an ORV without required equipment as found in 43 CFR 8343.1 and State law.
10. You must not operate an ORV carelessly, recklessly, or without regard for the safety of any person, or in a manner that endangers, or is likely to endanger, a person or property.
11. You must not operate an ORV in a manner which damages or unreasonably disturbs the land, wildlife, improvements, property, or vegetative resources.

c. Fire

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1. You must not fail to observe state fire restrictions or regulations.
2. You must not violate fire prevention orders.
3. You must not leave a campfire unattended without fully extinguishing it.
4. You must not use or possess fireworks in violation of State or Federal fire prevention order, law, or regulation.
5. You must not allow a fire to escape from your control.
6. You must not carelessly or negligently throw or place any ignited substance that may cause a fire.
7. You must not fire any tracer bullet or incendiary ammunition.
8. You must not throw any accelerant into a fire.
9. You must not build a fire outside of fire rings or other fire structures provided by BLM, where these are present and required by fire restrictions.

d. Conduct

1. You must not fail to disperse at the direction of an authorized officer.
2. You must not engage in fighting, threatening, abusive, indecent, obscene, or offensive behavior.
Start Printed Page 48587
3. You must not make unreasonable noise based on location, time of day, proximity of neighbors, or in violation of posted regulations or direction from an authorized officer, or other factors that would govern the conduct of a reasonably prudent person.
4. You must not create or maintain a hazardous or physically offensive condition.

e. Firearms

1. You must not discharge a firearm or device that is designed for and capable of expelling a projectile by use of spring, air, gas or other explosive at any time into or from any area posted as a no-shooting or a safety zone, or into or from any developed camp or recreation site. No-shooting zones are established through a final land use planning decision, Federal Register notification, or other planning process.
2. You must not discharge or possess a firearm or explosive device in violation of State law.

f. Sanitation and Refuse

1. You must not dispose of any cans, bottles or other refuse except in designated places or receptacles.
2. You must not dump household, commercial, or industrial refuse onto public lands.
3. You must not possess glass containers where prohibited as established through a final land use planning decision, Federal Register notification, or other planning process.
4. You must not litter.

g. Other Acts

1. You must not violate state laws relating to the use, possession, or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances.

Penalties

- a. On public lands in grazing districts (see 43 U.S.C. 315a) and on public lands leased for grazing under 43 U.S.C. 315m, any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United

States Magistrate and fined no more than \$500.00. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

b. On public lands subject to a conservation and rehabilitation program implemented by the Secretary under 16 U.S.C. 670g et seq. (Sikes Act), any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for no more than six months, or both. 16 U.S.C. 670(a)(2). Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.c. On public lands subject to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than 12 months, or both. 43 U.S.C. 1733(a); 43 CFR 8360.0-7. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

75 FR 51099: Final Supplementary Rules on the BLM lands in Oregon and Washington (2010)

Definitions

ATV/OHV means any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swamp land, or other natural terrain.

Authorized Employee means any employee of the Bureau of Land Management who has been designated the authority to perform the duties in these rules.

Commercial Use means a use or activity for which an entry or participation fee is charged or for which the primary purpose is the sale of a good or service and, in either case, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit.

Damage means to injure, mutilate, deface, destroy, cut, chop, girdle, dig, excavate, or kill.

Day-Use Area means an area that is to be utilized in the hours of daylight or within the posted hours of operation. No camping is allowed.

Forest or Plant Product means all vegetative material that is not normally measured in board feet but can be sold or removed from public lands by means of the issuance of a contract or permit.

Street Legal, Four-Wheeled Vehicle means any vehicle with four wheels, which meets the state vehicle equipment requirements for a passenger vehicle, is registered with a state Department of Motor Vehicles, and carries vehicle insurance.

Prohibited Acts

Unless otherwise authorized, the following acts are prohibited on public lands within Oregon and Washington:

1. *Forest or Plant Products.*

(a) You must not cut or otherwise damage any timber, tree, other forest product or plant, either live or dead, except as authorized by written permit, special-use authorization, contract, Federal law or regulation, or with written permission from an authorized employee.

(b) You must not remove any timber, tree, other forest product or plant, either live or dead, without authorization by written permit, special-use authorization, contract, or Federal law or regulation, or without written permission from an authorized employee.

(c) You must not fail to properly tag, mark, or transport any forest product or plant, either live or dead, as required by Federal or State regulation or law.

(d) You must not fail to possess and properly fill out any permit paperwork as required by Federal or State permit stipulation, regulation, or law.

San Juan Islands National Monument Approved RMP: Appendix C

- (e) You must not violate the terms or conditions of any BLM-issued permit.
- (f) You must not dispose of, burn, or possess any type of firewood or wood pallets containing nails, screws, or other metal hardware.
- (g) You must not introduce new species without authorization.
- (h) You must not possess, use, or store any hay, straw, or mulch that has not been certified as free of prohibited noxious vegetative parts and/or seeds at any time of the year. Certification must comply with the State, Regional, or Federal Weed-Free Forage Certification Standards.

2. *Day-Use Areas.*

- (a) You must not enter or use any day-use area before or after the posted use hours.
- (b) You must not enter any closed day-use area.

3. *Commercial Use Permits.*

- (a) You must not operate any commercial business on public lands without a permit or written permission from an authorized employee.
- (b) You must not violate the terms or conditions of any BLM-issued permit.
- (c) You must not conduct research projects or scientific studies without a permit.

4. *Juniper Dunes ATV/OHV Use Area.*

- (a) You must wear an industry-approved safety helmet when operating a motorcycle or ATV/OHV on all BLM public or leased lands and roads within the Juniper Dunes area. This requirement does not apply to occupants of street-legal, four-wheeled vehicles.
- (b) You must not carry a passenger when operating a motorcycle or ATV/OHV on BLM public lands and roads unless the ATV/OHV is designed by the manufacturer to carry a passenger.
- (c) You must not operate a motorcycle or ATV/OHV without a safety flag while on BLM lands in the Juniper Dunes. All such vehicles must have a whip mast and a 6-inch x 12-inch red/orange safety flag. Flags may be of pennant, triangle, square, or rectangular shape. Safety flags must be attached within 10 inches of the tip of the whip mast with club or other flags mounted below the safety flag or on another whip. Masts must be a minimum of 6 feet in height/length or industry standard height/length.
- (d) You must not operate a motorcycle or ATV/OHV without a safety flag on Peterson Road, Juniper Road, Smith Canyon Road, and/or Wilderness Road. Safety flags are not required for street-legal, four-wheeled passenger vehicles on those roads.
- (e) You must not use wood pallets for any type of fire on BLM lands or roads in the Juniper Dunes area.
- (f) You must not race or drive recklessly or carelessly on Peterson Road, Juniper Road, Smith Canyon Road, and/or Wilderness Road.

5. *Administrative Sites.*

- (a) You must not enter or climb on any BLM buildings or structures, occupied or unoccupied, unless authorized.
- (b) You must not operate or park any motorized vehicle on any closed service road or any closed BLM residential road or any area adjacent to a BLM building.
- (c) You must not stay or park overnight on the grounds of any BLM residential building, unless authorized.

(d) You must not enter any closed BLM residential or work area, unless authorized.

6. *Conduct.*

You must not give any false, fictitious, or fraudulent report or other misleading information:

- (a) To a BLM officer investigating an accident or violation of law or regulation;
- (b) to an authorized employee engaged in his/her official duties; or
- (c) on an application for a permit.

Exemptions: The following persons are exempt from these rules: any Federal, State, or local officer or employee acting within the scope of his/her duties; members of any organized rescue or firefighting force in performance of an official duty; and any person authorized in writing by the BLM.

Penalties

Any person who violates any of these supplementary rules on public lands in grazing districts (see [43 U.S.C. 315a](#)) or public lands leased for grazing under [43 U.S.C. 315m](#), may be tried before a United States Magistrate Judge, and fined no more than \$500. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by [18 U.S.C. 3571](#).

Any person who violates any of these supplementary rules on public lands subject to a conservation and rehabilitation program implemented by the Secretary of the Interior under [16 U.S.C. 670g et seq.](#) (Sikes Act), may be tried before a United States Magistrate Judge, and fined no more than \$500 or imprisoned for no more than six months or both. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by [18 U.S.C. 3571](#).

Public lands under Section 303(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 ([43 U.S.C. 1733\(a\)](#)) and [43 CFR 8360-7](#), any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate Judge and fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than 12 months or both. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by [18 U.S.C. 3571](#).

Appendix D: Hierarchical Approach to Restoration in the San Juan Islands Monument

Introduction

This appendix provides a framework for restoration in the San Juan Islands Monument. It incorporates the best available science on restoration planning and anticipates additional science input from research in the San Juan Islands and from other relevant ecoregions.

Approach

This discussion uses grasslands as an example in this discussion; however, this system could also be applied to wetlands and forested systems in the Monument. General frameworks for adaptive management restoration in grassland systems are presented in Dunwiddie and Bakker (2011), Dennehy et al. (2011), and Pyke et al. (2018). Key components include establishing restoration goals based on a state-transition model, identifying methods for meeting those goals, applying those methods and monitoring and adaptive management to ensure goals are met and maintained.

- State-transition models for the Monument. State-transition models depict plant communities possible at a site (states or phases), and how these states can change depending on disturbances or management applied (transitions). The state-transition model represents a hypothesis about how these systems came to develop, and how management actions can shape later development. Pre- and post-treatment data informs these hypotheses and can lead to changing the state-transition model or the length or width of the arrows (transitions). The model developed for monument grasslands for use in monument management in this RMP is presented as Figure D-1. This model is similar to state-transition models for other systems such as shrub-steppe (Pyke et al. 2018, <https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1426/cir1426.pdf>, Appendix A), or oak savannah in other ecoregions. All state-transition models should be considered working hypotheses, updated as additional data is analyzed.
- Restoration goals: restoration goals should be set by considering a state-transition model for each site to be restored. By classifying a site as a particular state, management efforts (transitions) can be designed to move that site to a different desired state. Use of broad goals in systems similar to monument grasslands can be summarized similarly to Dunwiddie and Bakker (2011). Examples of site-specific grassland restoration goals might include re-establish historical disturbance processes and manage species to enhance resistance resilience using appropriate native species (Figure D-2). More specific site goals could include reducing non-native forb density to 5 percent cover. Restoration goals should be quantified and measurable.
- Hierarchical approach. BLM Restoration in grassland systems in the monument would follow a hierarchical approach based on current phase (a subset of State) of the treatment area. Effort would focus on first restoring sites that have not passed a threshold into an alternative stable state. See state-transition model (Figure D-1).
 1. Departed grasslands (highest priority): remove noxious and invasive weeds, remove invading trees and shrubs into areas underlain by grassland soils. Maintain native grasses. This state is rare in and adjacent to the Monument.
 2. Alternative stable state grasslands with native forbs (2nd priority):
 - near-term (first 5 years of treatment): remove noxious and invasive weeds, remove invading trees and shrubs into areas underlain by grassland soils
 - mid-term: re-set areas dominated by non-native grasses (potentially altering soil structure and plants) while maintaining (to the extent possible) and enhancing native

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forb and grass components. This can be accomplished by focusing in the most departed areas with few native forbs and disturbing only portions of the area in one time period.

3. Alternative stable state grasslands with few natives (3rd priority): re-set areas dominated by non-native grasses (potentially altering soil structure and plants) while maintaining (to the extent possible) and enhancing native forb and grass components.
- This approach is comparable to one proposed in Dunwiddie and Bakker (2011). Techniques and ecological goals for the Approved RMP would be classified as moderately conservative.
 - Specific within-site objectives and techniques would depend on site conditions. Examples for a departed grassland transitioning to a savannah follow:

Table D-1. Example Site-Scale Restoration Objectives. Presented in highest priority for site resistance and resilience. Example is for alternative stable state grassland (Figure D-2).

Target species or group ⁺	Attributes	Action (I, D, M) ⁺	Target	Time frame	Notes
Invading trees and shrubs	Presence	D	0	Yr 1 post-RX	Remove all invading trees, shrubs
Invasive annual grasses	Cover	D	<10%	3 Yr Post-herbicide	Objective to change trajectory from 3a to 3b (5% invasive cover)
Invasive perennial grasses	Cover	D	<50%	3 Yr Post-herbicide	
Non-native forbs	Presence? cover	D	<5%	1 Yr Post-herbicide	
Perennial grasses	Cover	I	≥20%	Year 3 post-RX	
Native forbs	Richness	I	≥10 spp	Year 3 post-RX	Including deep rooted forbs
Compaction layer	present	D	Reduced observations	Year 3 post-RX	Difficult to quantify
Corm forbs (e.g., camas)	Density	I	>100 corms/site	Year 3 post-RX	

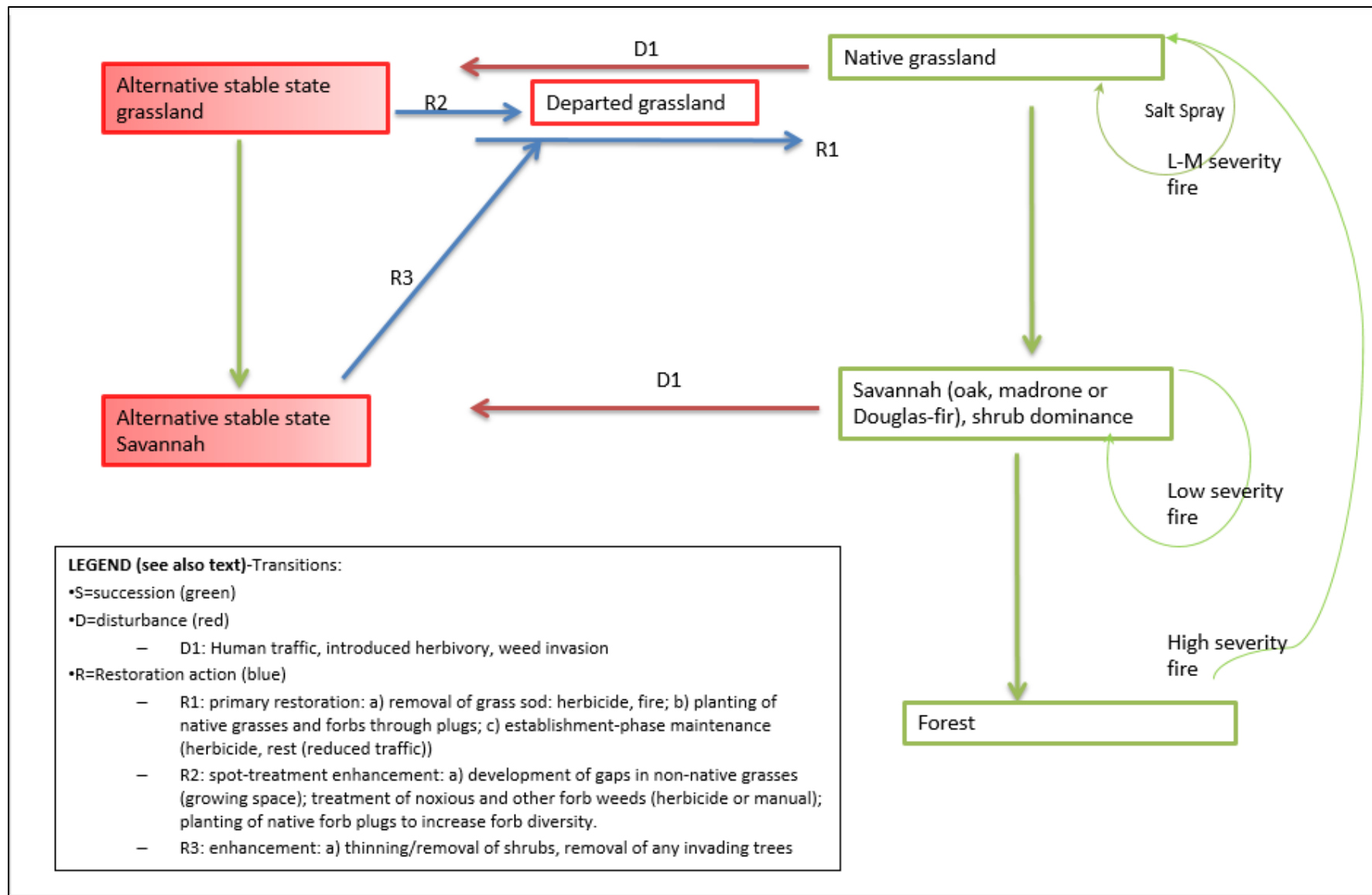


Figure D-1:State-transition model key

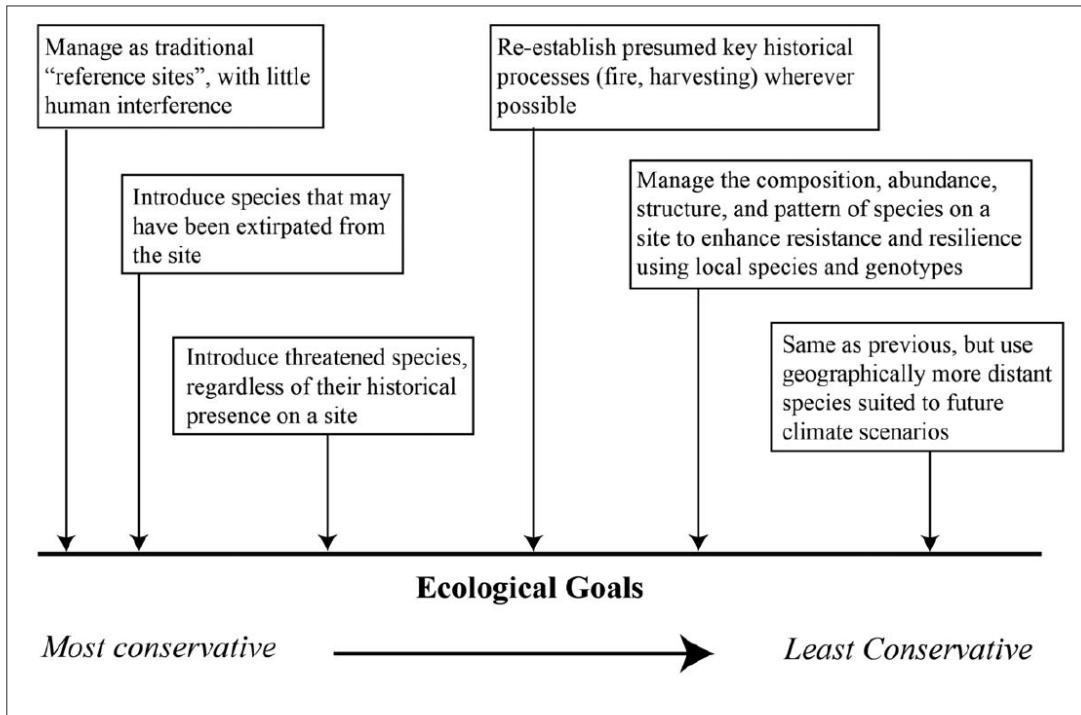


Figure D-2. Examples of ecological site management goals along a continuum of management intensity (from Dunwiddie 2018)

States:

Reference states developing through succession:

- Native grassland: Dominated by native grasses such as *Festuca rubra*, *Festuca idahoensis* and *Poa pratensis*. Native forbs have high richness. Shrub cover < 10 percent. Tree cover < 5 percent
- Savannah: Similar grasses, tree cover > 5 percent - 20 percent.
- Forest: Southern Vancouverian Dry Foothill Forest or *Tsuga heterophylla* - *Picea sitchensis* - *Sequoia sempervirens* Forest. Described in the EIS for this RMP, Franklin and Dyrness (1973), and elsewhere.

Disturbed states:

- Departed grassland: invasion by non-native grasses such as *Festuca arundinacea*, *Elymus lanceolatus* (see Fonda and Bernardi 1976), and others. However, native grasses (described above) are still co-dominant. Native forbs are sub-dominant to rare but are present.
- Alternative stable state grassland: native grasses are rare or absent. Native forbs are rare or absent.
- Alternative stable state savannah: shrubs including native and invasive (e.g., Himalayan blackberry) have cover > 5 percent, native grasses are rare or absent. Native forbs are rare or absent.

Transitions:

- S=succession (green)
- D=disturbance (red)
 - D1: Human traffic, introduced herbivory, weed invasion
- R=Restoration action (blue)

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- R1: primary restoration: a) removal of grass sod: herbicide, fire; b) planting of native grasses and forbs through plugs; c) establishment-phase maintenance (herbicide, rest (reduced traffic))
- R2: spot-treatment enhancement: a) development of gaps in non-native grasses (growing space); treatment of noxious and other forb weeds (herbicide or manual); planting of native forb plugs to increase forb diversity.
- R3: enhancement: a) thinning/removal of shrubs, removal of any invading trees

Appendix E: Presidential Proclamation 8947 of March 25, 2013

Establishment of the San Juan Islands National Monument by the President of the United States of America

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, intertidal 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be Barack Obama's, consisting of a large 'B' followed by a circle and a horizontal line.

Appendix F: Recreation Area Management Frameworks

Introduction

Under the Approved RMP, the BLM has divided the Monument into 14 recreation management areas (RMAs). In most cases, these areas are specific Monument locations (e.g., Watmough Bay, Cattle Point, etc.). The BLM grouped smaller islands into one RMA based on shared management concerns.

In most plans, the BLM designates two types of recreation management areas. The BLM designates areas where recreation would be the predominant management focus as special recreation management areas. The BLM designates areas where it would manage recreation commensurate with other resources as extensive recreation management areas. Since the purpose and need for this RMP is focused on conserving, protecting, and restoring the Monument objects and values (which do not include recreation), the BLM has only designated extensive recreation management areas for the Monument. through this planning effort.

This appendix includes the framework of decisions the BLM has made for each RMA.

RMAs:

- **Cape Saint Mary (Lopez Island): page 73**
- **Carter Point (Lummi Island): page 75**
- **Cattle Point (San Juan Island): page 77**
- **Chadwick Hill (Lopez Island): page 79**
- **Eliza Point (Eliza Island): page 81**
- **Iceberg Point (Lopez Island): page 83**
- **Islands: page 86**
- **Kellett Bluff (Henry Island): page 89**
- **Lopez Pass (Lopez Island): page 91**
- **Patos Island: page 92**
- **Point Colville (Lopez Island): page 96**
- **President Channel (Orcas Island): page 98**
- **Turn Point (Stuart Island): page 100**
- **Watmough Bay (Lopez Island): page 102**

Because of their sensitive cultural and ecological resources, the BLM will allow public access only for authorized scientific, educational, and cultural uses in areas of the Monument not designated as RMAs. These areas encompass a total of 29 acres of small islands and 10 acres of rocks. These rocks and islands include formally identified marine mammal haulouts (Jeffries 2000), seabird nesting sites, sensitive plant communities, and Coast Salish cultural sites.

Cape Saint Mary Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-1: Cape Saint Mary RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Cape Saint Mary RMA encompasses approximately 2 acres of land on Lopez Island. The area provides a unique experience of natural beauty and relative remoteness. It is currently accessible to the public only through a rocky shore water landing. It has no recreational facilities.

RMA Visitors

The Cape Saint Mary RMA has the potential to draw primarily local visitors looking to experience remoteness and natural beauty.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether the area's objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

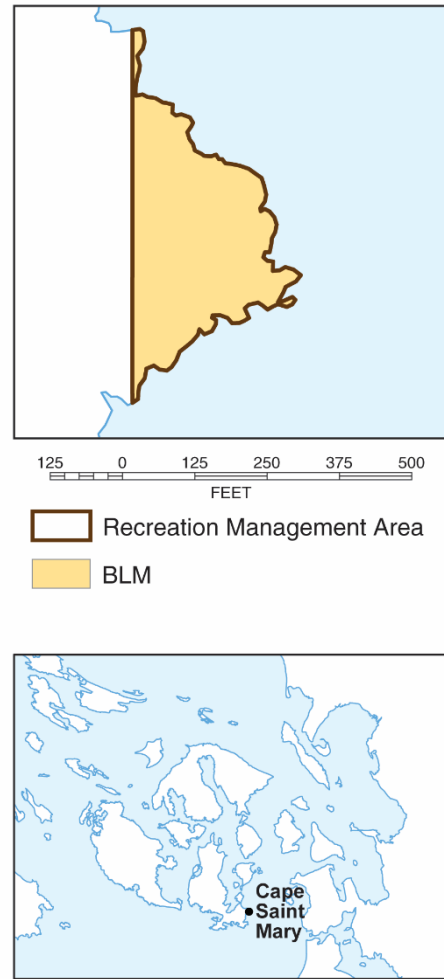


Table F-1: Cape Saint Mary visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Primitive

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Cape Saint Mary camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Cape Saint Mary recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Cape Saint Mary facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Cape Saint Mary allowable and prohibited public modes of transportation²⁵

- Pedestrian²⁶: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Cape Saint Mary pets

- Prohibit pets (does not apply to service animals)

Cape Saint Mary vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)²⁷

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

²⁵ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

²⁶ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

²⁷ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Carter Point Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Carter Point RMA encompasses approximately 43 acres of land on Lummi Island. Carter Point, at the southern tip of Lummi Island, provides a unique experience of natural beauty and relative remoteness. This area currently has a small trail and no visitor facilities. It is currently accessible only via personal watercraft.

Potential RMA Visitors

The Carter Point RMA has the potential to draw primarily local visitors.

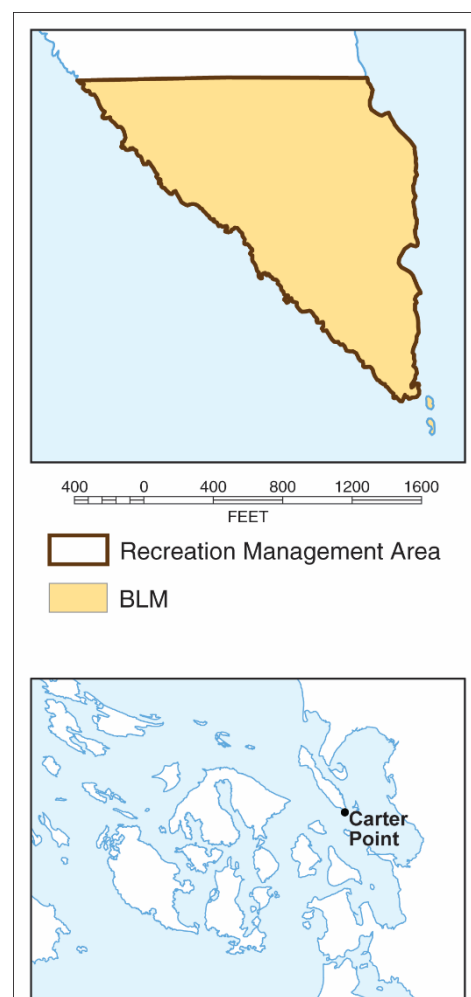
Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Table F-2: Carter Point visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural

Map F-2: Carter Point RMA



		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Primitive

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Carter Point camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Carter Point recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Carter Point facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Carter Point allowable and prohibited public modes of transportation²⁸

- Pedestrian²⁹: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Carter Point pets

- Prohibit pets (does not apply to service animals)

Carter Point vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)³⁰

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

²⁸ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

²⁹ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

³⁰ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Cattle Point Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Cattle Point RMA encompasses approximately 23 acres of land on San Juan Island. The BLM estimates that this easily accessible area received over 12,000 visitors in 2014. Cattle Point currently has a network of trails and no visitor facilities. Parking is available at an adjacent Washington State Department of Natural Resources site. The Cattle Point Lighthouse is a prominent feature of this area.

RMA Visitors

The Cattle Point RMA has potential to draw local, regional, and international visitors. Cattle Point attracts enthusiasts looking to experience maritime history and beautiful coastal vistas.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Map F-3: Cattle Point RMA

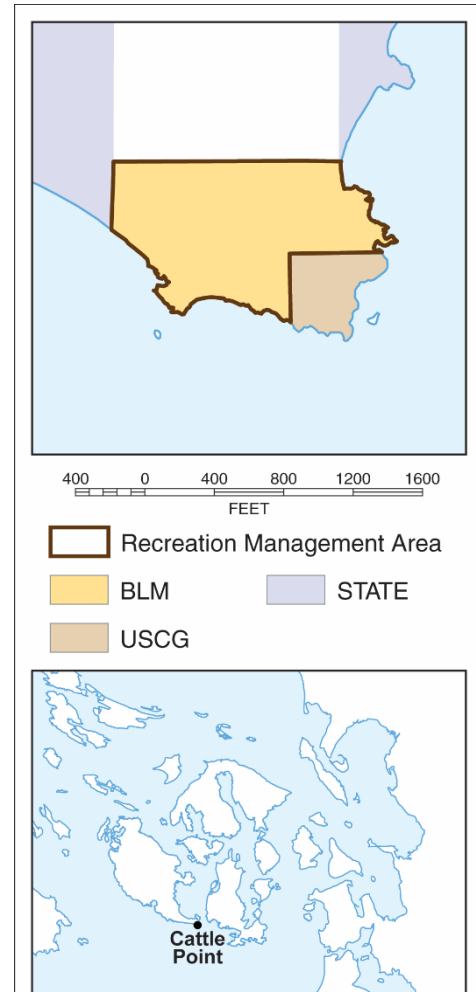


Table F-3: Cattle Point visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Guided tours • Environmental and maritime education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about maritime history • Enjoying nature • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of maritime and cultural resources <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of maritime and cultural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Cattle Point camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Cattle Point recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Cattle Point facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Cattle Point allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation³¹

- Pedestrian³²: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Cattle Point pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Cattle Point vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation) ³³

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

Cattle Point U.S. Coast Guard facilities

Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

³¹ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

³² Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

³³ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Chadwick Hill Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-4: Chadwick Hill RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Chadwick Hill RMA encompasses approximately 294 acres of land on Lopez Island. Chadwick Hill is part of a contiguous area of Monument land on Lopez Island that also includes Watmough Bay and Point Colville. The BLM estimates that Chadwick Hill received 3,700 visitors in 2014. The area currently has a network of trails and no visitor facilities.

RMA Visitors

The Chadwick Hill RMA has the potential to draw primarily local and regional visitors. It is highly valued by the local community for its natural setting and recreational opportunities.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

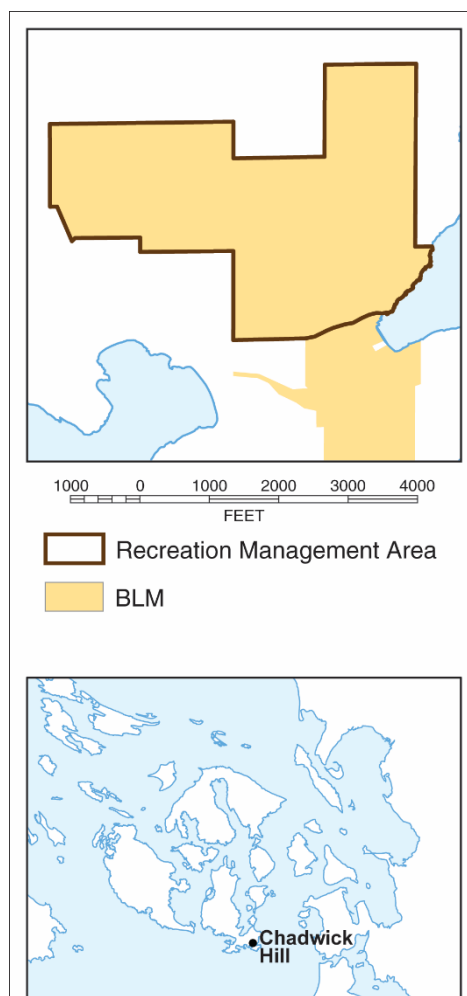


Table F-4: Chadwick Hill visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Equestrian use • Picnicking • Day use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit <p>Maintenance of community's distinctive character</p>
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Chadwick Hill camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Chadwick Hill recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Chadwick Hill facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Chadwick Hill allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation³⁴

- Pedestrian³⁵: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: Yes—limited to designated trails
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Chadwick Hill pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Chadwick Hill vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)³⁶

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

³⁴ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

³⁵ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

³⁶ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Eliza Point Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-5: Eliza Point RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Eliza Point RMA encompasses approximately 4 acres of land on Eliza Island. Eliza Point provides a unique experience of natural beauty and relative remoteness. The area currently has a small trail and no visitor facilities. It is currently accessible only by water.

RMA Visitors

The Eliza Point RMA has the potential to draw primarily local visitors.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

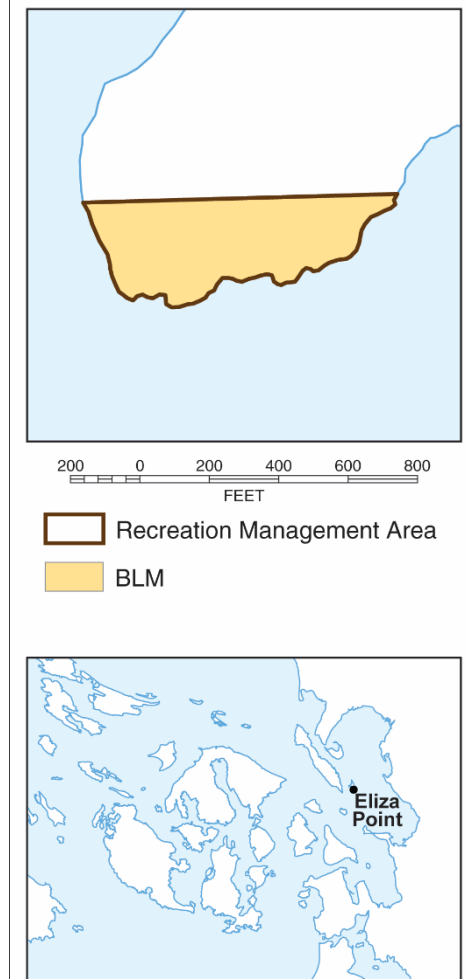


Table F-5: Eliza Point Visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Primitive

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Eliza Point camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Eliza Point recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Eliza Point facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Eliza Point allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation³⁷

- Pedestrian³⁸: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Eliza Point pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Eliza Point vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)³⁹

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

³⁷ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

³⁸ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

³⁹ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Iceberg Point Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-6: Iceberg Point RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Iceberg Point RMA encompasses approximately 97 acres of land on Lopez Island. There is currently a network of trails and no visitor facilities. Most visitors park at nearby Agate Beach County Park. Currently, the BLM has a verbal agreement with local landowners allowing public access by land to Iceberg Point. Iceberg Point is also accessible from the water. The BLM estimates that Iceberg Point received approximately 15,300 visitors in 2014. Iceberg Point provides a unique experience of natural beauty and scenic vistas.

RMA Visitors

The Iceberg Point RMA has the potential to draw local, regional, and, potentially, international visitors. It is highly valued by the local community for its natural setting and hiking opportunities.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

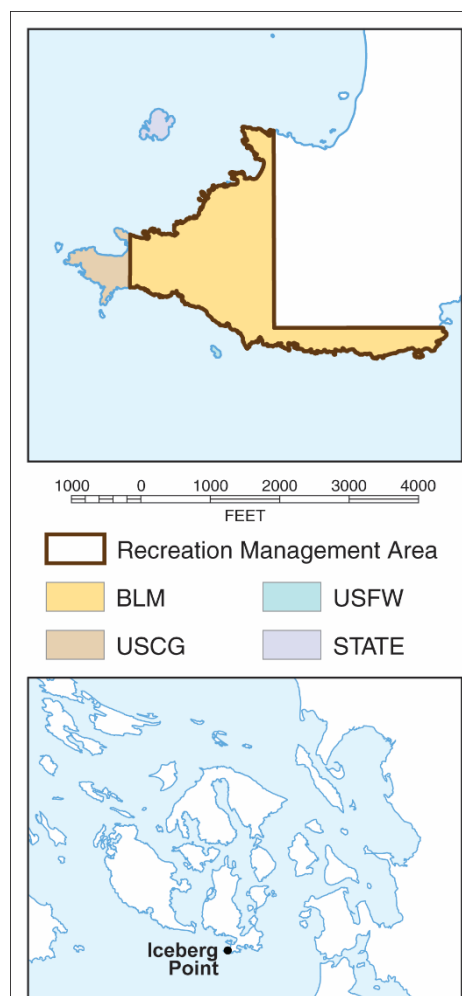


Table F-6: Iceberg Point visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit <p>Maintenance of community's distinctive character</p>
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Iceberg Point camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Iceberg Point recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Iceberg Point facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Iceberg Point allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁴⁰

- Pedestrian⁴¹: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Iceberg Point pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Iceberg Point vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁴²

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

⁴⁰ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

⁴¹ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁴² General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Iceberg Point U.S. Coast Guard facilities

- Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

Islands Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Islands RMA includes approximately 14 acres comprising Blind Island, Freeman Island, Indian Island, Posey Island, Reads Bay Island, Skull Island, and Victim Island. The islands are accessible only by small watercraft and offer a chance to experience a remote and beautiful setting. Some of these islands are currently visited for day use and picnicking. The BLM manages Blind and Posey islands in partnership with Washington State Parks for designated site camping associated with the Cascadia Marine Trail.

Recreation Management Zones (RMZ)⁴³

RMZ 1 (Islands with designated site camping supporting the Cascadia Marine Trail): Blind and Posey islands

RMA Visitors

The RMA has the potential to draw local, regional, and international visitors. The islands it encompasses attract enthusiasts looking to experience a primitive and natural setting.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Table F-7: Islands visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildlife viewing <p>RMZ 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated site camping to support the Cascadia Marine Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Feeling good about solitude, isolation and independence • Enjoying an escape from crowds of people <p>Islands not included in RMZ 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures. <p>RMZ 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources

⁴³ Recreation management zones are areas within the RMA that would have management that differs from other parts of the RMA.

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class

Islands not included in RMZ 1: Back Country

RMZ 1: Middle Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Islands camping and fire restrictions

- **RMZ 1:**
 - Allow designated site camping accessed by non-motorized watercraft
 - Allow fires in metal fire rings only. Allow gas stoves
- **Remainder of the RMA:**
 - Do not allow camping
 - Do not allow fires

Islands recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Islands facilities and signs

- **RMZ 1:**
 - Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
 - Install interpretive and education signs as needed
- **Remainder of RMA:**
 - Do not develop additional visitor facilities
 - Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads and landing sites only

Islands allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁴⁴

- Pedestrian⁴⁵: Yes—on islands with trails, recreational use is limited to designated trails and un-vegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks).
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

⁴⁴ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

⁴⁵ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

Islands pets

- **RMZ 1:**
 - Prohibit pets off leash on Blind Island
 - Prohibit pets due to sensitive resources on Posey Island (does not apply to service animals)
- **Rest of RMA:**
 - Prohibit pets due to sensitive resources (does not apply to service animals)

Islands vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁴⁶

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

Islands U.S. Coast Guard Facilities

- Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

⁴⁶ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Kellett Bluff Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-7: Kellett Bluff RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Kellett Bluff RMA encompasses approximately 63 acres of land on Henry Island. Kellett Bluff provides a unique experience of natural beauty and relative remoteness. The area currently has a small network of trails and no visitor facilities. Kellett Bluff is accessible only by water. The BLM estimates that it received approximately 320 visitors in 2014.

RMA Visitors

The Kellett Bluff RMA has the potential to draw primarily local and regional visitors exploring the San Juan Islands by water.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

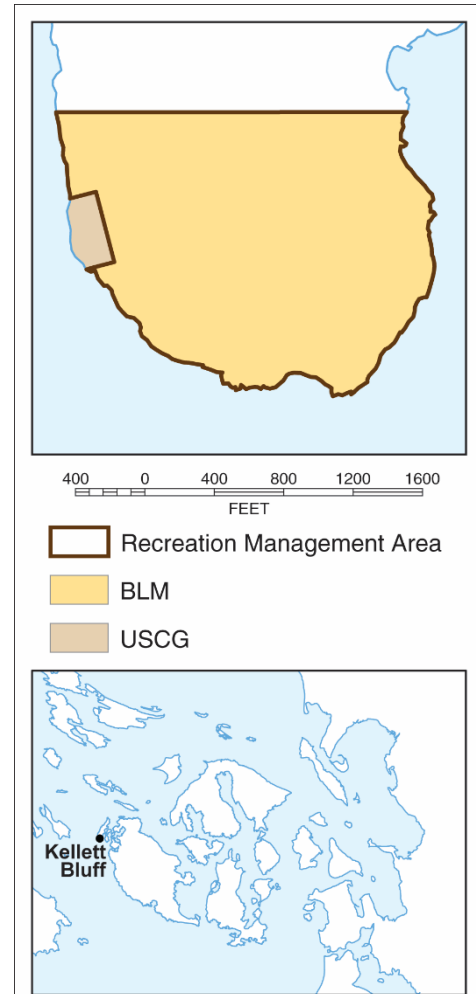


Table 8: Kellett Bluff visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Primitive Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Kellett Bluff camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Kellett Bluff recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Kellett Bluff facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Kellett Bluff allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁴⁷

- Pedestrian⁴⁸: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Kellett Bluff pets

- Prohibit pets (does not apply to service animals)

Kellett Bluff vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁴⁹

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

Kellett Bluff U.S. Coast Guard facilities

- Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

⁴⁷ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, "limited to designated" includes existing trails.

⁴⁸ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁴⁹ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Lopez Pass Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-8: Lopez Pass RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Lopez Pass RMA encompasses approximately 1 acres of land on Lopez Island. Lopez Pass provides a unique experience of natural beauty and relative remoteness. It is accessible only by water. The area currently has a small network of trails and no visitor facilities.

RMA Visitors

The Lopez Pass RMA has the potential to draw primarily local visitors looking to experience remoteness and natural beauty.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

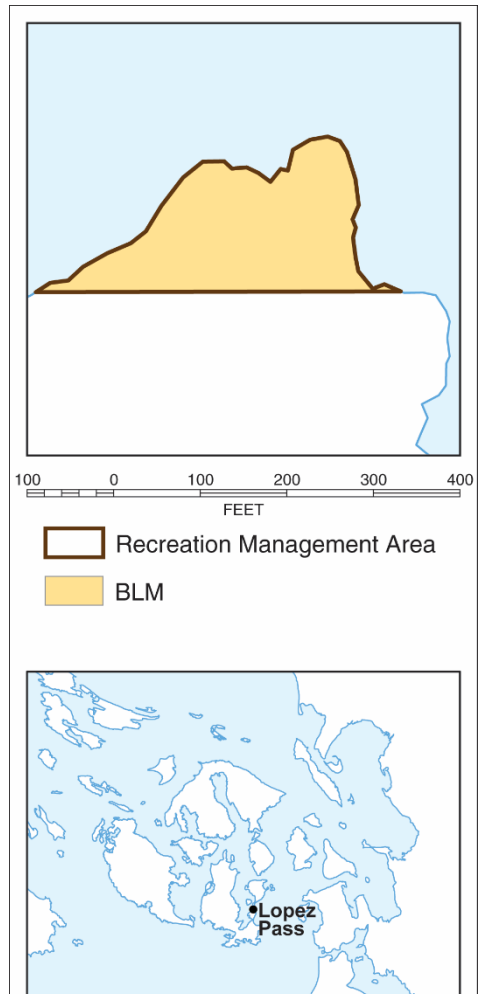


Table F-9: Lopez Pass visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Primitive

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Lopez Pass camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Lopez Pass recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Lopez Pass facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Lopez Pass allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁵⁰

- Pedestrian⁵¹: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks).
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Lopez Pass pets

- Prohibit pets (does not apply to service animals)

Lopez Pass vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁵²

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

⁵⁰ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, "limited to designated" includes existing trails.

⁵¹ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁵² General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Patos Island Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Patos Island RMA encompasses approximately 211 acres and provide a unique maritime history and cultural experience. The island is home to the historic Patos Island Lighthouse. It is only accessible by private watercraft. It currently has a network of trails, seven designated campsites, and two composting toilets. The BLM estimates that the island received over 8,000 visitors in 2014. The BLM cooperatively manages Patos Island with Washington State Parks.

Recreation Management Zones (RMZ)⁵³

- RMZ 1 (Land managed for undeveloped recreation): Undeveloped area of Patos Island (to the east of line on map)

RMA Visitors

The Patos Island RMA has the potential to draw local, regional, and international visitors. The area attracts enthusiasts looking to experience maritime and cultural history.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Map F-9: Patos Island RMA

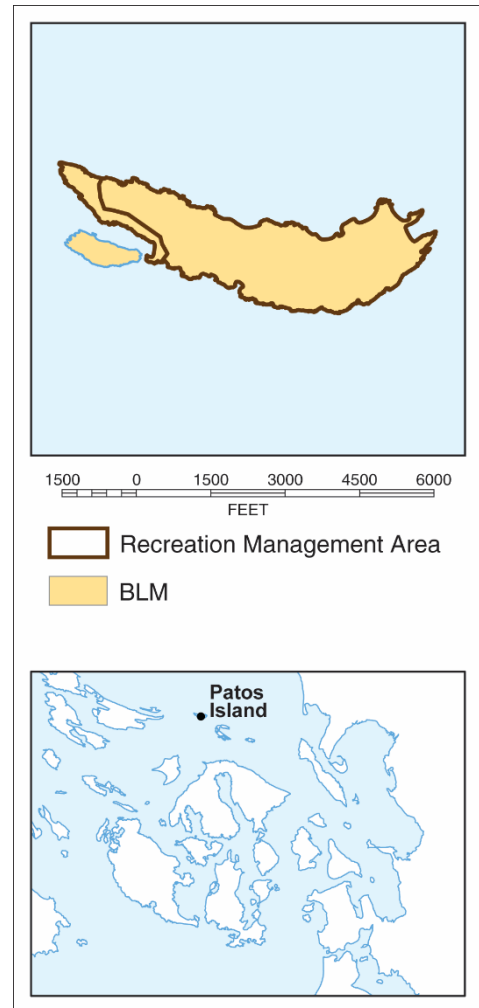


Table F-10: Patos Island visitor experience and benefit outcomes

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Existing designated site camping • Guided light station tours • Environmental and maritime education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about maritime and cultural history • Enjoying nature • Nostalgia-bringing back pleasant memories • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of maritime and cultural resources <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality

⁵³ Recreation Management Zones are areas within the RMA that would have management that differs from other parts of the RMA.

	<p>Visitor experiences continued... RMA not included in RMZ 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels. <p>RMZ 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Visitor benefits continued... Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class:

RMA not included in RMZ 1: Middle Country

RMZ 1: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Patos Island camping and fire restrictions

- Allow camping in existing designated sites. Move sites as needed to protect cultural and ecological values.
- Allow fires in metal fire rings only. Allow gas stoves

Patos Island recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Patos Island facilities and signs

- **RMZ 1:**
 - Do not develop additional visitor facilities.
 - Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only
- **Remainder of RMA:**
 - Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
 - Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Patos Island allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁵⁴

- Pedestrian⁵⁵: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks).
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No (no existing or designated roads in RMA)

Patos Island pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

⁵⁴ Until trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails.

⁵⁵ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

Patos Island vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation) ⁵⁶

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

Patos Island U.S. Coast Guard facilities

- Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

⁵⁶ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Point Colville Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Point Colville RMA encompasses approximately 75 acres of land on Lopez Island.

Point Colville is part of a contiguous area of Monument land on Lopez Island that also includes Chadwick Hill and Watmough Bay. The BLM estimates that Point Colville received 3,500 visitors in 2014. It currently has a network of trails and no visitor facilities. A small parking area is located at the Point Colville trailhead.

RMA Visitors

The Point Colville RMA has the potential to draw primarily local and regional visitors. It is highly valued by the local community for its natural setting and recreational opportunities.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Map F-10: Point Colville RMA

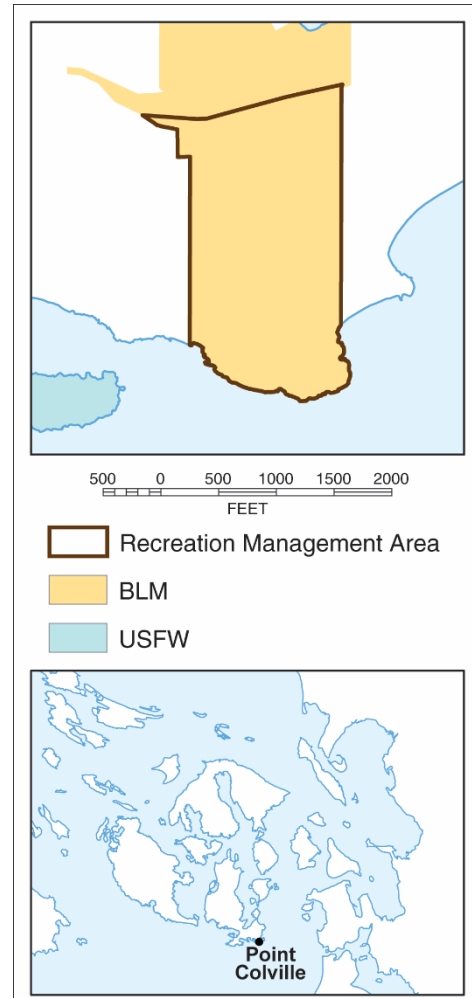


Table F-11: Point Colville visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Point Colville camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Point Colville recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Point Colville facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads only

Point Colville allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁵⁷

- Pedestrian⁵⁸: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks).
- Equestrian: Yes—limited to designated road (Watmough Head Road)
- Bicycle: Yes—limited to designated road (Watmough Head Road)
- Motorized: Yes—limited to designated road (Watmough Head Road)

Point Colville pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Point Colville vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁵⁹

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

⁵⁷ Until roads and trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails and roads.

⁵⁸ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁵⁹ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

President Channel (Government Lot 2) Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-114: President Channel RMA

Important Recreation Values

The President Channel RMA encompasses approximately 32 acres of land on Orcas Island.

President Channel is a little-known area of Monument land on Orcas Island. It has no visitor facilities or trails. It is accessible only by water.

RMA Visitors

President Channel RMA has the potential to draw primarily local and regional visitors exploring the San Juan Islands by water. Currently it receives little to no visitation.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

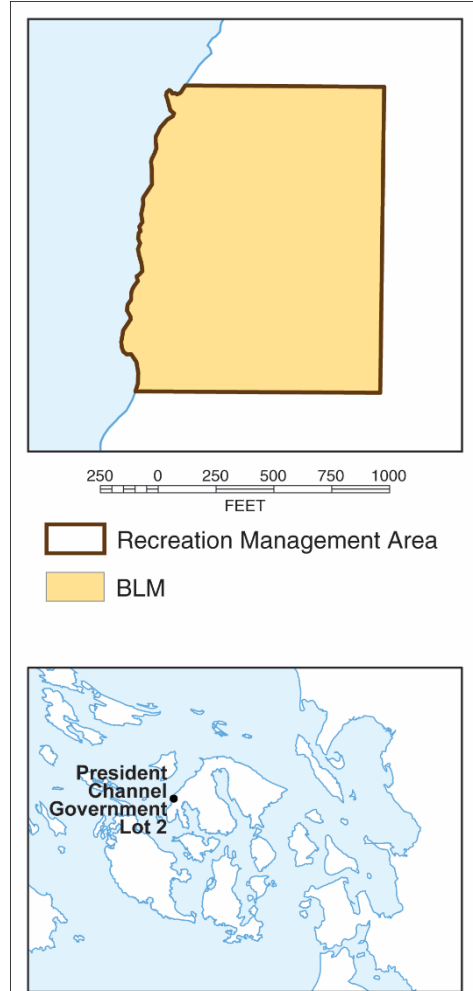


Table F-12: President Channel visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Wildflower viewing • Wildlife viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying an undeveloped visitor experience with no or minimal signs and structures 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

President Channel camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

President Channel recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

President Channel facilities and signs

- Do not develop additional visitor facilities
- Install interpretive and educational signs at trailheads and landing sites only

President Channel allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁶⁰

- Pedestrian: Yes
- Equestrian: No
- Bicycle: No
- Motorized: No

President Channel pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

President Channel vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁶¹

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

⁶⁰ No roads or trails currently exist in this RMA.

⁶¹ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Turn Point Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Map F-12 Turn Point RMA

Important Recreation Values

The Turn Point RMA encompasses approximately 86 acres on Stuart Island. The area features the historic Turn Point Light Station and its associated structures. The BLM estimates that it received over 13,000 visitors in 2014. The area currently includes a network of trails and a vault toilet. The BLM works with the Turn Point Lighthouse Preservation Society on interpretation and restoration of the historic buildings. Visitors have an opportunity to engage with historical features that currently exist within this area.

RMA Visitors

The Turn Point RMA has the potential to draw local, regional, and international visitors. The area attracts enthusiasts looking to experience maritime and cultural history.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

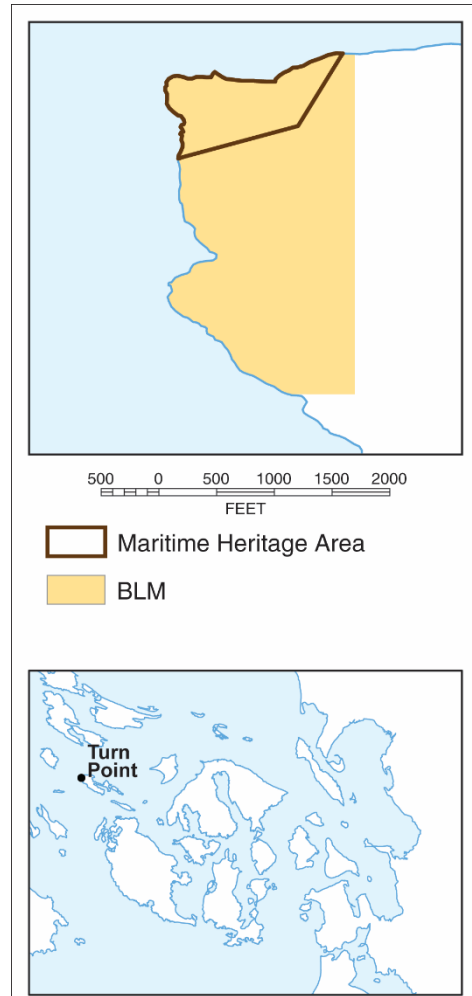


Table 13: Turn Point visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Guided tours • Environmental and maritime education • Wildlife watching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about maritime and cultural history • Enjoying nature • Nostalgia-bringing back pleasant memories • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for new visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Enhanced awareness and understanding of maritime and cultural resources <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance of physical facilities

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Turn Point camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Turn Point recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Turn Point facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Turn Point allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁶²

- Pedestrian⁶³: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: Yes—limited to designated road
- Bicycle: Yes—limited to designated road
- Motorized: Yes—limited to designated road

Turn Point pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Turn Point vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁶⁴

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

Turn Point U.S. Coast Guard facilities

- Recreational use will not impede the ability of the U.S. Coast Guard to use, maintain, repair, and replace aids to navigation for navigational or national security purposes. The BLM will work with the U.S. Coast Guard to limit the impact of their actions on Monument objects and values as well as on visitors to the Monument.

⁶² Until roads and trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing trails and roads.

⁶³ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁶⁴ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Watmough Bay Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA)

Important Recreation Values

The Watmough Bay RMA encompasses approximately 37 acres of land on Lopez Island.

Watmough Bay is part of a contiguous area of Monument land on Lopez Island that also includes Chadwick Hill and Point Colville. The BLM estimates that Watmough Bay received 17,500 visitors in 2014. The area currently includes a network of trails and a trailhead area with a parking area, informational kiosk, vault toilet, and bike rack. The bay itself, which is outside of BLM-jurisdiction, has three mooring buoys and is a popular summer boating destination.

RMA Visitors

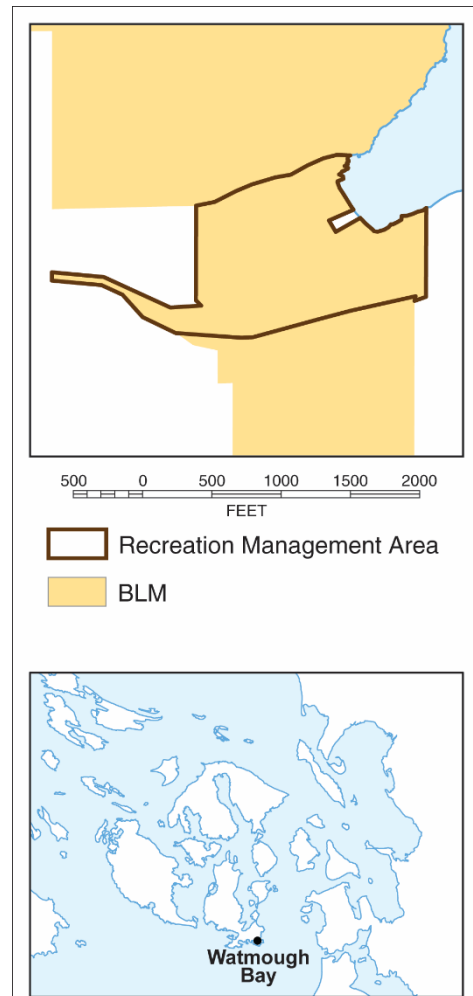
The Watmough Bay RMA has the potential to draw primarily local, regional, and international visitors. It is highly valued by the local community.

Outcome Objectives

The BLM will periodically survey visitors to assess whether objectives are being met. The BLM's intent is to have visitors participating in surveys report an average of 4 on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = experience objective (e.g., enjoying nature) not at all realized to 5 = experience objective fully realized).

Table F-14: Watmough Bay visitor experience and benefit outcomes.

Map F-13: Watmough Bay RMA



Visitor Activities	Visitor Experiences	Visitor Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Picnicking • Day use • Equestrian use • Traditional climbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying nature • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family • Enjoying needed physical exercise • Enjoying a supported visitor experience with the potential for visitor facilities and education and interpretive panels 	<p>Personal Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger ties with family and friends • Greater spiritual growth • A more holistic sense of wellness <p>Community/Social Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Stewardship and hospitality • Lifestyle <p>Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources

		<p>Visitor benefits continued...</p> <p>Economic Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desirability as a place to live or visit • Maintenance of community's distinctive character
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Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class: Middle Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Restrictions

Watmough Bay camping and fire restrictions

- Prohibit camping
- Prohibit fires

Watmough Bay recreational drone use

- Prohibit recreational landing or launching of drones

Watmough Bay facilities and signs

- Develop visitor facilities as necessary to meet RMA objectives
- Install interpretive and education signs as needed

Watmough Bay allowable and prohibited modes of public transportation⁶⁵

- Pedestrian⁶⁶: Yes—limited to designated trails and unvegetated shoreline (unvegetated shoreline includes rocky and sandy beaches; it does not include lichen or moss-covered rocks)
- Equestrian: Yes—limited to designated road
- Bicycle: Yes—limited to designated road
- Motorized: Yes—limited to designated road
- Landing boats on beach: Yes (non-motorized boats only)

Watmough Bay rock climbing

- Allow climbing without permanent anchors

Watmough Bay pets

- Prohibit pets off leash

Watmough Bay vegetation and wildlife management (mitigation)⁶⁷

- Schedule and/or condition vegetation and wildlife management actions to avoid impacts to recreational users during high use periods, e.g., avoiding weekends and high-use summer season
- Follow all Federal, State, and local laws that protect marine mammals and migratory birds.

⁶⁵ Until roads and trails are designated through an implementation-level decision, “limited to designated” includes existing roads and trails.

⁶⁶ Pedestrian restrictions do not apply to hunting or other authorized purposes.

⁶⁷ General objectives and direction for vegetation and wildlife management can be found in the body of the Approved RMP.

Appendix G: Monitoring Strategy for the San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan

Monitoring for the RMP will examine if activities are being undertaken in accordance with management direction (implementation monitoring), if management objectives are being met or are likely to be met (effectiveness monitoring), and if management objectives and management actions are based on correct assumptions (validation monitoring). Most monitoring will be designed to provide information as to whether activities are in accordance with management direction.

Some management objectives and management direction in the RMP are not measurable or quantifiable, or do not have a standard threshold for acceptability, and therefore will not lend themselves to being addressed through monitoring questions, which are almost always dependent on a quantifiable basis of measurement.

The BLM will adjust this monitoring strategy as necessary during the implementation of the RMP. The BLM will evaluate the monitoring questions at each monitoring interval to ascertain if the questions, reporting, methods, sample size, or intervals need to be changed. The BLM would make such changes to the monitoring strategy through plan maintenance.

Other Monitoring

The monitoring strategy for the San Juan Islands National Monument RMP is designed to focus specifically on monitoring the implementation of the RMP itself and is not intended as an overarching plan that addresses all ongoing monitoring and research efforts. This monitoring strategy does not attempt to address research questions or issues of a regional or interagency scale. There are many ongoing regional, interagency, and research (science-based) efforts in which the BLM participates that address these broader issues. Although these other efforts in which the BLM participates often have important implications for BLM-administered lands and resources, they will be addressed externally from this monitoring strategy.

Monitoring Questions

Some monitoring questions will not be addressed until implementation-level projects have been completed that require monitoring (i.e., they may not be addressed in the early years of RMP implementation). Although BLM managers may informally examine incomplete projects to assess progress, the evaluation of incomplete projects will not be part of formal RMP monitoring.

Cultural/Paleontological Resources

1. **Monitoring Question:** Are cultural resources that are listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and paleontological resources identified and avoided or mitigated prior to project activities disturbing or destroying them?

Note: Conduct inventory of high and medium probability areas to identify sites prior to implementation and post implementation to identify new sites inadvertently discovered during project activities.

Monitoring Requirement: Answer this question for 100 percent of projects implemented in the Monument.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

2. **Monitoring Question:** What percent of cultural resources that are listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in stable conditions?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100% of known and recorded sites that may be affected by implementation actions to assess site conditions Additional monitoring will occur on an as needed basis.
Monitoring Interval: Every five years. Specific sites of high sensitivity will be monitored annually.
3. **Monitoring Question:** Where impacts to cultural resources or paleontological resources cannot be avoided are impacts mitigated through excavation or recovery?
Monitoring Requirement: Answer this question for 100 percent of cultural or paleontological resources that cannot be protected in situ.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
4. **Monitoring Question:** Are proactive inventories being conductive for cultural and paleontological resources?
Monitoring Requirement: Track all proactive inventory
Monitoring Interval: Every five years
5. **Monitoring Question:** In any case where hard stabilization was used, did the BLM assess soft stabilization and determine that it would not effectively protect cultural or paleontological resources?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of actions for which hard shoreline stabilization was used.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
6. **Monitoring Question:** What percent of requests to use maritime heritage areas to support visitation, education, or interpretation were approved by the BLM?
Note: the BLM does not need to achieve 100 percent approval in order to be effectively implementing the plan.
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of visitor, educational, or interpretive uses proposed internally or externally.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
7. **Monitoring Question:** Where structures in maritime heritage areas were identified internally or externally as needing maintenance, restoration, or rehabilitation, did such actions take place?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of structures in maritime heritage areas.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
8. **Monitoring Question:** What percent of requests to construct new structures or reconstruct structures that were historically present in maritime heritage areas were approved? Note: the BLM does not need to achieve 100 percent approval in order to be effectively implementing the RMP.
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of construction or reconstruction proposed internally or externally.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
9. **Monitoring Question:** When undertaking actions to implement the RMP, including any shoreline stabilization and any alteration of, or addition to, historic structures, did the BLM consult with Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other interested parties?
Monitoring Requirement: 100% of implementation level actions undertaken by the BLM.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

Education and Interpretation

1. **Monitoring Question:** When developing education and interpretive materials did the BLM coordinate with pertinent Tribal, Federal, State, and local governments?
Monitoring Requirement: All education and interpretive materials developed for the Monument.
Monitoring Interval: Annually

Habitat and Plants

1. **Monitoring Question:** Percent of vegetation management projects for which the BLM coordinated with adjacent landowners, consultation with Tribal governments, and public outreach? (i.e., what percent of vegetation treatments had full scoping)
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor all vegetation management projects.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
2. **Monitoring Question:** Percent of vegetation management projects that including seeding or planting for which the BLM consulted with Tribes about the inclusion of culturally important plants.
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor all vegetation management projects that include seeding or planting.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
3. **Monitoring Question:** Were pre-disturbance surveys conducted prior to management actions that might disturb BLM sensitive plants in areas where suitable habitat for such plants is suspected?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor all projects where sensitive plants are suspected; if plants are not suspected, verify botanical surveys.
Monitoring Interval: Annually for any year in which pertinent projects are conducted.
4. **Monitoring Question:** Were fences and/or signs installed to reduce damage and allow for recovery where the BLM has identified human activity as causing substantial degradation to rare plants? Were these methods effective?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor all areas where damage from human activity has been identified. Where fences and/or signs were installed conduct visual inspection to determine if any installed fences/signs are intact and if the resource is improving.
Monitoring Interval: Annually for any year in which pertinent projects are conducted.
5. **Monitoring Question:** What percent of the Monument is grassland and shrubland? What percent of the Monument is forest? What percent of the Monument is wetland?
Note: the BLM hopes to meet the vegetation objectives over the life of the RMP; incremental changes towards these objectives are considered successful implementation. The target over the life of the RMP is 25 percent grassland and shrubland; 70 percent forest; 4 percent wetland
Monitoring Requirement: On an annual basis, use GIS (remotely sensed and aerial imagery) classification of three habitat types (grasslands, wetlands, forest) to track changes in classification.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
6. **Monitoring Question:** What are the total acres of habitat improvement (as opposed to conversion) projects (e.g., invasive plant treatments, seeding with native plants, thinning to create more open forest conditions) that have been undertaken within the Monument?

Monitoring Requirement: Record acres from all pertinent vegetation management projects.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

7. **Monitoring Question:** Were standard operating procedures followed when applying herbicides?

Monitoring Requirement: All projects where herbicides are used.

Monitoring Interval: Annually for any year in which herbicides are used

8. **Monitoring Question:** What are the locations and acres of invasive species infestations in the Monument?

Monitoring Requirement: Track data on locations and acres of infestations each year.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

Natural Material Collection

1. **Monitoring Question:** Is non-scientific collection being prohibited, except for on-site consumption and Tribal collection?

Monitoring Requirement: Track reports of unauthorized collection and follow up with individuals or organizations conducting collection.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

Recreation and Visitor Services

1. **Monitoring Question:** Were there any known violations of the recreation allowable and prohibited uses described in the RMP?

Monitoring Requirement: Record any possible violations during regular monitoring of high use sites.

Monitoring Interval: Tally and track annually

2. **Monitoring Question:** Have impacts to dark night skies from lighting within the Monument been minimized?

Monitoring Requirement: Inventory existing lighting within the Monument and track mitigation for any additional lights added over the implementation of the RMP.

Monitoring Interval: After initial inventory, annually for any year in which lighting is installed or replaced.

3. **Monitoring Question:** Do all organized, commercial, or competitive events occurring within the Monument have appropriate permits?

Monitoring Requirement: Record any possible violations of the BLM's permit requirement and follow up with individuals or organizations conducting events.

Monitoring Interval: Tally and track annually

4. **Monitoring Question:** Have impacts to Monument soundscapes from management and visitor use been minimized?

Monitoring Requirement: Initial inventory of acoustic conditions within the Monument using established protocols. Track changes to acoustic condition from changes to management and visitor use.

Monitoring Interval: Annually

Science

1. **Monitoring Question:** Is the Monument Manager providing scientific research authorizations only for projects that comply with the RMP and applicable laws and regulations?
Monitoring Requirement: Review authorizations to ensure compliance with RMP and applicable laws and regulations.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
2. **Monitoring Question:** Are researchers securing Monument Manager approval for any physical installations used for scientific purposes (e.g., data loggers and sensors)
Monitoring Requirement: Record all use of physical installations and verify that Monument Manager approval has been secured. Follow up with individuals or organizations on all possible violations.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
3. **Monitoring Question:** Are researchers providing the BLM with an electronic copy of all final reports and scientific papers resulting from the research conducted within the Monument?
Monitoring Requirement: Identify final reports and papers resulting from research conducted in the Monument and verify that the BLM is receiving electronic copies.
Monitoring Interval: Annually tally and track instances where the BLM does not receive final reports and papers.
4. **Monitoring Question:** Are researchers including a public outreach/education component, such as involving educators, students, or citizen scientists in research or providing a presentation to the public on research, as the Monument Manager deems appropriate?
Monitoring Requirement: Identify any instances where researchers are not including a public outreach/education component and such outreach or education would be appropriate.
Monitoring Interval: Annually tally and track instances where projects do not include appropriate outreach or education.

Tribal Interests

1. **Monitoring Question:** Are treaty resources available for use by treaty Tribes?
Monitoring Requirement: Consult and collaborate with Coast Salish Treaty Tribes to assess resource conditions and access to and uses of treaty resources.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
2. **Monitoring Question:** Are properties of traditional and cultural use appropriately identified, named, and available for traditional activities?
Monitoring Requirement: Consult and collaborate with Coast Salish Tribes to assess appropriate place names and activities.
Monitoring Interval: Annually
3. **Monitoring Question:** When undertaking actions to implement the RMP, including any shoreline stabilization and any alteration of, or addition to, historic structures, did the BLM consult with Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of implementation level actions undertaken by the BLM.
Monitoring Interval: Annually

Visual Resources Management

1. **Monitoring Question:** Has the current quality of visual resources within the Monument been maintained at the pertinent VRM Class or improved?
Monitoring Requirement: Confirm that all implementation-level projects conform with the pertinent VRM Class identified in the RMP.
Monitoring Interval: Annually

Wildlife and Fish

1. **Monitoring Question:** Were appropriate BMPs used when implementing projects to prevent impacts to nearshore water quality?
Monitoring Target: Monitor 100 percent of projects/treatments
Monitoring Interval: Annually
2. **Monitoring Question:** Were any new wildlife species with a Monument nexus listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act?
Monitoring Requirement: All newly listed or proposed species
Monitoring Interval: Annually
3. **Monitoring Question:** Were management actions intended to protect/enhance habitat for the island marble butterfly implemented in accordance with RMP direction?
Monitoring Requirement: Monitor 100 percent of pertinent projects.
Monitoring Interval: Annually

Appendix H: References

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- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2011. Technical Note No.4: Scenarios for wetland restoration. Fort Worth (TX): Central National Technical Service Center.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2020. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for the Island Marble Butterfly and Designation of Critical Habitat. Federal Register Notice Vol. 85, No. 87, May 5, 2020. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-05/pdf/2020-07856.pdf>

Appendix I: Summary of Comments on Shooting Closure

In accordance with the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019, the BLM held, concurrent with the Governor's consistency review, a 60-day public comment period regarding the proposal to prohibit the discharge of firearms in the Monument outside of hunting season. The BLM received 68 comments on this proposed closure. The BLM considered all comments submitted during the comment period. The BLM treated all submissions equally and did not consider submissions differently based on geographic location, organizational affiliation, or other status of the respondents.

The BLM has summarized and responded to these comments in this appendix. The alternative approaches to managing shooting suggested in these comments are all within the range of alternatives analyzed in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The BLM analyzed a full range of alternatives in the EIS including the full closure of the Monument to the discharge of firearms, the continuation of the Monument being open to the discharge of firearms, and a partial closure of the Monument to the discharge of firearms. In the Proposed RMP/EIS, the BLM analyzed the impact of the discharge of firearms in the Monument on visitor safety, noise, and resources.

All but two of the 68 comments supported closing the Monument to recreational target shooting. Of the remaining 68, all supported closing the Monument to recreational target shooting. Comments were split between those who supported fully closing the Monument to the discharge of firearms (including for the purposes of hunting) and those who supported continuing to allow the discharge of firearms in the Monument for the purposes of hunting. Commenters suggested following the approaches outlined below in order to reduce impacts to safety, noise, and cultural and ecological resources.

Summary of Comments Received and Responses

- **Comment Summary:** The BLM should prohibit all discharge of firearms within the Monument.

BLM Response: The Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/EIS analyzed a full range of alternatives around managing the discharge of firearms within the Monument. This included both fully closing the Monument to the discharge of firearms and continuing to allow both target shooting and the discharge of firearms for the purposes of hunting.

- **Comment Summary:** The BLM should prohibit target shooting but not necessarily discharge of firearms for the purposes of hunting within the Monument.

Comment Response: In the Proposed RMP, the BLM would prohibit the discharge of firearms only outside of hunting season, effectively prohibiting recreational shooting for the majority of the year while allowing discharge of firearms for the purposes of hunting. The BLM has adjusted the language in the Approved RMP to clarify that the discharge of firearms would only be allowed in accordance with lawful hunting practices. There is currently no recreational target shooting taking place within the Monument.

- **Comment Summary:** The BLM should continue to allow the discharge of firearms for both target shooting and hunting within the Monument.

Comment Response: The Draft RMP/EIS and the Proposed RMP/EIS analyzed a full range of alternatives around managing the discharge of firearms within the Monument. This included both fully closing the Monument to the discharge of firearms and continuing to allow both target shooting and the discharge of firearms for the purposes of hunting.

- **Comment Summary:** The BLM should prohibit hiking/non-hunting recreational access during periods of time when hunting is taking place within the Monument.

Comment Response: The BLM analyzed an alternative under which the discharge of firearms and bows would not be allowed (and thus hiking and hunting with firearms or bows would not be allowed at the same time), which gets at the crux of this suggested management approach. Specifically, under sub-Alternative C, no discharge of firearms or use of bows would be allowed within the Monument, preventing conflict between these two user groups.

The BLM generally facilitates multiple uses where possible and manages many areas where both hunting and hiking occur. While the BLM could provide the public with information about the fact that hunting season is occurring (through signage and online communications), it would allow hikers to make their own decisions about whether to access the Monument during hunting season. During plan implementation, the BLM could enact temporary closures to protect public health and safety or sensitive resources after going through the appropriate decision-making and analysis procedures.

- **Comment Summary:** The BLM should prohibit shooting from the water surrounding the Monument.

Comment Response: BLM administered land, and the Monument, extend only to mean high tide. The BLM does not have jurisdiction over the waters that surround the Monument and so cannot make decisions on these areas through the RMP.

Appendix J: Table of objects of historic or scientific interest identified in Presidential Proclamation 8947

Category	Language from the Proclamation
Cultural Values	<p>“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.”</p> <p>“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).”</p>
Ecological Values	<p>“A dramatic and unusual diversity of habitats, with forests, woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands intermixed with rocky balds, bluffs, intertidal 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.”</p> <p>“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.”</p> <p>“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.”</p>